

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides a commentary to enable a reader to assess material changes in the financial condition and results of operations of Gabriel Resources Ltd. ("Gabriel" or the "Company") as at and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of the Company as at and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 ("Statements"). These Statements have been prepared in condensed format in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including International Accounting Standard IAS 34 ('Interim Financial Reporting'). The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. All amounts included in the MD&A are in Canadian dollars ("C\$"), unless otherwise specified. This report is dated as of May 14, 2014, and the Company's public filings, including its most recent Annual Information Form, can be reviewed on the SEDAR website (www.sedar.com).

Overview

Gabriel is a Toronto Stock Exchange listed Canadian resource company engaged in the exploration and development of mineral properties in Romania. Gabriel is presently in the permitting stage and preparing to develop the Roşia Montană gold and silver project (the "Project"). Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A. ("RMGC") holds an exclusive exploitation licence for the Project. Through its 80.69% equity shareholding in RMGC, Gabriel has a beneficial majority ownership interest in the Project. Minvest Roşia Montană S.A. ("Minvest RM"), a Romanian state-owned mining company, owns the remaining 19.31% equity shareholding in RMGC. Gabriel holds a right of first refusal to acquire the minority interest in RMGC.

The Company's vision is to create value for all stakeholders and build a showcase mine for Romania from a safety-led, technically advanced and environmentally responsible approach to mining. Gabriel is also fully committed to sustainable development in the communities in which it operates. As the Company develops the Project, it will strive to set high standards through good governance, responsible engineering, open and transparent communications, and operations and land reclamation based on European Union ("EU") recognized best available techniques. Full compliance with EU regulations, which are amongst the most stringent in the world, will assist with the Company's goal of achieving a legacy of sustainable development while preserving the area's cultural heritage and removing severe historical pollution for the benefit of future generations.

Key Issues

Political Situation – Recent Developments

Political activities in Romania are currently focused on the European Parliamentary elections which take place at the end of May. The outcome of these elections will be important to assess where the Romanian public's allegiance to political parties lies in the run up to presidential elections that are to be held in November 2014.

Most recently, the coalition parties within the Government of Romania (“Government”) separated in late February 2014. The alliance of the Social Democrat (“PSD”), National Liberal (“PNL”), the Conservative Party (“PC”) and the National Union for the Progress of Romania (“UNPR”) (together the “USL”), was led by Social Democrat leader and Prime Minister Victor Ponta, and held a two-thirds majority in parliament since the parliamentary elections of December 9, 2012. This was a position that enabled it to control both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

On February 25, 2014, the PNL adopted a resolution for its withdrawal from the Government, and also called for the resignation of Prime Minister Ponta and the legal dissolution of the USL. Accordingly, the PNL ministers, state secretaries and other political appointees resigned from the Government on February 26, 2014. This schism in the coalition was the culmination of a series of disputes between the USL coalition partners.

On March 3, 2014, it was announced that the PSD, PC and the UNPR, had reached a political agreement of the terms on which the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania (“UDMR”), a political alliance representing the ethnic Hungarians of Romania, was to join the Government. This agreement follows UDMR being in a position of political opposition for almost two years. Pursuant to such agreement, UDMR has been allocated certain ministerial and state secretarial offices, including, of particular relevance to the Project, the Ministries of Environment and Culture, positions it most recently held when in government in 2012.

On March 4, 2014, a vote in both chambers of the Romanian Parliament approved the composition of the new governing alliance of the PSD, PC, UNPR and UDMR, and the new Government was sworn in on March 5, 2014.

Political Situation – Continuing impact of Issues Arising in 2013

At the beginning of 2013, the then Government stated that it would analyze the Project in a transparent manner, based on an open and democratic dialogue, so that decisions would be made in accordance with the national interest and in compliance with environmental protection and EU legislation. The Government also reiterated its view that progress on the permitting status of the Project would need to be aligned with an increase in the Romanian State’s (“State”) participation in the Project, through changes to the State’s equity interest and the applicable royalty rate. During 2013, the public profile of the Project rose significantly within the political and public arenas in Romania following its inclusion in a national strategic plan of the Government and also with the introduction of several legislative proposals related to, or impacting upon, the Project, as noted below:

Special Draft Law in respect of the Project

In order to achieve certain of the objectives assumed by the Government in its strategic agenda for its four year term, the Government approved and issued a draft law “*on certain measures related to the exploitation of the gold-silver deposits from Roşia Montană and stimulation and facilitation of mining development in Romania*” (“Special Draft Law”) on August 27, 2013, which was subsequently submitted to the Romanian Parliament for debate (“Parliamentary Review”).

The three core objectives of the Special Draft Law, as announced by the Government, included:

- (i) the approval of an agreement between the Company, RMGC and the State which provided for, amongst other matters, an increase in the State's equity participation in the Project from 19.31% to 25% and an increase in the mining royalty applicable to the Project from 4% to 6% of revenues;
- (ii) the declaration of the Project as being a project of public utility and extraordinary public interest on the basis of, amongst other matters, the positive impact that it would generate in the event of its implementation; and
- (iii) the improvement of the existing legislative framework concerning mining projects in order to facilitate the restoration of the mining industry in Romania and the realization of certain investments such as the Project.

On September 17, 2013, Parliament established a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies ("Special Committee") to analyse the Special Draft Law.

Report of the Special Committee

On November 11, 2013 the Special Committee published its report on the Special Draft Law ("Report"), and voted in favour of a recommendation for the rejection of the Special Draft Law by seventeen votes "for" and with two abstentions.

Notwithstanding the recommended rejection of the legislation initiated by the Government specific to Roşia Montană, the conclusions of the Report also recommended that a general legislative framework be drafted for the mining industry and gold and silver mining projects as a whole. The Report did not propose acceptance or rejection of the Project by the Parliament, notwithstanding that the Special Committee considered it necessary to undertake a wider debate and analysis of the Project and, accordingly, issued numerous and wide-ranging conclusions and recommendations in the Report.

A number of the recommendations were presented by the Special Committee in response to concerns raised by interested parties during the Special Committee hearings, particularly relating to the preservation of cultural heritage, the risks of cyanide use, the utilization of alternative technologies for gold and silver recover and the safety of the tailings management facility. These issues have already been addressed extensively by the competent authorities or institutions charged with assessing the Project, such as the Technical Assessment Committee of the Environment Ministry ("TAC"), but remain topics for debate in political circles.

In line with one recommendation of the Special Committee, on November 14, 2013, the Government issued an emergency ordinance to amend the Fiscal Code and, in particular, to provide for a new set of royalties applicable to mineral resources to be applied from 2014 upon either (i) the conclusion of a license or (ii) the issuance of a mining permit ("GEO 102/2013"). For noble metals, including gold, a royalty of 6% of the mining production value is to be applied under GEO 102/2013. Whilst the Senate has approved GEO 102/2013, it is now to be debated and voted on by the Chamber of Deputies, the decisional body which could potentially modify the applicable royalty rates. Until such time as an addendum to the exploitation license for the Project ("RM License") is agreed by RMGC, it is the Company's understanding that the royalty rate of 4% established in the RM License will continue to apply to the Project.

Rejection of the Special Draft Law

On November 19, 2013 the Special Draft Law and Special Committee recommendation were debated in the plenary of the Senate. The Senate rejected the Special Draft Law, adopting the Report drawn-up by the Special Committee.

The Report and Special Draft Law were subsequently transmitted to the Chamber of Deputies, as the decision-making body of Parliament charged with voting on its adoption. No vote has taken place to date although the Company fully expects the Special Draft Law to be rejected by the Chamber of Deputies when it is presented.

Further Attempts to Reform the Mining Law

In September 2013, the Government commenced a separate legislative initiative (“Draft Amended Mining Law”) in Parliament to amend the existing mining law, Law No. 85/2003, which was intended to facilitate the general development of all mining activities across Romania. This bill was neither specific to the Project nor incorporated any agreement between the Company, RMGC and the State.

On December 10, 2013, the Draft Amended Mining Law was debated and voted on in the Chamber of Deputies where it failed to garner the minimum number of votes required for its adoption - notwithstanding that a majority of the deputies present voted in favour of its adoption (160 votes in favour, 105 against, 22 abstentions).

Impact on the Project

The political instability and ministerial changes recently effected, together with the failed legislative initiatives of late 2013, have resulted in a lack of transparency in the foreseeable process for permitting the Project.

The Company notes that since his appointment as the Minister of Environment in March 2014, Mr. Attila Korodi has been reported as saying on several occasions that there could be a number of studies arising from the Report that need to be initiated by his Ministry and that two recent legal cases that upheld suspending or cancelling certain permits obtained for the Project may cause further delay. The scope and timing of any such studies or permitting delay has not been discussed directly with, or made clear to, the Company at this time.

Until such time as the Company can initiate additional, meaningful dialogue with the relevant ministries of the Government and the TAC regarding the completion of environmental permitting and any proposals for further legislative processes through parliament which may affect the Project, Gabriel cannot provide any assurances or estimates of the likely time required to address and resolve matters such as those raised in the Report or as to the impact of recent events upon the permitting progress of the Project.

In light of the repeated delays of the Government to properly address the assessment and permitting procedures for the Project, a thorough review of all activities associated with the development of the Project has been undertaken, with a goal of further reducing expenditures to ensure the Company remains financially strong, while maintaining, as far as possible, all existing licenses and permits in good standing.

Following such review, in February 2014, RMGC initiated legal procedures for the retrenchment of a significant proportion of its employees. As of March 1, 2014, approximately 400 employees of RMGC, equivalent to approximately 80 per cent of the workforce, were placed into ‘technical unemployment’ for a period of up to two months. This is a legal procedure whereby the employment contracts of such employees are temporarily suspended pending consultation with the local trade union and concerned authorities regarding retrenchment compensation. During the course of March 2014, this consultation was concluded and approximately 80 per cent of the employment contracts of the affected RMGC employees are to be terminated during the second quarter of 2014. An amount equivalent to approximately six months’ severance has been accrued in the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014.

In the immediate future, the Company will continue to pursue a strategy of engagement with all stakeholders, to explain the critical importance of the Project as part of the sustained economic development for Romania and the Company’s commitment to adhere to the highest standards on engineering, environmental, cultural and social matters which will allow the Project to become a showcase for further investment into Romania and a sustainable legacy for the Romanian people.

Environmental & Permitting

Government approval of the environmental permit for the Project (“EP”) is pivotal to the future construction and operational permitting progress of the Project. A key factor in the Government decision is the recommendation of the TAC, originally charged with the detailed assessment of the environmental impact assessment and compliance of the Project. However, in light of the continued political focus upon the Project as described above, the TAC process appears to have been stalled and the outlook regarding approval of the EP or any possible re-submission to Parliament of legislation related to amending the existing mining law is uncertain at this time. As a result, the Company remains unable to provide guidance on the timeframes to a final decision on environmental permitting of the Project from the TAC, Ministry of Environment (“MoE”) or the Government. The Company remains confident that it will comply with, and in some aspects exceed, its obligations under EU and Romanian laws for environmental protection and guarantees.

Environmental

Following three years of suspension, in September 2010 the MoE recommenced the TAC review of the Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”). During 2013, there were four meetings of the TAC with the last meeting held on July 26, 2013. It was the Company’s understanding that, at that meeting, the TAC had completed all technical review aspects of the EIA process and was close to being in a position to issue a recommendation on the issuance of the EP. However, the subsequent activities and Report of the Special Committee appear to have introduced further delay to the TAC process.

A further meeting of the TAC was convened on April 2, 2014, primarily as an opportunity to consider the environmental aspects raised in the Report. The Company noted its observations at that meeting and subsequently in writing to the Environment Ministry that all material environmental issues arising in the Report had previously been considered, at length, by the TAC. No formal conclusions or follow up actions were requested at the meeting.

The Company now awaits formal feedback and guidance from the Government, the MoE and the TAC as to whether further meetings or documentation will be requested. Ultimately and in accordance with current legislation, the EP must be approved by a Cabinet decision of the Government prior to its issuance.

Permitting Overview

Although the EP is the most important approval for the Project, there are a large number of rights, licenses, permits, approvals and authorizations from the local, county and federal levels of Government required to advance the Project to construction. These permits include zonal urbanism plans for the industrial and protected areas, forestry/agriculture land use change permits, as well as other permits and approvals that follow the issuance of the EP.

The application for, and issuance of, each material license, permit, approval and authorization is governed by a separate set of laws, rules and regulations. To the extent these additional permits and approvals for the development, construction and operation of the Project are not dependent on issue of the EP, or acquisition of surface rights, the processes for each of these are likely to proceed in parallel with the review of the EIA.

There is no precedent or regulatory timeline in Romania for permitting a mining operation on the scale of the Project. However, in the absence of any other extraordinary or unforeseen events, legal or otherwise, the Company expects the current processes for obtaining the majority of the outstanding surface rights acquisitions and other permits and approvals (including initial construction permits for the Project) to take approximately one year from the date the EP is issued.

Urbanism Plans

Romania manages its land planning through several levels of zoning, which include (i) general urbanism plans and accompanying local regulations (“PUGs”) and (ii) zonal urbanism plans and accompanying local regulations (“PUZs”). In 2002, the local council of Roşia Montană passed resolutions approving a PUG and also a PUZ designating an industrial zone under the footprint of the proposed new mine at Roşia Montană (“2002 PUZ”).

Since 2002, the Company has updated the design of the proposed mine, reduced the size of the footprint, expanded the protected zones and incorporated a number of additional changes to the proposed mine, all arising as a result of public consultation. Accordingly, in 2006, an amended PUZ for the industrial development area of the Project was initiated, and such PUZ was further updated in 2010 (“Industrial Area PUZ”). It is currently proposed that, subject to the receipt of the relevant approvals (as described below), the Industrial Area PUZ will replace the 2002 PUZ which is due to expire in July 2014.

The Industrial Area PUZ is at an advanced stage, albeit there was limited progress in 2013. As at March 31, 2014, RMGC had obtained 19 out of the total number of 23 endorsements necessary for the approval of such PUZ. However, in April 2014, pursuant to a legal challenge launched by non-governmental organisations (“NGOs”) opposing the Project, one of the 19 endorsements was cancelled by court order, as described further below. The Company, together with the relevant authorities, has submitted an appeal against this decision. After obtaining all the necessary endorsements, the final approval for the Industrial Area PUZ will be required to be given by the local councils of Roşia Montană, Abrud and Bucium.

In addition, in 2009, the local council of Roșia Montană initiated the process for the zonal urbanism plan for the Roșia Montană historical protected area (“Historical Area PUZ”) and, as at the date of this document, 10 out of the total of 13 endorsements necessary for its final approval have been obtained.

While the Company understands there is no formal link between the receipt of remaining endorsements for the Industrial Area PUZ, the Historical Area PUZ and the EIA review process, it believes that these respective remaining endorsements are likely to be obtained on, or after, the issuance of the EP. Although an extension to the validity of the existing Industrial Area PUZ has been obtained until July 2014 and a process has been commenced to obtain certain new PUZs, the final approval of the PUZs follows after a series of endorsements and approvals from various authorities. There can be no assurance that the outstanding endorsements will be obtained in a timely fashion, that additional endorsements and approvals will not be required or that existing endorsements will not be the subject of legal challenge in the Romanian courts.

There are a number of PUGs relevant to the Project including the PUG for the Roșia Montană commune (approved in 2002); the PUG for Abrud (approved in 2002); the PUG for Campeni (approved in 2009); and the PUG for Bucium (approved in 1999). According to Romanian legislation, PUGs are required to be updated every ten years by the respective local council.

During 2012 the validity of the existing PUGs for Roșia Montană and Abrud were extended, pursuant to local council decisions, through to July 2014. The term of these PUGs cannot be extended further.

The process for obtaining new PUGs for Roșia Montană, Abrud and Bucium is ongoing. During 2012, the local councils of Roșia Montană, Abrud and Bucium initiated the necessary steps for new PUGs for the respective localities, awarding the relevant design contracts for the PUGs. These activities continued during 2013 with the first form of the updated PUGs being completed and submitted for review to the local councils. The PUG for Bucium successfully passed through the public consultation phase during the third quarter of 2013, and is advancing through the strategic environmental assessment, having fulfilled the first stage of this procedure in December 2013. The other PUGs are subject to ongoing formal approval processes, including public consultation.

Litigation

Continued exploitation of legal proceedings as a tool to delay the Project

Over the years certain foreign and domestically-funded NGOs have initiated a multitude of legal challenges against local, regional and national Romanian authorities that hold the administrative or regulatory authority to grant licenses, permits, authorizations and approvals for many aspects of the exploration and development of the Project.

In general, these legal challenges claim that such authorities are acting in violation of the laws of Romania and seek suspension and/or cancellation of a particular license, authorization, permit or approval. While a small number of these actions over many years have been successful, the vast majority have been, and continue to be, proved to be without merit in the Romanian courts.

The Company, through RMGC, has intervened, or sought to intervene, in all material cases brought to date where it is judged that there is a need to ensure that the Romanian courts considering these actions are presented with a fair and balanced legal analysis as to why the various Romanian authorities' actions are in accordance with the relevant and applicable laws.

The publicly stated objective of the NGOs in initiating and maintaining these legal challenges is to use the Romanian court system not only to delay as much as possible, but ultimately to stop the development of the Project. There are a variety of procedural matters that allow the NGOs to raise pleas which create additional legal actions that are separate from, but related to the principal legal actions. Legal actions relating to the same license, authorization, permit or approval are often initiated by the NGOs in several different regional court jurisdictions, and such legal objections may be raised in separate cases seeking a suspension or cancellation of a particular license, permit or approval. These actions add significant delay, distraction and cost to the process of permitting the Project.

By way of example, since 2004, RMGC has obtained five separate urbanism certificates with respect to the Project (each of which were initially valid for a period of 24 months), the most recent being UC-47 which was issued on April 22, 2013 and replaced the former urbanism certificate held by RMGC, namely UC-87. All four of the urbanism certificates which preceded UC-47 were the subject of legal action by NGOs, and, on August 14, 2013, three NGOs initiated proceedings before the Cluj Tribunal seeking the annulment of UC-47 (see further below).

For further details of the material legal actions related to the Project, see the section entitled "*Legal Challenges relating to the Project*" in Part IV of Gabriel's Annual Information Form dated March 12, 2014, a copy of which is filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. In addition, key developments in legal proceedings during previous quarters have been reported in the relevant MD&A for such periods.

Recent Developments

The following section outlines key developments that have occurred in legal proceedings concerning the Project during the first quarter of 2014 and certain upcoming court hearings in the second quarter of 2014:

- On 30 January 2014, the Suceava Tribunal admitted a request for the suspension of the Archaeological Discharge Certificate ("ADC") for the Carnic open-pit pursuant to an action filed by three NGOs. RMGC and others submitted an appeal against this decision to the Suceava Court of Appeal, but this appeal was rejected on April 15, 2014. The decision cannot be appealed further. The effect of the suspension of the ADC is temporary, pending the irrevocable conclusion of a separate legal action launched by NGOs seeking the annulment of the ADC (see below).
- The next hearing of a claim filed by three NGOs seeking the annulment of the ADC is scheduled to be heard by the Buzau Tribunal on May 20, 2014. An irrevocable decision on the merits of this case may not be issued for several months and possibly into 2015.

- On April 15, 2014, the Covasna Tribunal admitted a request filed by two NGOs for the annulment of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (“SEA”) endorsement, which was issued by the Regional Agency for Environmental Protection of Sibiu in March 2011 in respect of the Industrial Area PUZ. The SEA is one of a number of endorsements required for the Industrial Area PUZ. The ruling is not irrevocable and is the subject of an appeal by RMGC and others. The hearing date of the appeal has yet to be scheduled. As previously reported, the duration of the 2002 PUZ was previously extended through to July 2014. The Covasna Tribunal’s decision regarding the SEA does not affect the current standing of the 2002 PUZ which remains in force and effect.
- On April 16, 2014, the Bacau Tribunal postponed the hearing of a claim initiated by two NGOs seeking the suspension of the SEA following the submission by the claimants’ lawyers of the decision of the Covasna Tribunal on April 15, 2014 (see above). The next hearing of this suspension claim is scheduled for June 18, 2014.
- The first substantive hearing of a claim registered by three NGOs seeking the annulment of UC-47 is scheduled to be heard the Bistrita Tribunal on June 5, 2014.
- As previously reported, on April 1, 2013 the Bucharest Tribunal rejected a claim brought by an NGO which sought the disclosure of certain documents pertaining to the mining license. On October 2, 2013, the complainant NGO submitted an appeal against this decision to the Bucharest Court of Appeal and the next hearing of this appeal has been scheduled for June 6, 2014.

Due to the inherent uncertainties of the judicial process, the Company is unable to predict the ultimate outcome or impact, if any, with respect to matters challenged in the Romanian courts. In all circumstances, the Company and/or RMGC will vigorously maintain its legal rights and will continue to work with local, county and federal authorities to ensure the Project receives a fair and timely evaluation in accordance with Romanian and EU laws. However, there can be no assurance that any claims will be resolved in favour of the Company, RMGC or the Project. The implications of a negative court ruling will only be known once such a decision is issued formally by the relevant Court and the position of the Government is assessed, and may have a material adverse effect on the timing and/or outcome of the permitting process for the Project and the Company’s financial condition.

Other Legal Proceedings

On November 12, 2013, RMGC initiated a defamation suit against the former director general of the Romanian Institute of Geology (IGR), Mr. Ștefan Marincea, in response to the completely ungrounded accusations made by Mr. Marincea before the Special Committee concerning the falsification of certain maps relating to the Corna Valley basin. The next hearing date of this case has been scheduled for May 21, 2014.

In November 2013, RMGC was informed of an investigation by the Ploiesti Public Prosecutor's Office (“PPPO”) into alleged tax evasion and money laundering on the part of the principals/key shareholder(s) of a group of companies including Kadok Interpret LLC (“Kadok Group”). The PPPO has extended its investigation of the Kadok Group to at least 100 other companies, including RMGC, that had entered into commercial business relationships with the Kadok Group.

RMGC is challenging the legality of a restriction order on \$0.3 million held in one of RMGC's Romanian bank accounts pending the outcome of the PPPO investigation. The restricted amount represents the value of the goods procured by RMGC from the Kadok Group during 2012, all of which were received and paid for in full by RMGC, including related sales tax. RMGC no longer has any business relationship with Kadok Group. RMGC is continuing to cooperate fully with the PPPO and to provide evidence to the PPPO of its legitimate business dealings with the Kadok Group.

Surface Rights

The Company owns approximately 78% of the homes and approximately 60% of the land by area in the Project footprint, comprising the industrial zone, the protected area and the buffer zone.

Ultimately, the Company's ability to obtain construction permits for the mine and related infrastructure is predicated on securing all necessary surface rights within the Project footprint, the attainment and timing of which is subject to third party actions and a number of risk factors which are not within the Company's control.

Archaeology and Preservation of Cultural Heritage

An archaeological review of the historical mining activity at Roşia Montană is a critical step in the granting of the construction permits to build the Project. A number of archaeological discharge certificates are required for various parts of the proposed Project footprint. In order to obtain such discharge certificates, the Company has conducted an extensive program of exploratory and preventative archaeology in order to ensure that valuable historical relics in the area are uncovered and preserved.

In July 2011, the Alba County Directorate for Culture and National Patrimony issued a new ADC to RMGC for the Carnic open-pit, which complemented those it already held for the Cetate and Jig open-pits. In January 2014, the Suceava Tribunal admitted a request for the temporary suspension of the ADC for the Carnic open pit and in April 2014, as noted above, a ruling of the Suceava Court of Appeal rejected an appeal against the January 2014 decision. The ruling is irrevocable.

In recent years, the Company has funded a significant program of restoration and maintenance of houses, community buildings and previously unexplored old underground mining galleries, all located within, or beneath, the historical center of the village of Roşia Montană ("Protected Area"). A significant proportion of these works have been focused on supporting local community initiatives for sustainable development, including tourism. The works to the underground mining galleries have already facilitated in excess of one thousand visitors with interests in historic, regional mining activities. Pending progress with permitting the Company continues to commit resources to preserve the important archeological areas that it has previously opened and restored. Further work, beyond critical preservation in the Protected Area, has remained on hold in 2014 until such time as the Government moves ahead with Project permitting.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2014 amounted to \$31.2 million.

During the period ended March 31, 2014, proceeds received by the Company from the exercise of stock options were nil (Q1 2013: not material). Excluding the impact of funds received through the exercise of stock options, tax refunds and realized foreign exchange translation differences, the Company's average monthly net cash usage during Q1 2014 was \$3.6 million (2013 full year average was \$3.9 million, 2012: \$4.9 million). Aggregate cash usage in Q1 2014 includes a reduction in trade and other payables of \$2.2 million since the end of Q4 2013.

In 2014 to date the Company has continued with its underlying cost containment to preserve capital until such time as the Government moves ahead with Project permitting. The most significant recent element of this has been the decision to terminate the employment contracts of approximately 400 employees at RMGC, effective Q2 2014. There will be related, one-time severance payments during the course of 2014 totaling approximately \$2.6 million.

Capital Cost

The estimated capital required to bring the Project into production and to a position of positive cash flow, including interest, financing and corporate costs, is approximately US\$1.5 billion.

Project Timeline

The Company is of the view that, once the EP for the Project is issued, in the absence of any other extraordinary or unforeseen events, legal or otherwise (including, but not limited to, further political instability or the impact of any new legislative framework for mining in Romania), it would take approximately one year to:

- Complete the necessary outstanding surface rights acquisitions;
- Receive the majority of other permits and approvals, including for initial construction; and
- Proceed with the financing plan for the construction of a mine at Roşia Montană.

Once construction of the mine begins, it is estimated to take approximately 30 months to complete, all subject to the Romanian courts dealing with litigation from NGOs and any other parties in a timely manner.

Outlook

The Company's key objectives in the short term include to:

- Continue engagement with the new Government;
- Continue to highlight the key economic, environmental, social and cultural benefits brought to Romania by the Project in order to demonstrate the merits of the Project to all stakeholders;
- Understand and progress to finalization and completion the measures required to obtain approval of the EP;
- Continue appropriate stewardship of cash resources; and
- Maximize shareholder value, while optimizing benefits of the Project to all stakeholders.

Results of Operations

The results of operations are summarized in the following tables. The amounts are derived from the Statements prepared under IFRS.

<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts</i>	2014 Q1	2013 Q4	2013 Q3	2013 Q2
Statement of Loss / (Profit)				
Loss / (Profit) - attributable to owners of parent	\$ 3,521	\$ 527	\$ (2,061)	\$ 1,735
Loss / (Profit) per share - basic and diluted	0.01	0.00	(0.01)	0.01
Statement of Financial Position				
Working capital	19,395	31,685	47,286	53,766
Total assets	679,073	658,308	635,419	620,683
Statement of Cash Flows				
Investments in development and exploration including working capital changes	8,957	13,363	9,487	8,532
Cash flow from financing activities	-	52	-	5,346

<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts</i>	2013 Q1	2012 Q4	2012 Q3	2012 Q2
Statement of Loss				
Loss - attributable to owners of parent	\$ 2,289	\$ 2,530	\$ 3,661	\$ 2,683
Loss per share - basic and diluted	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Statement of Financial Position				
Working capital	57,526	65,948	80,233	90,454
Total assets	595,676	602,686	577,507	593,256
Statement of Cash Flows				
Investments in development and exploration including working capital changes	9,928	10,514	8,460	13,152
Cash flow from financing activities	2	732	-	460

Statement of Loss

<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts</i>	3 months ended March 31	
	2014	2013
Operating loss for the period	\$ 4,124	\$ 2,379
Loss for the period	4,031	2,289
Loss for the period - attributable to owners of parent ⁽¹⁾	3,521	2,289
Loss per share - basic and diluted	0.01	0.01

⁽¹⁾ The transfer of equity in RMGC to Minvest RM during the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 resulted in the presentation of a non-controlling interest, as set out in the Statements. The non-controlling interest portion of the retrenchment provision raised at RMGC is attributed to the non-controlling interest.

Loss and operating loss for the three month period ended March 31, 2014 increased from the corresponding period in 2013. The increase was mainly due to a severance provision of \$2.6 million being raised in respect of the decision to terminate the employment contracts of approximately 400 RMGC employees.

The Company expects to incur operating losses until commercial production of the Project commences and revenues are generated.

Expenses

Corporate, General and Administrative

	3 months ended March 31	
<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars</i>	2014	2013
Finance	\$ 160	\$ 149
External communications	120	115
Information technology	21	26
Legal	173	137
Payroll	766	446
Other	224	233
Corporate, general and administrative expense	\$ 1,464	\$ 1,106

Corporate, general and administrative costs are those costs incurred by the management services operation in London, UK and at the Canadian parent.

As previously noted, during 2012 the Company implemented a cost reduction strategy as a consequence of permitting delays to the Project. This underlying strategy has been maintained throughout 2013 and 2014 year-to-date. The Canadian dollar lost significant ground against the British pound period-on-period, with the average exchange rate being 16% higher during Q1 2014. Taking account of the depreciation in the Canadian dollar, with the exception of payroll costs, corporate, general and administrative costs for Q1 2014 are lower than in the corresponding period in 2013. Payroll costs are higher in Q1 2014 as a result of a bonus accrual reversal in the corresponding period in 2013; excluding this reversal, payroll costs are lower in Q1 2014 than Q1 2013.

Corporate, general and administrative costs are anticipated to be maintained at the current level in the short term until such time as progress is made with Project permitting. Thereafter the Company expects an increase in its resources for construction and operating activities.

Stock Based Compensation

	3 months ended March 31	
<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars</i>	2014	2013
DSUs and RSUs - expense	\$ 627	\$ 32
Stock option compensation - (reversal)/expense	(655)	1,202
Stock based compensation - (reversal)/expense	\$ (28)	\$ 1,234
Stock option compensation - capitalized	\$ (3,245)	\$ 1,672

Initially valued at the five-day weighted average market price of the Company's shares at the date of issue, DSUs and RSUs are revalued each period end based on the period end closing share price. The effect on the valuation of DSUs and RSUs of the period-on-period change in share price is either charged to the Statement of Loss or capitalized (the latter being for share units granted to personnel working on development projects). At March 31, 2014 the Company's share price was \$0.90, compared to \$0.78 at December 31, 2013, resulting in an expense for the quarter.

The estimated fair value of stock options is calculated using the Black Scholes method as at the date of issue and amortized over the period over which the options vest, which is normally three years. For performance options, the fair value is expensed over the estimated vesting period from the time of grant. Once the performance conditions have been attained, which may result in the full vesting of the options, the remaining fair value (if any) is either expensed immediately or over the remaining vesting period, as appropriate. The expected performance dates are periodically reviewed and the expensing adjusted accordingly. The fair value of stock options granted to personnel working on development projects is capitalized over the vesting period.

The reduction of stock option compensation expensed and capitalized during the three month period ended March 31, 2014 compared to the prior periods is as a result of delayed management expectations, given the lack of progress in permitting of the Project in 2013 and 2014, of the attainment of performance conditions for performance based options. The revision of expected attainment of performance conditions during Q1 2014 has resulted in an expectation that a number of grants, with vesting commencing after the performance conditions have been attained, will expire prior to vesting, resulting in the credit for the current quarter. The majority of the performance based options were granted to personnel working on development projects, thus the proportionately larger reversal of capitalized stock option compensation.

A total of 6,850,000 stock options were granted during the three-month period ended March 31, 2014. All of the granted stock options vest over a three-year period.

An aggregate of 560,000 DSUs were issued to non-executive directors during the three-month period ended March 31, 2014. Additionally, 18,987 DSUs were issue to a director, at his election, in lieu of quarterly director's fees to December 31, 2013.

A total of 289,873 RSUs were issued during the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 to named executive officers as compensation for 2013 performance. All of the RSUs vest 50% each year over the following two years.

	3 months ended	
	March 31	
	2014	2013
Stock option compensation		
Number of stock options granted	6,850,000	-
Average value ascribed to each regular vesting option granted	\$ 0.79	\$ -
Options granted to corporate employees, consultants, officers, and directors	780,000	-
Options granted to development project employees and consultants	6,070,000	-
DSU compensation		
Number of DSUs issued	578,987	12,766
Average value ascribed to each DSU issued	\$ 1.15	\$ 2.35
RSU compensation		
Number of RSUs issued	289,873	-
Average value ascribed to each RSU issued	\$ 0.79	\$ -
Number of RSUs redeemed	-	25,419
Average value ascribed to each RSU redeemed	\$ -	\$ 2.76

Interest Income

	3 months ended	
	March 31	
	2014	2013
<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars</i>		
Interest income	\$ 67	\$ 134

Lower interest income in the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 compared to the same period in 2013 is largely the result of lower holdings of cash and cash equivalents (March 31, 2014: \$31.2 million; March 31, 2013: \$67.1 million).

As at March 31, 2014 approximately 81% of the Company's cash and cash equivalents were invested in Canadian government guaranteed instruments with 12% held as cash deposits with major Canadian banks and the remaining 7% held in recognized UK and Romanian banks.

Foreign Exchange

The Company expects to report reduced foreign currency gains and losses as a result of reduced exposure to non-functional currencies.

Taxes

All tax assessments have been paid and provided for in the respective individual company's financial statements.

Investing Activities

The ongoing investing activities are in respect of the Project. Most of the expenditures to date have been for identifying and defining the size of the four ore bodies, for engineering to design the size and scope of the Project, for environmental assessment and permitting, social support to local communities, communications and public relations activities to support the permitting process, archeological and rehabilitation work to buildings, as well as surface rights, property acquisition and resettlement housing and infrastructure. Once the construction permits are received, the nature and magnitude of the expenditures will increase, as roads, production facilities, open pits, tailings management facilities and associated infrastructure are built.

Mineral Properties

All costs incurred in Project exploration and development are capitalized to mineral properties.

	3 months ended	
	March 31	
<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars</i>	2014	2013
Finance and administration	\$ 1,091	\$ 1,545
External communications	1,495	1,286
Legal	1,482	1,248
Permitting	672	815
Community development	1,170	1,291
Project management and engineering	456	661
Exploration - Rosia Montană	287	243
Total exploration and development expenditures	\$ 6,653	\$ 7,089
Capitalized depreciation and disposals	\$ 146	\$ 221
Capitalized stock based compensation	\$ (3,245)	\$ 1,672
Movement in resettlement liabilities	\$ 138	\$ 45

The Canadian dollar lost significant ground against the Romanian Lei period-on-period, with the average exchange rate being 10.5% higher during Q1 2014 than in Q1 2013. Taking account of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar, total exploration and development costs are approximately \$1 million lower in Q1 2014 than in the corresponding period in 2013.

The decrease period-on-period in finance and administration in Q1 2014 is due to a reversal of the provision for long-service & other benefits relating to the RMGC employment contracts terminated in the quarter.

The decrease in permitting and Project management and engineering expenditures during the three-month period ended March 31, 2014, compared to the prior period, is as a result of undertaking only those activities that are necessary to preserve the Company's assets. These activities will increase following progress in Project permitting.

In addition to the currency impact noted above, increased external communications and legal costs were incurred in Q4 2013 and in Q1 2014 to provide support to the parliamentary review process which took place to advance new mining legislation.

The Company has continued with community development activities in delivering upon its commitments to sustainable development and corporate and social responsibility. Legal activities remain ongoing in both supporting the Company's interests in various litigation matters, and in maintaining good title to the licenses and permits that it currently holds.

Following the initiation of the headcount reduction during Q1 2014, the Company expects to see direct and indirect employee-related cost savings to develop in the coming quarters, albeit the cash impact of severance payments will increase expenditure in the short-term.

Purchase of Capital Assets

<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars</i>	3 months ended	
	March 31	
	2014	2013
Resettlement site development costs and assets under construction	\$ -	\$ 212
Other	40	28
Total investment in capital assets	\$ 40	\$ 240
Depreciation and disposal - expensed	\$ 46	\$ 39
Depreciation and disposal - capitalized to mineral properties	\$ 146	\$ 221

The purchase of capital assets for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 has decreased in line with the Company's cost reduction strategy. Activities related to further development of the resettlement sites continue to be kept at minimal levels pending progress Project permitting.

Cash Flow Statement

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The main sources of liquidity are the Company's cash and cash equivalents, stock option exercises and the equity and debt markets. As at March 31, 2014, cash and cash equivalents were \$31.2 million compared to \$67.1 million as at March 31, 2013 (December 31, 2013: \$42.1 million).

Working Capital

As at March 31, 2014, the Company had working capital, calculated as total current assets less total current liabilities, of \$19.4 million (March 31, 2013: \$57.5 million). The reduction in working capital relates mainly to expenditures on the Project.

As at March 31, 2014, the Company had current liabilities of \$14.1 million (March 31, 2013: \$12.2 million). The period-on-period increase in current liabilities is mainly due to the retrenchment provision of \$2.6 million in Q1 2014 along with the additional liability for DSUs granted to non-executive directors during the quarter.

Related Party Transactions

In December 2013, the Group was required to recapitalize RMGC in order to comply with Romanian minimum capitalization company law requirements. The subscription to RMGC share capital by the Company was effected through a conversion of existing intercompany debt. In January 2014, the Group agreed to transfer to the non-controlling shareholder, Minvest RM, for nil consideration, a proportion of the shares subscribed to in December 2013, with a face value of \$20.4 million, in order to preserve the respective shareholdings in RMGC.

The Company advanced loans in 2004 and 2009 in aggregate totaling US\$39.5 million to the predecessor of Minvest RM (subsequently transferred to Minvest RM) to facilitate various statutory share capital increases in RMGC. The balance on the two loans outstanding to Minvest RM as at March 31, 2014 was US\$39.5 million (March 31, 2013: US\$39.5 million).

The above loans are non-interest bearing and are to be repaid as and when RMGC distributes dividends to its shareholders. The loans are accounted for as part of the Group's net investment in RMGC and have, accordingly, been set off against non-controlling interest in the Statement of Financial Position until such time as the repayment of the loans is more certain. Once there is certainty that the loans will be repaid, the loans and non-controlling interest component will be reflected individually on the Statement of Financial Position, in accordance with IFRS. The January 2014 transfer of shares to Minvest RM was not accompanied by a loan to be off-set and has accordingly been reflected in the Financial Statements as a non-controlling interest and an increase in the accumulated deficit.

Resettlement Liabilities

RMGC had a program for purchasing homes in the Project area, which was suspended in February 2008 due to the suspension of the EIA review process in September 2007. Under the resettlement program residents were offered two choices; either to take the sale proceeds and move to a new location of their choosing, or exchange their properties for a new property to be built by RMGC at a new resettlement site. For those residents who choose the resettlement option, the Company increases its mineral properties on the balance sheet as well as resettlement liabilities for the anticipated construction costs of the resettlement houses. As the construction takes place, the cost of newly built houses is capitalized as construction in progress. After the transfer of legal title of the property RMGC reduces the amounts capitalized as construction in progress and at the same time reduces its resettlement liabilities. All resettlement associated costs will remain capitalized in mineral properties and amortized over the life of the mine once the Project moves into production.

At March 31, 2014 the Company had accrued resettlement liabilities totaling \$4.6 million (March 31, 2013: \$4.3 million), which represents both the cost of building the remaining new homes for the local residents and outstanding delay penalties.

The remaining 24 homeowners who chose to resettle within Roșia Montană signed various extension contracts which expire in 2014. As a result of the delay in delivery of these homes, RMGC pays a penalty of up to 20% of the agreed upon unpaid property value per year of delay as required by the agreement. At March 31, 2014 the Company has accrued \$0.1 million (March 31, 2013: \$0.1 million) representing unpaid delay penalties.

Contractual Obligations

The following is a summary of the Company's contractual capital and operating lease commitments as of March 31, 2014, including payments due for each of the next five years and thereafter:

<i>in thousands of Canadian dollars</i>	Total	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 +
<i>Capital commitments</i>							
Resettlement	212	50	89	73	-	-	-
<i>Operating lease commitments</i>							
Rosia Montană exploitation license	1,179	262	262	262	262	131	-
Surface concession rights	1,124	30	30	30	30	30	974
Property lease agreements	837	394	313	130	-	-	-
Total commitments	3,352	736	694	495	292	161	974

The Company and its subsidiaries have a number of agreements with arms-length third parties who provide a wide range of goods and services. Typically, the service agreements are for a term of not more than one year and permit either party to terminate for convenience on notice periods ranging from 15 to 90 days. Upon termination, the Company has to pay for services rendered and costs incurred to the date of termination.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of expenses and other income during the reporting period. Significant estimates and assumptions include those related to going concern, the recoverability of mineral properties, benefits of future income tax assets, estimated useful lives of capital assets, valuation of stock based compensation, valuation of fidelity bonus and other benefits assumptions and determinations as to whether costs are expensed or capitalized. While management believes that these estimates and assumptions are reasonable, actual results could vary significantly. The critical accounting estimates are not significantly different from those reported in previous periods.

Going Concern

The underlying value of the Company's mineral properties is dependent upon the existence, and economic recovery, of mineral reserves in the future and the ability of the Company to obtain all necessary permits and raise long-term financing to complete the development of the properties. In addition, the Project may be subject, amongst other adverse risks or financial influences, to sovereign risk, including political and economic instability, changes in existing government regulations, for example, a ban on the use of cyanide in mining, re-designation of the Project area as an archeological site of national importance, government imposed changes to royalty levels or ownership participation, and government regulations relating to mining which may withhold the receipt of required permits or impede the Company's ability to acquire the necessary surface rights, as well as currency fluctuations and local inflation.

The base budget and forecast for 2014 for the Project includes only those expenditures and commitments to maintain the value of the Company's investment in mineral properties, maintain the mineral license and move the Project through EIA approval. Once the EIA is approved, the cost for the acquisition of remaining surface rights, completion of the engineering control estimate, and higher activity to acquire all permits and approvals required to apply for construction permits will exceed the Company's current cash and cash equivalents holdings. The Company has no sources of operating cash flows and does not have sufficient cash to fund the development of the Project and therefore will require additional funding which, if not raised, would result in the curtailment of activities and Project delays.

Considering the risks listed above, management's balanced assessment of the Company (and the Project) is that it remains a going concern. The Company has been accounted for as a going concern in the Financial Statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014.

Recoverability of mineral properties

The Company has determined that the area covered by the Roşia Montană exploitation license contains economically recoverable reserves. The ultimate recoverability of the \$583.7 million carrying value at March 31, 2014 (March 31, 2013 \$472.4 million) plus related capital assets is dependent upon the Company's ability to obtain the necessary permits and financing to complete the development and commence profitable production or, alternatively, upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interest on an advantageous basis.

As part of management's periodic review process, management reviews all aspects of Project advancement issues along with potential indicators of asset impairment when preparing financial statements. When impairment indicators are identified, which are assessed at each reporting period, it is management's policy to perform an impairment test in accordance with IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets.

IFRS 6 permits all exploration costs incurred before a company has obtained the legal rights to explore a specific area, and before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, to be expensed in the year that they are incurred. Management has determined that, under IFRS, exploration expenditures should be expensed and only capitalized to Mineral Properties after the completion of a feasibility study.

Future income tax assets

Income taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method of tax accounting. Under this method, current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable for the current period. Future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the substantively enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Income tax assets are recognized to the extent that the recoverability of future income tax assets is considered probable.

The Company has subsidiaries in countries that have differing tax laws and rates, primarily Romania and the United Kingdom. The provision for income taxes is based on a number of estimates and assumptions made by management, including its understanding of domestic and international tax rules. Advice is also sought from local professional tax advisors.

Tax authorities in Romania regularly initiate various tax audits to assess the appropriateness of the Company's tax filing positions. Regulators may interpret tax regulations differently than the Company, which may cause changes to the estimates made. The Company continues to vigorously pursue all tax claims which it believes are legally due.

All tax assessments which have been received have been paid and provided for in the financial statements.

Useful lives of capital assets

The Company's policy is to amortize capital assets over their useful lives once the assets are brought into production. Management assesses useful lives to ensure the useful lives of assets reflect the intended use of those assets.

Valuation of stock based compensation

The Company utilizes stock options, DSUs and RSUs as a means of compensation. Stock options are valued using a Black Scholes valuation model, and are amortized over the expected vesting periods. Management reviews the assumptions used in the Black Scholes valuation on an annual basis to ensure appropriateness. DSUs and RSUs are initially valued at the five-day weighted average market price of the Company's common shares preceding the date of issue, and are subsequently recalculated to fair value based on the quoted market value of the Company's common shares at the end of each reporting period.

Valuation of fidelity bonus and other benefits

Pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement between RMGC and its employees, which is renewable from time-to-time, employees of RMGC are entitled, under certain conditions, to a bonus based on years of uninterrupted service as well as other benefits relating to death and termination of employment. The obligation is determined using an actuarial basis and is affected by a number of assumptions and estimates. The actuarial valuation is performed annually, and management reviews the assumptions and estimates annually for appropriateness.

Financial instruments and other instruments

The recorded amounts for cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other liabilities approximate fair values based on the nature of those instruments.

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its accumulated capital in order to fund development of the Project. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it based on the level of funds on hand and anticipated future expenditures. Following the issuance of the EP the Company will initiate a review of its financing requirements over the short and medium term. While the Company expects that it will be able to obtain equity, long-term debt and/or project-based financing sufficient to build and operate the Project, there are no assurances that these initiatives will be successful. To safeguard capital the Company invests its surplus capital in liquid instruments with highly rated financial institutions.

The Group's risk exposures and the impact on the Group's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents. The Group has adopted an investment strategy to minimize its credit risk by investing in Canadian sovereign debt with the balance of cash being invested on short-term overnight deposit with major Canadian banks.

The Group is exposed to the credit risk of domestic Romanian banks that hold and disburse cash on behalf of its Romanian subsidiaries. The Group manages its Romanian bank credit risk by centralizing custody, control and management of its surplus cash resources at the corporate office and only transferring money to its Romanian subsidiary based on near term cash requirements, thereby mitigating exposure to domestic Romanian banks.

The Group holds small cash balances in the United Kingdom to fund corporate office activities.

The Group's credit risk is also attributable to value-added taxes receivable. Value-added taxes receivable are primarily receivable from the Romanian government and are currently within expected collection terms; RMGC is permitted, in certain circumstances, to offset certain RMGC payroll taxes against such recoverable value-added taxes.

Liquidity risk

The Group has sufficient funds as at March 31, 2014 to settle all current and long-term liabilities.

Market risk

(a) Interest rate risk

The Group has significant cash balances and no debt. The Group maintains a short-term investment horizon, typically less than 3 months, for its cash and cash equivalents, and therefore minimizes the risk of interest rate volatility at investment maturity. Where yields on investments less than 90 days are not significantly lower than investments greater than 90 days but less than one year, the Group has elected to utilize the shorter term investments.

With a short-term investment horizon and the intent to hold all investments until maturity, the Group is only marginally exposed to capital erosion should interest rates rise and cause fixed yield investments to devalue.

The Group's primary objective with respect to cash and cash equivalents is to mitigate credit risk. The Group has elected to forego yield in favour of capital preservation.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Group's presentation currency is the Canadian dollar and its activities expose it to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Group has monetary assets and liabilities denominated in Romanian Lei, US dollars, UK pounds sterling and Euros and is, therefore, subject to exchange variations against both the functional and presentation currency.

The Group maintains cash and cash equivalents in various currencies and is therefore susceptible to market volatility as foreign cash balances are revalued to the functional currency of the entity and thereafter to the presentation currency of the Group. Therefore, the Group may report foreign exchange gains or losses during periods of significant economic and market volatility. At March 31, 2014 the Group held 89% of its cash and cash equivalents in Canadian dollars.

The Company has not entered into any derivatives hedging activities.

Sensitivity

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes, based on its balance of cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2014 the following movements are "reasonably possible" over a twelve-month period:

- Cash and cash equivalents. A plus or minus 1% change in earned interest rates would affect net income by \$0.3 million.
- The Company holds balances, albeit minor, in foreign currencies and this gives rise to exposure to foreign exchange risk. A plus or minus 1% change in foreign exchange rates would affect net income by less than \$0.1 million.

Risks

The following list details existing and future material risks to the business of the Group. The risks described below are not listed in any particular order and are not exhaustive. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company, or those that it currently deems to be immaterial, may become material and adversely affect the Group's business. The realization of any of these risks may materially and adversely affect the Group's business, financial condition, results of operations and/or the market price of the Company's securities.

Each of these risk factors is discussed in more detail in the Company's Annual Information Form, which is filed for public inspection on www.sedar.com.

- Political and Economic Risks of Operating in Romania
- Permitting Process
- Acquisition of Surface Rights and Resettlement
- Mineral Tenure Rights
- Legal Challenges
- Proposed Adverse Legislative Initiatives
- Tailings Incidents
- Closure of the State Run Mining Operations
- Compliance with Anti-Corruption Laws
- UNESCO World Heritage List
- Project Development
- Insurance and Uninsurable Risks
- Project Financing
- Global Economic Conditions
- Dilution
- Mineral and Commodity Prices
- Currency Fluctuations
- Market Price Volatility
- Dependence on Management and Key Personnel
- Competition
- Enforcement of Civil Liabilities
- No History of Earnings or Dividends
- Mining Exploration and Development
- Mineral Reserve and Mineral Resource Estimates
- Environmental and other Regulatory Requirements
- Infrastructure
- Accounting Policies and Internal Controls
- Conflict of Interest

CEO/CFO Certification

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as those terms are defined in National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*.

Our CEO and CFO certify that, as at March 31, 2014 the Company's DC&P have been designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to them by others, particularly during the period in which the annual filings are being prepared; and information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation. They also certify that the Company's ICFR have been designed and operates effectively to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

The control framework the Company's CEO and CFO used to design the Company's ICFR is the Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

There is no limitation on scope of design as described in paragraph 5.3 of NI 52-109. There has been no change in the Company's ICFR that occurred during the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 which has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company's fully diluted share capital as at May 13, 2014 was:

	Outstanding
Common shares	384,144,500
Common stock options	27,089,055
Deferred share units - common shares	315,293
Restricted share units - common shares	1,112,549
Fully diluted share capital	412,661,397

Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" (also referred to as "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans and allowing investors and others to get a better understanding of Gabriel's operating environment.

These forward-looking statements may include statements with respect to the future financial or operating performance of the Company and its subsidiaries, the perceived merit of properties, exploration results and budgets, mineral reserves and mineral resources estimates, work programs, capital expenditures, operating costs, cash flow estimates, production estimates and similar statements relating to the economic viability of a project, timelines, strategic plans, including the Company's plans and expectations relating to the Project, the anticipated outcomes of the application processes for permits, endorsements and licenses, including but not limited to the ongoing review of the environmental impact assessment, required for the Project, or other statements that are not statements of fact.

Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, identified by words or phrases such as "expects", "is expected", "anticipates", "believes", "plans", "projects", "estimates", "assumes", "intends", "strategy", "goals", "objectives", "potential", "possible" or variations thereof or stating that certain actions, events, conditions or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, or the negative of any of these terms and similar expressions) are not statements of fact and may be forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are based upon certain assumptions and other important factors regarding present and future business strategies and the environment in which the Company will operate in the future, which could prove to be significantly incorrect.

Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, without limitation, the political and economic risks of operating in Romania, including those related to controls, regulations, political or economic developments and government instability in Romania; uncertainty of estimates of capital costs, sustaining capital costs, operating costs, production and economic returns; permitting risks, including the risk that permits and governmental approvals necessary to develop and operate the Project will not be available on a timely basis or at all, risks of maintaining the validity and enforceability of necessary permits and risks of replacing expired/cancelled permits and approvals; uncertainties relating to the assumptions underlying the Company's mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates, such as metal pricing, metallurgy, mineability, marketability and operating and capital costs; risk related to the acquisition of all necessary surface rights for the development of the Project, including the risk that the Company may not acquire all such rights, or acquire such rights at acceptable prices; risks related to the Company's ability to commence production and generate material revenues or obtain adequate financing for its planned exploration and development activities; risks of defective title to mineral property, including the risk of successful legal challenges to the validity of the Company's exploitation license; risks related to the Company's ability to finance the development of the Project through external financing, strategic alliances, or otherwise; litigation risks, including the uncertainties inherent in current and future legal challenges relating to the Project; risks related to the availability of infrastructure, water, energy and other inputs; uncertainty inherent in litigation including the effects of discovery of new evidence or advancement of new legal theories, the difficulty of predicting decisions of judges and the possibility that decisions may be reversed on appeal; uncertainties relating to prices for energy inputs, labour, material costs, supplies and services (including, but not limited to, labour, cement, steel, capital equipment, reagents and fuel); risks related to changes in law and regulatory requirements, including environmental

regulation; risks related to the subjectivity of estimating mineral resources and mineral reserves and the reliance on available data and assumptions and judgments used in interpretation of such data; risks related to currency fluctuations, particularly in the value of the United States dollar and/or the Canadian dollar relative to each other and to the Euro and the Romanian leu; risks related to the future market prices of gold and silver and other mineral and commodity price fluctuations, and volatility in metal prices; risks related to the need for reclamation activities on the Company's properties and uncertainty of cost estimates related thereto; risks associated with maintaining substantial levels of indebtedness, including potential financial constraints on operations; dependence on cooperation of state-owned joint venture partner in the development of the Project; risks related to the loss of key employees and the Company's ability to attract and retain qualified management and technical personnel; risks related to market events and volatility of global and local economic climate; taxation, including change in tax laws and interpretations of tax laws; mining and development risks, including risks related to infrastructure, accidents, equipment breakdowns, labour disputes or other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in development, construction or production; risks related to opposition to the Project from non-governmental organizations or civil society; share capital dilution and share price volatility; and increased competition in the mining industry.

Forward-looking information contained herein is made as of the date of this MD&A. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information or statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information or statements. Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Gabriel Resources Ltd.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)
For the three-month period ended March 31, 2014

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013

(Unaudited and expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	March 31 2014	December 31 2013
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	31,222	42,123
Trade and other receivables		854	2,092
Prepaid expenses and supplies		1,413	1,146
Total current assets		33,489	45,361
Non-current assets			
Mineral properties	6	583,743	553,923
Property, plant and equipment		61,299	58,504
Other non-current assets		542	520
Total non-current assets		645,584	612,947
TOTAL ASSETS		679,073	658,308
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		6,463	8,711
Resettlement liabilities		4,648	4,510
Other current liabilities		2,983	455
Total current liabilities		14,094	13,676
Non-current liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities		2,322	3,119
Total non-current liabilities		2,322	3,119
TOTAL LIABILITIES		16,416	16,795
Equity			
Share capital		868,081	868,081
Contributed surplus		49,452	53,352
Currency translation adjustment		8,531	(14,930)
Accumulated deficit		(288,937)	(264,990)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		637,127	641,513
Non-controlling interest	7	25,530	-
TOTAL EQUITY		662,657	641,513
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		679,073	658,308

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Loss

For the three-month periods ended March 31

(Unaudited and expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

	Note	3 months ended March 31	
		2014	2013
Expenses			
Corporate, general and administrative		1,464	1,106
Severance costs	8	2,642	-
Share-based compensation		(28)	1,234
Depreciation		46	39
Operating loss		4,124	2,379
Other (income) / expense			
Interest received		(67)	(134)
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss		(26)	44
Loss for the period		4,031	2,289
Loss for the period attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent		3,521	2,289
- Non-controlling interest		510	-
Loss for the period		4,031	2,289
Basic and diluted loss per share	12	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income / Loss

For the three-month periods ended March 31

(Unaudited and expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data)

		3 months ended March 31	
		2014	2013
Loss for the period		4,031	2,289
<i>Other comprehensive (income) / loss</i>			
<i>- may recycle to Statement of Loss in future periods</i>			
Currency translation adjustment		(29,075)	4,045
Comprehensive (income) / loss for the period		(25,044)	6,334
Comprehensive (income) / loss for the period attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent		(19,940)	6,334
- Non-controlling interest		(5,104)	-
Comprehensive (income) / loss for the period		(25,044)	6,334

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the three-month periods ended March 31
(Unaudited and expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Note	3 months ended March 31 2014	2013
Common shares			
At January 1		868,081	859,782
Shares issued on the exercise of share options		-	2
At March 31		868,081	859,784
Contributed surplus			
At January 1		53,352	52,813
Share-based compensation		(3,900)	2,874
At March 31		49,452	55,687
Currency translation adjustment			
At January 1		(14,930)	(65,743)
Currency translation adjustment		23,461	(4,045)
At March 31		8,531	(69,788)
Accumulated deficit			
At January 1		(264,990)	(262,500)
Loss for the period		(3,521)	(2,289)
Transfer of interest in Rosia Montana Gold Corporation	7	(20,426)	-
At March 31		(288,937)	(264,789)
Non-controlling interest			
At January 1		-	-
Transfer of interest in Rosia Montana Gold Corporation	7	20,426	-
Loss for the period		(510)	-
Currency translation adjustment		5,614	-
At March 31		25,530	-
Total shareholders' equity at March 31		662,657	580,894

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the three-month periods ended March 31

(Unaudited and expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	3 months ended	
	March 31	
	2014	2013
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Loss for the period	(4,031)	(2,289)
Adjusted for		
Depreciation	46	39
Share-based compensation	(28)	1,234
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(22)	144
Cash utilized in operations	(4,035)	(872)
DSU/RSU cash settlement	-	(70)
Changes in operating working capital	2,288	(741)
	(1,747)	(1,683)
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Exploration and development expenditures	(6,653)	(7,089)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(40)	(240)
Changes in investing working capital	(2,304)	(2,839)
	(8,997)	(10,168)
Cash flows provided by financing activities		
Proceeds from the exercise of share options	-	2
	-	2
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(10,744)	(11,849)
Effect of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	(157)	(3)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	42,123	78,965
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	31,222	67,113

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2014

(Unaudited, tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

1. Nature of operations

Gabriel Resources Ltd. (“Gabriel” or the “Company”) is a Toronto Stock Exchange listed Canadian resource company engaged in the exploration and development of mineral properties in Romania.

The Company is presently in the permitting stage in the development of its majority-owned Roşia Montană gold and silver project (the “Project”). Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (“RMGC”) is the beneficial owner of, and holds an exclusive exploitation license for, the Project. Since obtaining the Project’s exploitation license, RMGC has been focused on identifying and defining the size of the four ore bodies, engineering to design the size and scope of the Project, environmental assessment and permitting, rescue archaeology and surface rights acquisitions.

The underlying value of the Company and its subsidiary companies’ (together the “Group”) mineral properties, and in particular the Project, is dependent upon the existence and economic recovery of such proven ore body reserves in the future together with the ability of the Group to obtain all necessary permits and raise long-term financing to complete the development of the properties. In addition, the Project may be subject to, amongst other negative risks or financial influences, sovereign risk, including political and economic instability, changes in existing fiscal regime, changes in existing government regulations, for example, an increase in royalty rates or state ownership applicable to the Project, a ban on the use of cyanide in mining, designation of the Project area as an archeological site of national importance, government regulations relating to mining which may withhold the receipt of required permits or impede the Group’s ability to acquire the necessary surface rights, as well as litigation risk against permits and the Project, currency fluctuations and local inflation. The suspension of the review of the Project’s Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”) by the Ministry of Environment in September 2007 (subsequently resumed in September 2010) demonstrates one of the significant risks that the Project may face. The significant delays in the Romanian government promulgating mining legislation to enable progress on a re-invigoration of the mining industry including the Project; on-going delays in obtaining the environmental and other critical permits; continued political, public, and NGO opposition to the Project; and the multitude of legal challenges to permits issued in respect of the Project also demonstrate the significant risks that the Project faces.

Such risks, if realized, may adversely affect the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern and may result in the impairment or loss of all or part of the Group’s assets.

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared using IFRS applicable to a “going concern”, which assume that the Group will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. As at March 31, 2014 the Group had no sources of operating cash flows and does not have sufficient cash to fund the development of the Project and therefore will require additional funding which, if not raised, would result in the curtailment of activities and Project delays. The timeline to build the Project is dependent on a number of factors which include both the permitting and financing processes.

The Company’s registered address is Suite 200 – 204 Lambert Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada Y1A 3T2. The Company receives significant management services from its wholly-owned subsidiary, RM Gold (Services) Ltd. (“RMGS”). The principal place of business for RMGS is 16 Great Queen Street, London, WC2B 5DG, United Kingdom. The Company is the ultimate parent of the Group and does not have any controlling shareholders.

2. Basis of preparation

These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements (“Condensed Financial Statements”), for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including International Accounting Standard IAS 34 (‘Interim Financial Reporting’). The Condensed Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2014

(Unaudited, tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

The Condensed Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments. These Condensed Financial Statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the respective interim periods presented.

The Board of Directors approved these Condensed Financial Statements on May 14, 2014.

3. Critical accounting estimates, risks and uncertainties

The Company performs a regular analysis of risk factors which, if any should occur, could materially and adversely affect the results and financial position of the Company and/or market price of its securities.

The preparation of Condensed Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of expenses and other income for the period. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to prior experience. With the exception of estimates and assumptions relating to Project permitting milestones, the significant estimates and assumptions are the same as those disclosed in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013.

While management believes that the estimates and assumptions applied are reasonable, actual results may differ materially from the amounts included in the Condensed Financial Statements.

4. Accounting policies

The accounting policies followed in these Condensed Financial Statements are the same as those applied in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013. The Company has consistently applied the same accounting policies throughout all periods presented.

On January 1, 2014, the Company adopted the following amended standard, which did not have a material impact on the Condensed Financial Statements:

- IAS 36; Impairment of Assets. The IASB has published 'Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets' (amendments to IAS 36). These amendments to IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets', address the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal.

The following accounting standards are effective from July 1, 2014. The Company has not adopted these standards early and is assessing the impact of adoption on the Condensed Financial Statements:

- IFRS 2; Share-based payment. The standard clarifies the definition of vesting conditions and applies to share-based payment transactions for which grant date is on/after July 1, 2014.
- IFRS 8; Operating segments. The standard has been amended to require (i) disclosure of judgments made by the management in aggregating segments, and (ii) a reconciliation of segment assets to the entity's assets when segments are reported.
- IAS 24; Related party transactions. The standard has been amended to (i) revise definition of "related party" to include an entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or its parent, and (ii) clarify related disclosure requirements.
- IAS 19; Employee benefits. Defined benefit plans and employee contributions. The standard has been amended to clarify the application of IAS 19 to plans that require employees or third parties to contribute toward the cost of benefits.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2014

(Unaudited, tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

4. Accounting policies (continued)

- IFRS 9; Financial Instruments. Replacement standard for IAS 39 Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains (but simplifies) the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on an entity's business model and the contractual cash flow of the financial asset. Classification is made at the time the financial asset is initially recognized, namely when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The IASB amended the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 to January 1, 2015.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

As at	March 31 2014	December 31 2013
Cash at bank and on hand	6,026	6,954
Short-term bank deposits	25,196	35,169
	31,222	42,123

Cash at bank and on hand earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Cash is deposited at reputable financial institutions of a high credit rating. The Group manages its domestic Romanian bank credit risk by centralizing custody, control and management of its surplus cash resources at its corporate office and only transferring money to its Romanian subsidiary based on near term cash requirements, thereby mitigating exposure to domestic Romanian banks. At March 31, 2014 the Group held \$1.1 million of cash and cash equivalents in Romanian banks (December 31, 2013 \$4.5 million). Short-term bank deposits represent investments in government treasury bills, with maturities from the date of acquisition of less than 90 days.

6. Mineral properties

	Rosia Montana
Balance - December 31, 2012	467,206
Development costs - additions ⁽¹⁾	41,119
Currency translation adjustment	45,598
Balance - December 31, 2013	553,923
Development costs - additions ⁽¹⁾	3,692
Currency translation adjustment	26,128
Balance - March 31, 2014	583,743

⁽¹⁾ Mineral property additions of \$3.7 million (2013 - \$41.1 million) is \$3.0 million lower than the amount reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows of \$6.7 million (2012 - \$40.1 million). The difference is attributed to the non-cash reversals for share based compensation and amortization and resettlement liabilities charges.

At March 31, 2014 the Group's principal asset was its 80.69% interest in the Project held indirectly through RMGC, which holds two mineral licenses in Romania, being the exploitation license for the Project and an expired exploration license for the Bucium property. Minvest Roşia Montană S.A. ("Minvest"), a Romanian state-owned mining company, holds the remaining 19.31% interest in RMGC.

The Group holds the pre-emptive right to acquire the 19.31% non-controlling interest. The Company is required to fund 100% of all expenditures related to the exploration and development of these properties and holds a preferential right to recover all funding plus interest (other than on non-interest bearing loans) from future cash flows prior to the non-controlling shareholders receiving dividends.

Pursuant to the Project exploitation license, RMGC has the exclusive right to conduct mining operations at the Roşia Montană property for an initial term which expires in June 2019, and thereafter for successive five-year renewal periods.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2014

(Unaudited, tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

7. Non-controlling interest

Previous loans made by the Company to enable the non-controlling shareholder of RMGC to acquire its shareholding in RMGC (US\$39.5 million) are deemed to be part of the net investment in the subsidiary and are set off against non-controlling interest balances upon consolidation.

On January 17, 2014 the Group agreed to transfer to Minvest, the non-controlling shareholder of RMGC, for nil consideration, a proportion of the RMGC shares subscribed to in December 2013, with a book value of \$20.4 million (and as further described below in Note 9). The shares were transferred to Minvest in order to preserve the Minvest shareholding of 19.31% in RMGC. This was accounted for as an equity transaction, that is, as a transaction with owners in their capacity as owners. The effect of this transaction was an increase in the accumulated deficit by \$20.4 million, which is included in the equity attributable to owners of the parent. Following the transfer, the Minvest held shares give rise to a non-controlling interest which has been appropriately accounted for and disclosed in these Condensed Financial Statements.

8. Severance costs

In February 2014, RMGC initiated legal procedures for the retrenchment of a significant proportion of its employees, including dialogue with relevant unions and other stakeholders. As of March 1, 2014, approximately 400 RMGC employees, on both permanent and temporary contracts, equivalent to approximately 80 per cent of the RMGC workforce, were placed into 'technical unemployment' for a period of up to two months. Technical unemployment is a legal procedure in Romania whereby the employment contracts of such employees are temporarily suspended pending detailed collective consultation with the relevant unions and concerned authorities regarding the potential employee retrenchment and related severance terms. Following this consultation process, in March 2014 the RMGC Board of Directors approved a decision to terminate the contracts of the affected employees during the three-month period ended June 30, 2014. The aggregate severance costs for these employees payable in 2014 is the equivalent of \$2.6 million.

9. Related party transactions

The Group had related party transactions with associated persons or corporations which were undertaken in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amounts as follows:

- (a) In December 2004, the Company advanced a loan of US\$0.9 million to the non-controlling shareholder of RMGC, which remains outstanding at December 31, 2013.
- (b) In 2009, the Company advanced a further loan of US\$38.6 million to the non-controlling shareholder of RMGC to facilitate another statutory share capital increase in RMGC, which remains outstanding at December 31, 2013.
- (c) The above loans are non-interest bearing and are to be repaid as and when RMGC distributes dividends to its shareholders. The loans are accounted for as part of the Group's net investment in RMGC and have, accordingly, been set-off against non-controlling interest on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position until such time as the repayment of the loans is more certain. Once there is certainty that the loans will be repaid, the loans and non-controlling interest components will be reflected individually.
- (d) In December 2013, the Group was required to recapitalize RMGC in order to comply with minimum company law requirements. The subscription to RMGC share capital by the Company was effected through a conversion of existing intercompany debt. In January 2014, the Group agreed to transfer to the non-controlling shareholder of RMGC, for nil consideration, a proportion of the shares subscribed to in December 2013, with a book value of \$20.4 million, in order to preserve the Minvest shareholding of 19.31% in RMGC.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2014

(Unaudited, tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

10. Common share options

Director, officer, employee and consultant common share options were granted, exercised and cancelled as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (dollars)
Balance - December 31, 2012	27,353	4.28
Options granted	4,545	1.33
Options expired	(6,264)	2.17
Options exercised	(3,495)	1.55
Balance - December 31, 2013	22,139	4.71
Options granted	6,850	0.79
Options forfeited	(550)	5.44
Options expired	(600)	2.44
Balance - March 31, 2014	27,839	3.78

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2014, 6.9 million options were granted at a grant price of \$0.79, which vest over a three-year period. During the year ended December 31, 2013 the Company granted 4.5 million options at a weighted average grant price of \$1.33, which vest over a three-year period. The fair value of the options granted during the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 was determined, at the grant date, using the Black-Scholes valuation model based on graded tranche level valuation, 5% pre-vesting forfeiture rates, 92% volatility (determined using the Company's three year share price history), a risk-free rate of 1.35% (being the Canadian bond yield at grant date), expected annual dividends of 0% and expected life calculated using the midpoint between vesting and expiry.

The fair value of common share options granted to personnel working on development projects is capitalized over the vesting period. The fair value of share options expensed and capitalized during the three-month periods is as follows:

	3 months ended	
	March 31 2014	March 31 2013
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Loss - (reversed) / expensed	(655)	1,202
Mineral Properties - (reversed) / expensed	(3,245)	1,672

The reversal of share option costs during the three-month period ended March 31, 2014 is a result of the ongoing delays in the permitting of the Project and management's reassessment of its assumptions relating to future vesting dates for performance based options.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2014

(Unaudited, tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

11. Segmental information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and has been identified as the Company's Chief Executive Officer.

The Group has one operating segment: the exploration, evaluation and development of precious metal mining projects located in Romania ("Mining").

The rest of the entities within the Group are grouped into a secondary segment ("Corporate"). The cash flows of the Mining segment are primarily in investing activities as disclosed in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

The segmental report is as follows:

	Mining		Corporate		Total	
For the three-month period ended March 31,	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Reportable items in the Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss / (Income)						
Finance income	-	-	(67)	(134)	(67)	(134)
Amortization	-	-	46	39	46	39
Reportable segment loss	2,642	-	1,389	2,289	4,031	2,289
As at March 31,	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Reportable segment in Consolidated Statement of Financial Position						
Reportable segment current assets	2,559	2,846	30,930	66,840	33,489	69,686
Reportable segment non - current assets	645,383	525,689	201	301	645,584	525,990
Reportable segment liabilities	(13,729)	(11,609)	(2,687)	(3,173)	(16,416)	(14,782)

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2014

(Unaudited, tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

12. Loss per share

	3 months ended	
	March 31	March 31
	2014	2013
Loss for the period attributable to owners of the parent	3,521	2,289
Weighted-average number of common shares (000's)		
Basic number of shares	384,145	380,540
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$0.01	\$0.01

13. Commitments and contingencies

The following is a summary of contractual commitments of the Group including payments due for each of the next five years and thereafter:

	Total	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter
<i>Capital commitments</i>							
Resettlement	212	50	89	73	-	-	-
<i>Operating lease commitments</i>							
Roşia Montană exploitation license	1,179	262	262	262	262	131	-
Surface concession rights	1,124	30	30	30	30	30	974
Property lease agreements	837	394	313	130	-	-	-
Total commitments	3,352	736	694	495	292	161	974