LORNEX CAPITAL INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the three and six months ended June 30, 2011

LORNEX CAPITAL INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011

Lornex Capital Inc. (the "Company") is a natural resource company currently engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company has a 100% interest in the AMI copper-molybdenum-silver-lead property located in west central Yukon. The Company's property is at the exploration stage. See a detailed discussion of the property under "Results of Operations".

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") reports on the consolidated operating results and financial condition of the Company for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and is prepared as of August 26, 2011, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and related notes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, which were prepared in accordance with IFRS and audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, which were prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

All dollar amounts referred to in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars except where indicated otherwise.

The Company is listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol LOM.

<u>Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information</u>

This document may contain "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation ("forward-looking statements"). These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this document and Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements, except as required under applicable securities legislation.

Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect Company management's expectations or beliefs regarding future events and include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the timing and implementation of the proposed transaction with Far West, estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, success of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology. In this document, certain forward-looking statements are identified by words including "may", "future", "expected", "intends" and "estimates". By their very nature forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, risks related to actual results of current exploration activities; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of resources; possible variations in ore reserves, grade or recovery rates; accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; as well as those factors detailed from time to time in the Company's interim and annual financial statements and management's discussion and analysis of those statements, all of which are filed and available for review under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. The Company provides no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Mineral Properties

AMI Copper-Molybdenum-Silver-Lead Property - Yukon

The AMI property is located 60 kilometres west of Dawson City, Yukon Territory and consists of 50 contiguous mineral claims covering approximately 1045 hectares. The Company has a 100% interest in the AMI property which is subject to a 1% net smelter return royalty.

Risk Factors

The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring and, if warranted, developing and exploiting natural resource properties. Due to the nature of the Company's business and the present stage of exploration of its mineral properties (which are primarily early stage exploration properties with no known resources or reserves that have not been explored by modern methods), the following risk factors, among others, will apply:

Mining Industry is Intensely Competitive: The Company's business of the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties is intensely competitive. The Company may be at a competitive disadvantage in acquiring additional mining properties because it must compete with other individuals and companies, many of which have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company. Increased competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to attract necessary capital funding or acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

Resource Exploration and Development is Generally a Speculative Business: Resource exploration and development is a speculative business and involves a high degree of risk, including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but from finding mineral deposits which, though present, are insufficient in size to return a profit from production. The marketability of natural resources that may be acquired or discovered by the Company will be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. These factors include market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets, government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital. The great majority of exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable deposits of ore.

Fluctuation of Metal Prices: Even if commercial quantities of mineral deposits are discovered by the Company, there is no guarantee that a profitable market will exist for the sale of the metals produced. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any substances discovered. The prices of various metals have experienced significant movement over short periods of time, and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates and global or regional consumption patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to improved mining and production methods. The supply of and demand for metals are affected by various factors, including political events, economic conditions and production costs in major producing regions. There can be no assurance that the price of any mineral deposit will be such that any of its mineral properties could be mined at a profit.

Permits and Licenses: The operations of the Company will require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects, on reasonable terms or at all. Delays or a failure to obtain such licenses and permits or a failure to comply with the terms of any such licenses and permits that the Company does obtain, could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

No Assurance of Profitability: The Company has no history of earnings and, due to the nature of its proposed business, there can be no assurance that the Company will ever be profitable. The Company has not paid dividends on its shares since incorporation and does not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. The only present source of funds available to the Company is from the sale of its common shares or, possibly, the sale or optioning of a portion of its interest in its mineral properties. Even if the results of exploration are encouraging, the Company may not have sufficient funds to conduct the further exploration that may be necessary to determine whether or not a commercially mineable deposit exists. While the Company may generate additional working capital through further equity offerings or through the sale or possible syndication of its properties, there can be no assurance that any such funds will be available on favourable terms, or at all. At present, it is impossible to determine what amounts of additional funds, if any, may be required. Failure to raise such additional capital could put the continued viability of the Company at risk.

Consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue on a going concern basis*:* The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis that it will continue as a going concern. At June 30, 2011, the Company had working capital of $914,508 as compared to working capital of $977,911 as at December 31, 2010. Management has estimated that the Company has adequate funds from existing working capital to meet its obligations for the next twelve months. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate additional financing, it may be required to curtail operations and exploration activities. Furthermore, failure to continue as a going concern would require that the Company's assets and liabilities be restated on a liquidation basis which would likely differ significantly from their going concern assumption carrying values.

Uninsured or Uninsurable Risks: Exploration, development and mining operations involve various hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, metallurgical and other processing problems, unusual or unexpected rock formations, structural cave-ins or slides, flooding, fires, metal losses and periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions. These risks could result in damage to or destruction of mineral properties, facilities or other property, personal injury, environmental damage, delays in operations, increased cost of operations, monetary losses and possible legal liability. The Company may not be able to obtain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums or at all. The Company may elect not to insure where premium costs are disproportionate to the Company's perception of the relevant risks. The payment of such insurance premiums and of such liabilities would reduce the funds available for exploration and production activities.

Government Regulation: Any exploration, development or mining operations carried on by the Company will be subject to government legislation, policies and controls relating to prospecting, development, production, environmental protection, mining taxes and labour standards. In addition, the profitability of any mining prospect is affected by the market for precious and/or base metals which is influenced by many factors including changing production costs, the supply and demand for metals, the rate of inflation, the inventory of metal producing corporations, the political environment and changes in international investment patterns.

Environmental Restrictions: The activities of the Company are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies in different countries from time to time. Environmental legislation generally provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions into the air, discharges into water, management of waste, management of hazardous substances, protection of natural resources, antiquities and endangered species and reclamation of lands disturbed by mining operations. Certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which means stricter standards, and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations.

Share Price Volatility: During the past year, worldwide securities markets, particularly those in the United States and Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered exploration or development stage companies, have experienced unprecedented declines in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. Most significantly, the share prices of junior natural resource companies have experienced an unprecedented decline in value and there has been a significant decline in the number of buyers willing to purchase such securities. In addition, significantly higher redemptions by holders of mutual funds has forced many of such funds (including those holding the Company's securities) to sell such securities at any price. As a consequence, despite the Company's past success in securing significant equity financing, market forces may render it difficult or impossible for the Company to secure placees to purchase new share issues at a price which will not lead to severe dilution to existing shareholders, or at all. Therefore, there can be no assurance that significant fluctuations in the trading price of the Company's common shares will not occur, or that such fluctuations will not materially adversely impact on the Company's ability to raise equity funding without significant dilution to its existing shareholders, or at all.

Financing Risks: The Company has limited financial resources, has no source of operating cash flow and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects or to fulfil its obligations under any applicable agreements. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of its projects with the possible loss of such properties.

Insufficient Financial Resources: The Company does not presently have sufficient financial resources to undertake by itself the exploration and development of all of its planned exploration and development programs. Future property acquisitions and the development of the Company's properties will therefore depend upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through the joint venturing of projects, private placement financing, public financing, short or long-term borrowings or other means. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing. Failure to raise the required funds could result in the Company losing, or being required to dispose of, its interest in its properties. In particular, failure by the Company to raise the funding necessary to maintain in good standing its various option agreements could result in the loss of its rights to such properties.

Dilution to the Company's existing shareholders: The Company will require additional equity financing be raised in the future. The Company may issue securities on less than favourable terms to raise sufficient capital to fund its business plan. Any transaction involving the issuance of equity securities or securities convertible into common shares would result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective holders of common shares.

Dependence Upon Others and Key Personnel: The success of the Company's operations will depend upon numerous factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, including (i) the ability to design and carry out appropriate exploration programs on its mineral properties; (ii) the ability to produce minerals from any mineral deposits that may be located; (iii) the ability to attract and retain additional key personnel in exploration, marketing, mine development and finance; and (iv) the ability and the operating resources to develop and maintain the properties held by the Company. These and other factors will require the use of outside suppliers as well as the talents and efforts of the Company and its consultants and employees. There can be no assurance of success with any or all of these factors on which the Company's operations will depend, or that the Company will be successful in finding and retaining the necessary employees, personnel and/or consultants in order to be able to successfully carry out such activities. This is especially true as the competition for qualified geological, technical and mining personnel and consultants is particularly intense in the current marketplace.

Surface Rights and Access: Although the Company acquires the rights to some or all of the minerals in the ground subject to the tenures that it acquires, or has a right to acquire, in most cases it does not thereby acquire any rights to, or ownership of, the surface to the areas covered by its mineral tenures. In such cases, applicable mining laws usually provide for rights of access to the surface for the purpose of carrying on mining activities, however, the enforcement of such rights can be costly and time consuming. In areas where there are no existing surface rights holders, this does not usually cause a problem, as there are no impediments to surface access. However, in areas where there are local populations or land owners, it is necessary, as a practical matter, to negotiate surface access. There can be no guarantee that, despite having the right at law to access the surface and carry on mining activities, the Company will be able to negotiate a satisfactory agreement with any such existing landowners/occupiers for such access, and therefore it may be unable to carry out mining activities. In addition, in circumstances where such access is denied, or no agreement can be reached, the Company may need to rely on the assistance of local officials or the courts in such jurisdictions.

Title: Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to the mineral properties in which it has or has a right to acquire an interest in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee title (whether of the Company or of any underlying vendor(s) from whom the Company may be acquiring its interest). Title to mineral properties may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers, and may also be affected by undetected defects or the rights of indigenous peoples.

Acquisition of Mineral Concessions under Agreements: The agreement pursuant to which the Company has the right to acquire a number of its properties provide that the Company must make a series of cash payments and/or share issuances over certain time periods, expend certain minimum amounts on the exploration of the properties or contribute its share of ongoing expenditures. The Company does not presently have the financial resources required to complete all expenditure obligations under its property acquisition agreement over their full term. Failure by the Company to make such payments, issue such shares or make such expenditures in a timely fashion may result in the Company losing its interest in such properties. There can be no assurance that the Company will have, or be able to obtain, the necessary financial resources to be able to maintain all of its property agreements in good standing, or to be able to comply with all of its obligations there under, with the result that the Company could forfeit its interest in one or more of its mineral properties.

Summary of quarterly information

Selected consolidated financial information from continuing operations for the most recent eight quarters (unaudited). The Q1 and Q2 2011 and four preceding quarter results presented in the table below were prepared in accordance with IFRS. The two quarters ending with Q4 2009 were prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP:

Three Months Ended	**Jun-11**	**Mar-11**	**Dec-10**	**Sep-10**	**Jun-10**	**Mar-10**	**Dec-09**	**Sep-09**
Interest Income	$1,631	$2,545	$2,877	$2,560	$1,040	$297	$304	$299
Loss	$123,668	$118,826	$88,809	$52,903	$78,269	$65,914	$425,575	$63,129
Loss per common share	$0.01	$0.01	$0.01	$ -	$0.01	$0.01	$0.05	$0.01

The following discussion of the financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company and related notes as at and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010:

Three months ended June 30, 2011 compared with the three months ended June 30, 2010

During the three months ended June 30, 2011, the Company reported a loss of $123,668 or $0.01 per share compared to a loss of $78,269 or $0.01 per share during the same period in the prior fiscal year, representing an increase in loss by $45,399. The increase in loss was primarily attributable to the increase in general and administrative expenses of $45,990 offset by an increase in interest income of $591.

General and administrative expenses increased by $45,990 from $79,309 during the three months ended June 30, 2010 to $125,299 during the three months ended June 30, 2011 as a result of increases in amortization of $211, bank charges and interest of $13, professional fees of $783, transfer agent of $310 and travel, promotion and shareholder communication of $54,886 offset by decreases in consulting fees of $2,850, office, rent and administration of $3,449, regulatory fees of $446 and share-based compensation of $3,468.

The increase in travel, promotion and shareholder communication of $54,886 was a result of expenses incurred related to the evaluation of potential assets during the period. No such expenses were incurred during the same period in the prior fiscal year.

Share-based compensation of $(1,166) was recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2011 for stock options vested during the period. During the period ended June 30, 2010, the Company recorded share-based compensation of $2,302 for vested options and for stock options granted to directors, officers and employees to purchase 50,000 shares at $0.35 per share for a period of ten years expiring January 12, 2020 and 185,000 shares at $0.30 per share for a period of ten years expiring June 14, 2020.

Six months ended June 30, 2011 compared with the six months ended June 30, 2010

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company reported a loss of $242,494 or $0.02 per share compared to a loss of $144,183 or $0.01 per share during the same period in the prior fiscal year, representing an increase in loss by $98,311. The increase in loss was primarily attributable to the increase in general and administrative expenses of $101,150 offset by an increase in interest income of $2,839.

General and administrative expenses increased by $101,150 from $145,520 during the six months ended June 30, 2010 to $246,670 during the six months ended June 30, 2011 as a result of increases in amortization of $521, professional fees of $3,377 and travel, promotion and shareholder communication of $127,463 offset by decreases in bank charges and interest of $3, consulting fees of $7,700, management fees of $9,000, office, rent and administration of $2,843, regulatory fees of $8,956, share-based compensation of $1,586 and transfer agent of $123.

The increase in travel, promotion and shareholder communication of $54,886 was a result of travel expenses incurred related to the evaluation of potential assets and fees paid related to a distribution of investment materials carried out during the period. No such expenses were incurred during the same period in the prior fiscal year.

The decrease in management fees by $9,000 resulted from a cancellation of $4,500 monthly fees to a former director of the Company effective May 1, 2010.

The decrease in regulatory fees by $8,956 was a result of fees paid for listing of the Company's common shares on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange during the prior fiscal period.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at June 30, 2011, the Company had working capital of $914,508 as compared to a working capital of $977,911 as at December 31, 2010, representing a decrease in working capital by $63,403. Financing for the Company's operations was funded primarily from private placements and exercise of share purchase options and warrants.

Net cash and short-term investments on hand decreased by $70,603, from $929,443 at December 31, 2009 to $858,840 at June 30, 2011. The decrease in cash and short-term investments resulted mainly from net proceeds from the issuance of shares of $187,750 offset by cash used for operations of $251,095, mineral property related expenses of $6,768 and purchase of equipment of $490.

Current assets excluding cash at June 30, 2011 consisted of short-term investments in guaranteed investment certificate of $800,000, amounts receivable of $13,187 and prepaid expenses and deposits of $54,664 as compared to short-term investments in guaranteed investment certificate of $900,000, accounts receivable of $13,791 and prepaid expenses and deposits of $58,932 at December 31, 2010.

Amounts receivable consist of primarily of GST/HST recoverable of $12,451 (December 31, 2010 - $8,231) and interest receivable of $736 (December 31, 2010 - $5,560).

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, 25,000 common shares of the Company were issued upon the exercise of stock options at $0.11 per share for proceeds of $2,750.

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, 1,850,000 common shares were issued for gross proceeds of $185,000 on the exercise of 1,850,000 warrants at $0.10 per share.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 3,426,667 units at a price of $0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,028,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one transferable common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder, on exercise, to purchase an additional common share of the Company at a price of $0.50 per common share expiring March 5, 2012. The warrants are subject to an acceleration provision whereby if the trading price of the Company's common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange over a period of 10 consecutive trading days exceeds $0.75, the Company may, at its option, provide notice to the warrant holders that the warrants will expire on the date which is 30 calendar days after the date of such notice. The Company paid an aggregate of $55,965 and issued an aggregate of 53,317 units of the Company as finders' fees related to this financing. The units issued have the same terms as the private placement.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, 163,255 stock options at $0.11 per share were exercised for total proceeds of $17,958.

As of the date of this MD&A, financing for the Company's operations is also potentially available through the exercise of 362,000 stock options exercisable at a price of $0.11 per share which expire on September 26, 2013, 275,000 stock options exercisable at a price of $0.11 per share which expire on April 17, 2019, 50,000 stock options exercisable at a price of $0.35 per share which expire on January 12, 2020, 138,750 stock options exercisable at a price of $0.30 per share which expire on June 14, 2020 and 1,739,992 warrants exercisable at a price of $0.50 per share which expire on March 5, 2012. However, there can be no assurance that any of these outstanding convertible securities will be exercised, particularly if the trading price of the common shares on the TSXV does not exceed, by a material amount and for a reasonable period, the exercise price of such convertible securities at some time prior to their expiry dates.

The Company presently has sufficient funds to continue its anticipated ongoing operations through the next twelve months. However, if the Company's plans change (as, for example, if it determines to acquire additional properties or accelerate its presently contemplated work programs) or its current assumptions change or prove inaccurate, the Company may be required to seek additional financing through the issuance of shares or disposing of interests in its mineral properties (by options, joint ventures or outright sales).

The Company's financial performance is dependent on many external factors. The Company expects that any revenues it may earn from its operations in the future will be from the sale of minerals. Both prices and markets for metals and minerals are cyclical, difficult to predict, volatile, subject to government price fixing and controls and respond to changes in domestic and international political, social and economical environments. In addition, the availability and cost of funds for exploration, development and production costs are difficult to predict.

Summary of Outstanding Share Data

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. As at August 26, 2011, there were 14,390,739 shares issued and outstanding.

The following stock options were outstanding as at August 26, 2011:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
362,000	$0.11	September 26, 2013
275,000	$0.11	April 17, 2019
50,000	$0.35	January 12, 2020
185,000	$0.30	June 14, 2020
872,000		

The following warrants were outstanding as at August 26, 2011:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
1,739,992	$0.50	March 5, 2012
1,739,992		

Related Party Transactions

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, the Company entered into certain transactions with related parties. These transactions are in the normal course of business operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

A description of the related party transactions is as follows:

Name and Relationship to Company	Transaction	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
		2011	2010	2011	2010
Remstar Resources Ltd., a company with common directors and officers	Office, rent and administration (1)	$15,100	$13,500	$28,600	$27,500
Ultra Lithium Inc., a company with common directors and officers	Rent (2)	$3,000	$3,000	$6,000	$5,000

Mosam Ventures Inc., a company controlled by a director and an officer of the Company	Management fees	$16,200	$11,700	$32,400	$23,400
Tony M. Ricci Inc., a company controlled by a former officer of the Company	Management fees	$Nil	$4,500	$Nil	$18,000
Max Pinsky Personal Law Corp. a company controlled by an officer of the Company	Legal fees	$2,566	$3,059	$2,566	$4,687

(1) The Company entered into a month-to-month arrangement for the rental of office premises and the provision of accounting, financial reporting and administrative services with Remstar Resources Ltd., a public company related by common directors and officers.

(2) The Company entered into a month-to-month arrangement for the rental of office premises with Ultra Lithium Inc., a public company related by common directors and officers.

Included in prepaid expenses is a rent deposit of $2,000 (December 31, 2010 - $2,000) paid to a company having directors and officers in common.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is management fees of $Nil (December 31, 2010 - $6,048) payable to a company controlled by a director and an officer of the Company.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is a legal fee of $1,689 (December 31, 2010 - $Nil) payable to a company controlled by an officer of the Company.

Subsequent Event

Subsequent to June 30, 2011, the Company consolidated its common shares on a 1 new for 3 old consolidated basis under the new CUSIP number, CA5441792036. The 14,390,739 common shares of the Company currently outstanding will be reduced to 4,796,913. The shareholders of the Company approved the consolidation at the annual general and special meeting of shareholders held on May 19, 2011. The Company will not be changing its name and trading symbol in connection with the consolidation.

Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation and judgment relate to the recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, fair value measurements for financial instruments and share-based compensation and other equity-based payments. Actual results may differ from those estimates and judgments.

Changes in Accounting Policies

Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

The Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 - "Interim Financial Reporting". These are the Company's first IFRS interim financial statements for part of the period covered by the first IFRS annual financial statements and IFRS 1 - "First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" has been applied. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements.

An explanation of how the transition to IFRS has affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in note 11 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements. This note includes reconciliations of equity and total comprehensive income for comparative periods and of equity at the date of transition reported under Canadian GAAP to those reported for those periods and at the date of transition under IFRS, along with details of the IFRS 1 exemptions taken. The adoption of IFRS does not impact the underlying economics of the Company's operations or cash flows.

Future Accounting Pronouncements

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the June 30, 2011 reporting period. The following standards are assessed not to have any impact on the Company's financial statements:

- Amendments to IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosure (effective July 1, 2011) introduces enhanced disclosure around transfer of financial assets and associated risks; and

- IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (effective January 1, 2013) introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities.

These accounting standards are not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's accounting policies or financial statements.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, short-term investments, amounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Cash and short-term investments are classified as held-for-trading and accordingly carried at its fair value. Amounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables and are carried at their amortized costs. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities and are carried at their amortized cost.

The carrying value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates their fair value due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these investments. Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information and information about financial instruments. These estimates are subjective and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of the three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

As at June 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company's cash and short-term investments are classified as Level 1.

(b) Financial instruments risk

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related to risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes:

i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is subject to credit risk on the cash balances at the bank, its short-term bank guaranteed investment certificates and amounts receivable. Cash and cash equivalents consisting of Guaranteed Investment Certificates ("GICs") have been invested with Schedule 1 banks or equivalents, with its cash held in Canadian based banking institutions, authorized under the Bank Act to accept deposits, which may be eligible for deposit insurance provided by the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation. The receivables consist primarily of GST/HST recoverable of $12,451 and interest receivable of $736.

ii) Liquidity Risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to settle obligations and liabilities when due. As at June 30, 2011, the Company had cash and short-term investments of $858,840 to settle current liabilities of $12,183 which mainly consist of accounts payable that are considered short term and settled within 30 days. The Company believes that it has sufficient capital to meet its requirements for the next twelve months.

iii) Market risk

a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's cash attract interest at floating rates and have maturities of 90 days or less. The Company's short-term investments are invested in GICs with greater than 90 day terms but not greater than one year. These GICs have a fixed interest rate for the term of the deposit. The interest on cash and GICs is typical of Canadian banking rates, which are low at present and the conservative investment strategy mitigates the risk of deterioration to the investment. A change of 100 basis points in the interest rates would not be material to the financial statements.

b) Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from movements in the price of the Company's commodity inputs and outputs. The Company's risk relates primarily to the expected output to be produced at its mineral properties described in note 7 to its consolidated financial statements of which production is not expected in the near future.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that three has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the period ended June 30, 2011 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. As of June 30, 2011, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

Additional Information

Additional information relating to Lornex Capital Inc. can be accessed under the Company's public filings found at www.sedar.com.