

CNRP MINING INC

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST 1, 2012 TO JANUARY 31, 2013

(Prepared by Management on March 4, 2013)

**208 Queens Quay West, Suite 2506,
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2Y5 Tel.:
(416) 628 9879**

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A) TO ACCOMPANY THE UNAUDITED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CNR MINING INC (THE "COMPANY" OR "CNRP") FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED JANUARY 31, 2013.

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read in conjunction with the unaudited combined financial statements of the Company for the period from August 1, 2012 to January 31, 2013, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the notes thereto. All financial amounts are stated in Canadian currency unless stated otherwise.

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements based on the best beliefs, and reasonable assumptions of the management of the Company. There are many risks and uncertainties attached to the mineral exploration business. Given these risks and uncertainties, the reader should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. (See "Risks and Uncertainties" in this MD&A for more information).

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Overview

CNRP is a Toronto based mineral company primarily focused on developing its 100% owned Elmtree Gold Project in New Brunswick, Canada. The Corporation is a private company and a subsidiary of Winston Resources Inc. ("Winston") a reporting issuer in the jurisdictions of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario whose common shares are listed for trading on the Canadian National Stock Exchange ("CNSX") under the symbol "WRW".

CNRP owns 100% of the advanced Elmtree Gold Project in New Brunswick, Canada ("Elmtree"). The Elmtree Property is located in the Bathurst Mining Camp approximately 25 km northwest of Bathurst, New Brunswick and comprises a total of 83 claims that cover a contiguous area of approximately 1,811 hectares. Elmtree has an indicated resource of 99,000 ounces of gold and an inferred resource of 195,000 ounces of gold.

On February 19, 2013 Winston announced that its board of directors has unanimously approved a proposal to spin off to its shareholders approximately 15% of CNRP. Following the spin-off, CNRP will apply for listing of its common shares on the CNSX. The spin-off will be transacted by way of a statutory plan of arrangement (the "Plan of Arrangement") under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). Pursuant to the terms of the Plan of Arrangement, Winston will distribute 2,064,982 of the outstanding 14,000,000 common shares of CNRP to holders of common shares of Winston such that each Winston shareholder of record on the effective date of the Plan of Arrangement will receive 1 common share in the capital of CNRP for every 32 common shares in the capital of Winston. A special meeting ("Meeting") of Winston shareholders will be held on April 15, 2013 at which the shareholders will be asked to vote on a special resolution approving the Plan of Arrangement. The record date for determining shareholders entitled to receive notice of and vote at the Meeting, is March 5, 2013. If approved, the spin-off would be completed shortly thereafter, subject to the receipt of all necessary approvals. The spin-off is subject to numerous conditions including shareholder and court approval, and completion of all regulatory filings.

MINERAL PROPERTIES

Elmtree Gold Project

The Elmtree Property is located in the Bathurst Mining Camp approximately 25 km northwest of Bathurst, New Brunswick and comprises a total of 83 claims that cover a contiguous area of approximately 1,811 hectares. Elmtree has a combined indicated and inferred resource of 294,000 ounces of gold.

There are three gold-bearing zones within the property: the West Gabbro Zone, Discovery Zone and the South Gold Zone. Micon International Limited completed a NI 43-101 compliant technical report on May 25, 2012 (the "Technical Report") which shows 1,611,000 indicated tonnes grading 1.91 g/t gold (99,000 ounces gold) and 2,053,000 inferred tonnes grading 1.67 g/t of gold (110,000 ounces of gold) in the West Gabbro Zone, with 2,367,000 inferred tonnes grading 0.74 g/t in the South Gold Zone (56,000 ounces of gold), 700,000 inferred tonnes grading 1.25 g/t in the Discovery Zone (29,000 ounces of gold). The cut-off grade used for the West Gabbro Zone and the Discovery Zone is 0.5 g/t Au and that for the South Gold Zone is 0.3 g/t Au.

According to the February 2012 Mining Policy Potential Index by the independent research group Fraser Institute, New Brunswick is the most attractive mining jurisdiction in the world, with excellent local milling and processing infrastructure, including power, roads and a skilled work force. CNRP intends to explore and expand the known Elmtree resource.

CNRP commissioned Micon International to complete an updated NI 43-101 compliant technical report The report was dated May 25, 2012 and increased the resource estimate by 30% with 99,000 ounces indicated and 195,000 ounces inferred.

Overview of Geology

The Elmtree Property is situated within the Elmtree Inlier which constitutes a tectonic sliver considered to be a remnant of Dunnage Terrain oceanic crust, located adjacent to the north margin of the terrain's Exploits Sub-Zone. The Elmtree Inlier consists of strata of the Fournier Group and Belledune River Melange (formerly Elmtree Group). The first consists of an Ordovician volcanic-sedimentary sequence comprised of ophiolitic volcanics, deformed mafic intrusions, minor plagiogranite and dark grey slate, greywacke and melange, and the second contains later Ordovician lithic and quartz wacke and interbedded grey slate, locally with thinly interbedded limestone and conglomerate. Minor amounts of mafic volcanics are also present. The most important structural aspects of the property are the Elmtree Fault system and its anastomosing subsidiary shears that trend generally east-west to east-northeast across the property and show steep to vertical dips where defined by drilling and mapping. The main Elmtree Fault structure is a splay of the crustally significant Rocky Brook-Millstream Fault that occurs approximately 8 km to the south, where it forms the tectonic boundary with adjacent rocks of the Mirimichi Terrain. Within the property area, the Elmtree Fault manifests itself as a broad zone of shearing, fracturing and deformation separating graphitic argillites of the Elmtree Formation from calcareous siltstones of the Chaleurs Group. The structure is thought to have controlled emplacement of the gabbroic intrusion that hosts the West Gabbro Zone gold mineralization on the property, while subsidiary structures on the Elmtree Property have controlled emplacement of feldspar porphyry dykes as well

as mineralized quartz vein arrays and hydrothermal alteration zones in the nearby South Zone and Discovery Zone areas.

Overview of Mineralization

Gold, base metal and silver mineralization have been identified on the Elmtree Property and are considered to have been developed under mesothermal conditions conducive to ductile and brittle-ductile shearing and alteration. Pervasive alteration associated with such mineralization suggests control of associated hydrothermal alteration systems on the property by the Elmtree Fault and its related splays. Intensity of alteration development appears to reflect both original rock type and degree of deformation, since strongly sheared or fractured lithologies often show the greatest degrees of both hydrothermal alteration and associated gold and sulphide mineralization. Other factors, such as original grain size in mafic gabbroic intrusions, also appear to control alteration intensity, as seen in the West Gabbro Zone's central core.

Three separate gold deposits have been discovered on the property to date. These are the West Gabbro Zone (WGZ), the Discovery Zone (DZ) and the South Gold Zone (SGZ).

West Gabbro Zone

Gold occurs in sulphide bearing vein arrays and also within the intensely altered host gabbro in association with finely disseminated to locally massive arsenopyrite and other sulphides such as pyrrhotite and pyrite. Lesser amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and stibnite are also present. The highest gold grades are found in areas showing most intense alteration of the intrusion, with a direct association being seen between gold and presence of arsenopyrite.

Discovery Zone

This zone consists of multiple quartz-sulphide vein assemblages hosted by variably sheared and altered argillites and siltstones (Elmtree Formation), as well as variably sheared and altered calcareous siltstones of the Silurian Chaleurs Group. One of these assemblages carries significant silver, zinc, lead and antimony levels with relatively low gold and shows close association with specific felsic dyke contact intervals. Sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, stibnite and silver bearing sulphosalts are present. The other assemblage is more comparable to that seen in some parts of the SGZ and WGZ, where finely disseminated to locally massive arsenopyrite occurs in association with pyrrhotite, pyrite and minor amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and stibnite in either highly altered host sections or within quartz vein and stringer arrays. The east-west striking shears typically show vertical or very steep dips and are considered brittle-ductile elements of the Elmtree Fault system.

South Gold Zone

Gold mineralization in the SGZ occurs in Silurian siltstones and fine grained interbedded sandstones that frequently show calcareous matrix materials. The mineralized zone is characterized by cross shears and brittle fractures associated with the Elmtree Fault system and shows hydrothermal alteration represented by bleaching, sericitic alteration and silicification of the sedimentary section. Fine grained and generally acicular arsenopyrite is broadly present in the altered and locally sheared sections and often is associated with quartz vein arrays showing well developed sulphide assemblages consisting of arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and trace to minor amounts of base metal sulphides or sulphosalts.

Exploration

The history of modern mineral exploration on the Elmtree Property began with Amax Exploration Ltd. (1958) which completed ground geophysics on two grids located in the Alcida area and completed two diamond drill holes that failed to return significant gold, silver or base metals. Lacana Mining Corp. (Lacana) prospectors are credited with the discovery of the Elmtree gold deposits in 1994. These prospectors observed several boulders and bedrock showings of quartz and sulphides in vein style settings on the property. Thereafter, Lacana established the extents of the discovery using a multi-disciplinary approach involving ground and airborne geophysics (magnetics and VLF-EM), soil geochemistry, trenching and geological mapping followed by drilling. Stratabound and Castle's exploration programs (2004 - 2010) have involved detailed delineation drilling of the deposits with special emphasis on the WGZ which was identified as offering the best potential.

Mineral Resource Estimation

The resources in the Elmtree Technical Report were estimated in accordance with the definitions contained in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines that were prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council on November 27, 2010. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is 4 March, 2011. Resources have been estimated using a three-dimensional block modelling approach. For each mineralized zone, wireframe models have been built up from intersected geologic limits. Grade interpolation for the WGZ was conducted using the inverse distance cubed (ID3) technique while interpolations for the DZ and SGZ were conducted using the nearest neighbour (NN) technique due to limited drill hole information.

The total estimated resources for the Elmtree Property are shown in the "Elmtree Deposits Mineral Resources Estimate" Table at a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold, except for the Discovery zone, which is at 0.3 g/t.

Elmtree Deposits Mineral Resource Estimate

Deposit/Zone	Category	Tonnes	Au		Ag	Pb% Zn%	
			(g/t)	Au oz	(g/t)		
WGZ	Indicated	1,611,000	1.91	99,000			
WGZ	Inferred	2,053,000	1.67	110,000			
SGZ	Inferred	2,367,000	0.74	56,000			
DZAu Only Zone	Inferred	583,000	1.15	22,000			
DZAu/Ag/Pb/Zn Zone	Inferred	117,000	1.77	7,000	44.36	0.78	2.17
DZAg/Pb/Zn Zone	Inferred	41,000	-	-	25.80	0.43	1.53
Sub-Total DZ Inferred	Inferred	741,000	1.18	-	8.43	0.15	0.43

Notes:

(1) Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.

(2) There has been insufficient exploration to define the inferred resources as an indicated or measured mineral resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured mineral resource category.

(3) At present there are no known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or political issues which would adversely affect the mineral resources estimated above. However, mineral resources which are not mineral reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no assurance that CNRP will be successful in obtaining any or all of the requisite consents, permits or approvals, regulatory or otherwise, for the project.

INTEREST IN MINERAL PROPERTIES

The capitalized cost of the property is detailed in the following analysis.

Elmtree Gold Project, New Brunswick, Canada

Acquisition Costs	\$7,715,242
Balance at January 31, 2013	\$7,715,242

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company is in the development stage and therefore did not have revenues from operations. For the period ended January 31, 2013 the Company incurred a comprehensive loss of \$91,112 (\$0.0065 loss per share). Significant expenses included interest on property obligation of \$66,530 and occupancy expenses of \$13,250.

Selected Annual and Quarterly Financial Information

The following table provides selected financial information that should be read in conjunction with the unaudited Financial Statements and Notes of the Company for the applicable period.

Summary of Results

	Period from August 1, 2012 to January 31, 2013
	\$
Interest Income	267
Net loss	91,379
Interest in Mineral properties	7,715,242
Current Assets	868,490
Total Assets	8,583,732
Total Liabilities	680,951
Shareholders Equity	7,902,781

Liquidity and Solvency

At January 31, 2013 the Company had cash of \$201,646 and working capital of \$187,539.

The following table summarizes the Company's cash on hand, working capital and cash flow as at January 31, 2013

Cash	\$ 201,646
Working Capital	187,539
Cash used in operating activities	(156,341)
Cash used in investing activities	0
Cash used in Financing Activities	(181,545)
Decrease in Cash for the period	(337,886)

The Company is dependent on the sale of newly issued shares to finance its exploration activities, property acquisition payments and general and administrative costs. The Company will have to raise additional funds in the future to continue its operations. There can be no assurance, however, that the Company will be successful in its efforts. If such funds are not available or other sources of financing cannot be obtained, then the Company will be forced to curtail its activities.

Capital Resources

The Company has no operations that generate cash flow and its long term financial success is dependent on discovering properties that contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company's primary capital assets as at January 31, 2013 are resource properties.

The following is a summary of the Company's outstanding share, warrant and stock options data as of January 31, 2013

Common Shares

At January 31, 2013 the Company had issued and outstanding 49,520,000 common shares. On February 18, 2013, CNRP consolidated the 49,520,000 issued and outstanding common shares of the Company into 13,800,000 common shares without par value.

On February 18, 2013, following the aforementioned share consolidation, CNRP accepted a subscription by Winston for 200,000 common shares at a deemed value of \$0.50 per share for a cash payment of \$100,000.

Preferred Shares

On February 18, 2013, the Company altered the Articles of the Company to create an unlimited number of Preferred Shares, and authorized the directors to determine the maximum number of shares of any series of Preferred shares that the Company wishes to issue and attach special rights or restrictions of any kind whatsoever to the Preferred shares.

Stock Options

At January 31, 2013 the Company had no stock options issued and outstanding.

Warrants

At January 31, 2013 the Company had no warrants and brokers warrants outstanding.

Outlook and Capital Requirements

During the next six months the Company is due to make payments to third parties relating to the acquisition of the Elmtree property and will need to raise additional equity capital in relation thereto. There is no guarantee that market conditions will be conducive to raising such additional equity capital. Depending on future events, the rate of Company expenditures and general and administrative costs could increase or decrease.

Related Parties Transactions

Related party transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

The Company entered into Debt Conversion Agreements with Winston on 30th and 31st of January 2013 whereby it agreed to settle outstanding debt in the total amount of \$671,844 for subscription of 671,844 Preferred Shares of Winston. The closing of the Preferred Shares subscription is conditional on approval on April 15 of a Special Resolution by Winston Shareholders creating Preferred Shares.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not utilize off-balance sheet transactions.

Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed transactions that will materially affect the performance of the Company other than those disclosed in this MD&A.

Accounting Policies

The accounting policies and methods employed by the Company determine how it reports its financial condition and results of operations, and may require management to make judgements or rely on assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain. The Company's results of operations are reported using policies and methods in accordance with IFRS. In preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses for the period. Management reviews its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using the most current information available. These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS. Outlined below are those policies considered particularly significant:

Principles of consolidation

These financial statements include the accounts of the Company and it has no subsidiaries.

Significant Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods as well as the related notes to financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The most significant estimates relate to the valuation of deferred income taxes, impairment testing of exploration and evaluation assets, and the calculation of share-based payments. The most significant judgments relate to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities and the determination of the economic viability of a project. In determining these estimates, the Company relies on assumptions regarding applicable industry performance and prospects, as well as general business and economic conditions that prevail and are expected to prevail. These assumptions are limited by the availability of reliable comparable data and the uncertainty of predictions concerning future events.

Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that arose as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Current Income Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute current income taxes are measured at income tax rates, which have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current income taxes are recognized in profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the applicable taxes are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of each reporting period. These taxes represent the difference between the tax bases of the assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused income tax credits and unused income tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the expected income tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the asset is to be realized or the liability is to be settled. The expected income tax rate utilized is based upon income tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position. The deferred income taxes related to equity transactions are recognized directly to equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities, which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent, if any, of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, its carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in the period of impairment, unless the relevant asset is carried at a re-valued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years.

Exploration and evaluations assets ("E&E")

E&E assets consist of exploration and mining concessions, options and contracts. Acquisition costs, lease costs and exploration costs are capitalized and deferred until such time as the property is put into production or the properties are disposed of either through sale or abandonment.

E&E costs consist of:

- Acquisition of exploration properties;
- Gathering exploration data through topographical and geological studies;
- Exploratory filing, trenching and sampling;
- Determining the volume and grade of the resource;
- Test work on geology, metallurgy, mining, geotechnical and environmental; and
- Conducting engineering, marketing and financial studies.

Cash

Cash is comprised of non-interest bearing cash deposit balances, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value. Cash is used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash is carried at fair value through profit or loss in the statement of financial position.

Equity Settled Share -Based Payment Transactions

The costs of equity settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the goods or services are received. The Company measures the goods or services received, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably. When the Company cannot estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or services received then the Company measures their fair value and the corresponding increase in equity by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments issued as payment.

Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability. The Company's ordinary common shares are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental Direct costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are recognized in equity as reductions from the gross proceeds received from the issued shares.

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Recognition: The Company initially recognizes loans and advances, deposits and liabilities on the date at which they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities, including assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, are initially recognized on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Valuation of Financial Instruments: The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in accounting policy. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, volume. The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly; i.e. as prices; or indirectly; i.e., derived from prices. This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

De-recognition: The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Offsetting: Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to set off the recognized amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under EFRSs, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

Amortized cost measurement: The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognized and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

Identification and measurement of impairment: At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. A financial asset or a Company of financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the assets, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the assets that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets, including equity securities, are impaired may include significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or receivable by the Company that would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a Company of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the Company, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the Company. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for loans and receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant loans and receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant loans and receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by comparing together loans and receivables with similar risk characteristics.

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortized cost are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables. Interest on impaired assets continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Designation at fair value through profit or loss: The Company has designated financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the following circumstances:

- The assets or liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis.
- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise.
- The asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

Loss per share and comprehensive loss per share

Comprehensive loss per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding during the quarter or year, as appropriate. In the years when the Company reports a net loss and comprehensive net loss, the effect of potential issuances of shares under options and warrants would be anti-dilutive and, therefore, basic and diluted loss per share is the same. For the period ended July 31, 2012, all the outstanding options and warrants were anti-dilutive.

Foreign currency transactions

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The functional currency of each entity is the Canadian Dollar. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of the monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in operations.

Future Accounting Policies

The International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued a number of new and revised International Accounting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards, amendments and related interpretations which are effective for the Company's financial year beginning on or after August 1, 2013. For the purpose of preparing and presenting the financial statements for the relevant periods, the Company has consistently adopted all new standards for the relevant reporting periods.

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the IASB issued the following Standards that are effective for reporting periods ending after these financial statements and which the Company may be required to adopt in future reporting periods.

- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement' - effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, with early adoption permitted, introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments.
- IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' - effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities.
- IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' - effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, provides for a more realistic reflection of joint arrangements by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form.
- IFRS 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities' - effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, requires the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.
- IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement*' - effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, provides the guidance on the measurement of fair value and related disclosures through a fair value hierarchy.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement was issued in May 2011 and defines fair value, sets out in a single standard a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 applies when other IFRSs require or permit fair value measurements. The main features of the new standard include the fact that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e., an exit price). Fair value measurements are based on the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the item being measured under current market conditions, including assumptions about risk (i.e., it is a market-based, rather than entity-specific, measurement).

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, an entity considers the highest and best use of the asset, and whether the asset is used in combination with other assets or on a stand-alone basis. A fair value hierarchy categorizes into three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value and gives priority to

observable inputs. An entity discloses information about the valuation techniques and inputs it has used, as well as the uncertainty inherent in its fair value measurements.

The Company has not early adopted these standards, amendments and interpretations, however it is currently assessing what impact the application of these standards or amendments will have on the consolidated financial statements of the Company

Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company has designated its cash at fair value through profit and loss. Trade and other payables and advances from related party are designated as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company is exposed to various financial risks resulting from both its operations and its investments activities. The Company's management manages financial risks. Where material, these risks will be reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors. The Company does not enter into financial instrument agreements including derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Financial Risks

The Company's main financial risk exposure and its financial risk management policies are as follows:

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of uncertainty arising primarily from possible commodity market price movements and their impact on the future economic viability of the Company's projects and ability of the Company to raise capital. These market risks are evaluated by monitoring changes in key economic indicators and market information on an on-going basis and adjusting operating and exploration budgets accordingly

Fair Value Risk

Fair value risk is the potential for fair value fluctuations in the value of a financial instrument. The level of market risk to which the Company is exposed varies depending on market conditions, and expectations of future price and yield movements. The Company believes the carrying amounts of its financial assets and financial liabilities are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Interest Rate Risk

The savings accounts are at variable rates. Consequently, the Company is exposed to a fluctuation of the interest rate on the market which could vary the interest income on the savings accounts. The Company does not use financial derivatives to decrease its exposure to interest risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages its liquidity needs by carefully monitoring cash outflows due in day-to-day business. The Company anticipates having sufficient funds to carry out an exploration and acquisition program, pursue and evaluate new resources projects and meet its corporate and administrative expenses for the next twelve months.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risks on its United States dollar denominated working capital balances due to changes in the USD/CAD exchange rate..

Capital Management

The Company's objective in managing capital is to ensure continuity as a going-concern and to safeguard its ability to continue its acquisition and exploration programs. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares and acquire or sell mining properties to improve its financial performance and flexibility.

The Company defines its capital as its shareholder's equity. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to ensure the Company has appropriate liquidity to meet its operating and growth objectives. As needed, the Company raises funds through private placements or other equity financings. The Company does not utilize long term debt as the Company does not currently generate operating revenues. There is no dividend policy.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's principal activity is mineral exploration and development. Companies in this industry are subject to many and varied kinds of risk, including but not limited to, environmental, metal prices, political and economical. The mineral exploration business is risky and most exploration projects will not become mines. The Company may offer an opportunity to a mining company to acquire an interest in a property in return for funding all or part of the exploration and development of the property. For the funding of property acquisitions and exploration that the Company conducts, the Company depends on the issue of shares from the treasury to investors. These stock issues depend on numerous factors including a positive mineral exploration environment, positive stock market conditions, a company's track record and the experience of management. The Company has no significant source of operating cash flow and no revenues from operations. The Company has not yet determined whether its mineral property contains mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company has limited financial resources. Substantial expenditures are required to be made by the Company to establish reserves. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to contribute or obtain all necessary resources and funds for the exploration and exploitation of its permits, and may fail to meet its exploration commitments. Mineral exploration involves a high degree of risk and few properties, that are explored, are ultimately developed into producing mines. Exploration of the Company's mineral property may not result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of mineralization. If the Company's efforts do not result in any discovery of commercial mineralization, the Company will be forced to look for other exploration projects or cease operations. The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company may also serve as directors and officers of other companies involved in gold and precious metal or other natural resource exploration and development and consequently the possibility of conflict exists. Any decisions made by such directors or officers involving the Company will be made in accordance with the duties and obligations of directors and officers to deal fairly and in good faith with the Company and such other companies. In addition, such directors declare their interest and refrain from voting on any matters in which such directors may have a conflict of interest.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The information provided in this report is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the audited consolidated financial statements.

Other

Additional information relating to the Company's operations and activities can be found by visiting the parent Company's website at www.WinstonResourcesInc.com and www.sedar.com.

Trends

Trends in the industry can materially affect how well any junior exploration company is performing. The price of precious metals remains high and as a result worldwide exploration is being maintained. Company management believes that the general trend will continue and that prices will be higher over time.

Outlook

The outlook for precious metals continues to be positive and this is reflected in the Company's ongoing activity.

Cautionary Statement

This document contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities regulations. All statements other than statements of historical fact herein, including, without limitation, statements regarding exploration plans and our other future plans and objectives are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, (i) estimates of exploration investment and scope of exploration programs, and (ii) estimates of stock-based compensation expense. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and future events and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in such statement. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations are disclosed in the Company's documents filed from time to time via SEDAR with the Canadian regulatory agencies to whose policies we are bound. Forward-looking statements are based on the estimates and opinions of management on the date of statements are made, and the Company endeavours to update corporate information and material facts on a timely basis. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, including risks associated with mineral exploration, price volatility in the mineral commodities we seek, and operational and political risks.