Currie Rose Resources Inc.

An Exploration Stage Company

Management Discussion and Analysis

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

CURRIE ROSE RESOURCES INC.

An Exploration Stage Company

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

The following management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of Currie Rose Resources Inc. ("Currie Rose" or "the Company") provides a review of corporate developments, results of operations and financial position for the year ended December 31, 2021 ("FY2021) and 2020 ("FY2020). This discussion is prepared as of April 14, 2022 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (with the auditors' report dated April 14, 2022). Additional information relating to the Company, including the audited annual consolidated financial statements and MD&A for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 is available on Currie Rose's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com and the Company's website at www.currierose.com. The results reported in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

For the purposes of preparing this MD&A, management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors (the "Board"), considers thematериality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of the Company's common shares; (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. Management, in conjunction with the Board, evaluates materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances,including potential market sensitivity.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to herein as "forward-looking statements"). These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward- looking statements. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "continues", "forecasts", "projects", "predicts", "intends", "anticipates" or "believes", or variations of, or the negatives of, such words and phrases, or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A speak only as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date specified in such statement.

RECENT HIGHLIGHTS

On April 14, 2021, the Company gave the required 10 days' Notice of Termination to 0811662 BC Ltd., one of the two 3rd party option holders of the Rossland Project *(see discussion under "Termination of one of two Rossland option agreements" below)*. As a result, the Company has recorded a write-down of $701,850, or 50% of the carrying value of the Rossland Project, as of that date;

On July 2, 2021, the Company gave the required 10 days' Notice of Termination to 0704723 BC Ltd., the second of the two 3rd party option holders of the Rossland Project, under Section 11.01 of the option agreement dated April 12, 2018. As a result of this termination., 100% of the aggregate mining costs re the Rossland Project as well the Company has written off the original acquisition costs of $32,000 related to its 100% owned Golden 8 Project (that formed part of the Rossland Gold Project), and

On April 29, 2021, the end of the eight month due diligence period, Accelerate gave written notice that they have declined their option to acquire 51% of the Rossland Project and will convert their cumulative advances of $500,000 into 8,333,334 common shares of the Company at the previously agreed upon price of $0.06 per share *(see discussionunder "Rossland Project - Accelerate transaction" below)*. Such approval was granted by the TSX Venture Exchange on July 23, 2021.

The Company is currently reviewing its options in respect to the 100% owned Golden 8 Project located south of Rossland in BC and a decision will be made in Q1 2022.

On October 27, 2021, the Company announced subject to regulatory approval, the 100% interest in two brown field Vanadium (Battery Metal) Projects (the "Project") located in North Queensland, Australia. The Project includes 1,240 km2 close to infrastructure and enroute to Townsville Port. The Company will issue 25,000,000 common shares at a deemed value of $1,250,000 Australian dollars to Liontown Resources Limited and CGM Lithium Pty Ltd. In addition, the Company will issue 8,000,000 share purchase warrants at $0.10 with a 2-year expiry. The Company will pay a 2% net gross revenue royalty with the Company holding the right to purchase 50% of either Royalty by making a payment to the Royalty holders of $1,000,000, in cash.

The Project

The Project includes:

- o the historic Cambridge Vanadium deposit that:
  - ▪ hosts a historic JORC 12 compliant Inferred Resource of 84Mt@0.30 V_2O_5%[1]
  - ▪ is the easterly continuation of the Lilyvale Vanadium deposit that contains a JORC compliant, Indicated, and Inferred resource of 560Mt@ 0.48 V2O5% (currently in Feasibility - ASX: Horizon Minerals LTD)[2]
- o Promising initial independent metallurgical test work on the historical Cambridge deposit[3]
- o Significant Vanadium intercepts at several drilled locations including:
  - o Flinders River, Runnymede, and Silver Hills
- o Large areas of underexplored, prospective, outcropping, vanadium rich host strata (Toolebuc Formation)
- o Significant historic exploration data from previous explorers

- The Project is:
  - o A District scale package, covering approximately 1,240km^2 (124,000Ha)
  - o Close to infrastructure (rail, power & road) and enroute to Townsville Port
- Vanadium has been listed by the Canadian, Australian and United States of America Governments as a critical mineral for both steel alloys and low carbon battery technologies, notably the Vanadium Redox Flow Thru Battery which is building momentum for commercial battery storage applications
- Governments are providing substantial incentives to Company's working in the Vanadium Redox Flow Battery technology sector

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[1] ASX:LTR - Liontown Announces Maiden 84Mt Vanadium Resource for Toolebuc Project, NW Queensland - 30th July 2018)
[2] ASX:HRZ - Richmond-Julia Creek Vanadium Project Update -16 June 2020
[3] Inception Consulting Engineers Pty Ltd (Met Review on the Historical Data on Toolebuc Vanadium Project, 30-8-2019

- The deposits are located in the North West Queensland Mt Isa Townsville Economic Zone (MITEZ) corridor which has been flagged as an area which will receive substantial funding for infrastructure to encourage development of critical minerals, other commodities and industry in the region.

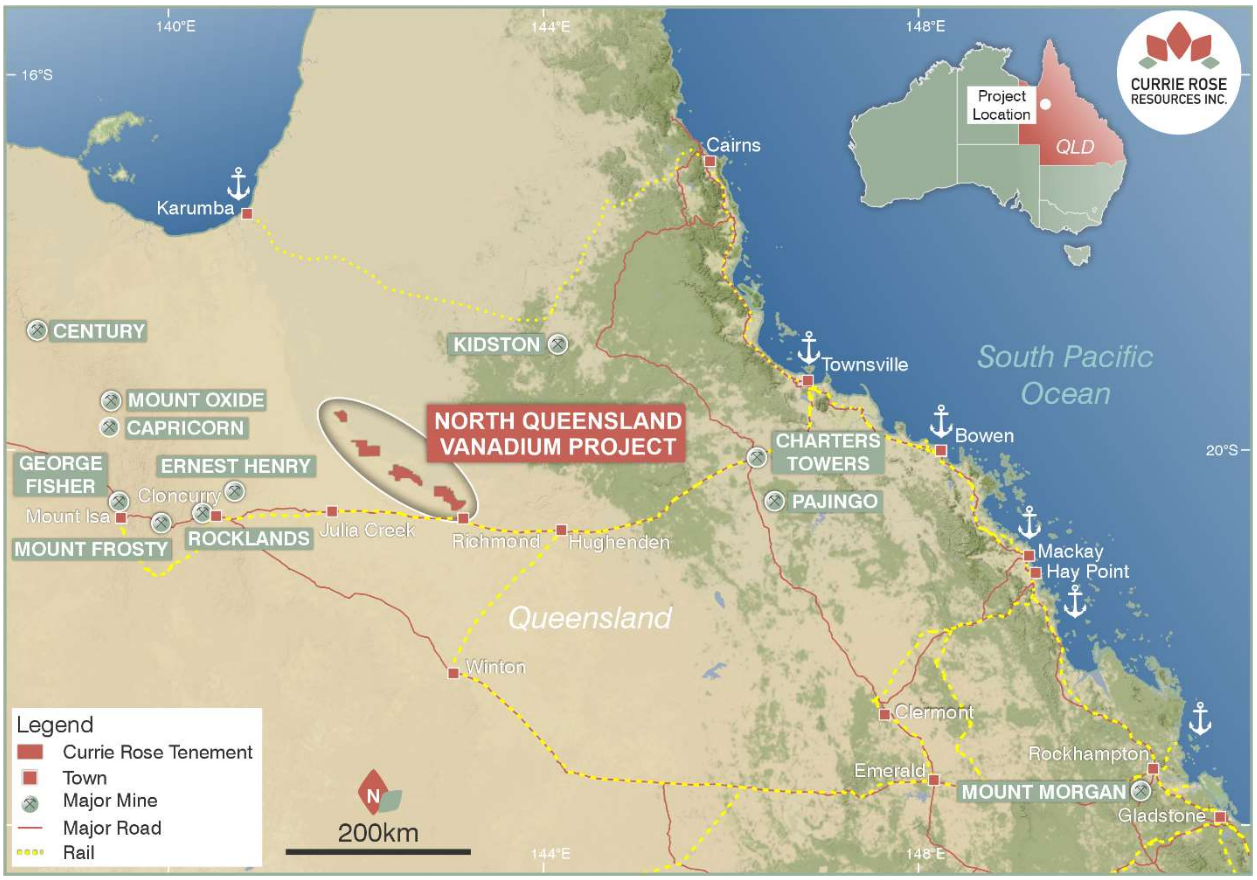

Figure 1 – North Queensland Vanadium Project Location

The historic maiden Inferred Mineral Resource at Cambridge was released to the ASX in July 2018[1]. A historic resource of 84Mt@0.30 V2O5% was identified and remains open to the north. Cambridge is located immediately east of the Lilyvale vanadium deposit[2], within a flat-lying geological formation, close to the surface (<30m) and hosted by marine sediments of the Early Cretaceous Toolebuc Formation.

Currie Rose will seek to verify the historic Cambridge resource as soon as practicable and as required under National Instrument 43-101 (Table 1).

Resource Category	Million tonnes	V_2O_5 %	MoO_3ppm
Inferred	83.7	0.30	188
Total	83.7	0.30	188

Table 1 – Historic Cambridge Inferred Resource Estimate[1]

Notes – See Footnote 1:
- Reported above a V2O5 cut-off grade of 0.25%
- Tonnages and grade have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate

Preliminary independent metallurgical studies by Liontown, have confirmed that the historic Cambridge Resource is shallow, oxidised, soft, friable, and free digging. The ore is considered suitable for pre-concentration with potential pathways to economic processing.

Wide spaced geological and geophysical data is also at hand and priority targets for first pass exploration have also been identified.

Further details on the overall package will be released once verification processes have been completed.

Private Placement Financing

The private placement offering is for a maximum 22,000,000 units (the "Units") of the Company at a price of $0.05 per Unit (the "Offering"), with each Unit comprised of one share and one common share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"). Each Warrant will be exercisable to purchase an additional share of the Company for a period of 24 months from the closing date at a price of CAD$0.10.

On January 14, 2022, the Company closed the first tranche of the non-brokered private placement in the amount of $545,000 or 10,900,000 Units. This initial tranche will be used for working capital purposes. The Company paid compensation of $17,200 and issuance of 344,000 finder warrants to various eligible finders. Each finder warrants is exchangeable for one Common share at a purchase price of $0.05 per share and will expire two (2) years from the closing date.

The Company expects to close the second tranche of the non-brokered private placement in the second quarter of 2022.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Currie Rose Resources Inc. was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on August 24, 1973. It is a public company that trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "CUI.V". Currie Rose is a precious metal explorer focused on identifying high value assets in Canada and delivering responsible exploration outcomes that meet shareholder expectations and provide community opportunities with the current focus on the proposed transaction of the Vanadium project in North Queensland, Australia. The head office and principal address of the Company is located at 401 Bay Street, Suite 2704, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 2Y4.

Risk and uncertainty as a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic

The global outbreak of the COVID-19 continues to evolve. The extent to which the COVID-19 a virus may impact the Company's business and development will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with confidence, such as the duration of the outbreak, travel restrictions and social distancing in Canada, Australia and other countries, business closures or business disruption, and the effectiveness of actions taken by governments around the globe to contain and treat the disease. It may also have an impact on capital markets and the ability of the Company to complete an equity raise.

The Company has put in place strict health protocols to safeguard the health and well-being of its staff and the public. Exploration work is ongoing onsite with staff continuing to follow Health Canada and Australia guidelines. Additionally, office staff continue to work from home. The Company does not expect COVID-19 to have an impact in the mid- to long-term future. Operations continue on site with staff following strict safety protocols.

As of the filing date of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, there were no identified indicators of impairment as a result of COVID-19 and, consequently, no adjustments have been made to the consolidated financial statements.

Going concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") (as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB")) applicable to a going concern. Accordingly, they do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and, therefore, be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Such adjustments could be material.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company has no source of operating cash flow and had an accumulated deficit of $18,929,218 (December 31, 2020 - $16,986,251). Working capital as at December 31, 2021 was a deficiency of $305,135 compared to $314,681 as at December 31, 2020. Net comprehensive loss for FY2021 was $1,942,967 (FY2020 - $432,428). Operations since inception have been funded from the (i) issuance of share capital, (ii) sale of marketable securities, and/or (iii) sale of resource property interests.

The Company anticipates it will have sufficient working capital on hand to service its liabilities and fund exploration activity and public company operating costs for the next twelve months. In order to continue active operations, the Company will need to (i) arrange further financing that will largely depend upon prevailing capital market conditions, and (ii) the continued support of its shareholder base. There is uncertainty that the Company will be able to obtain additional financing for the long-term future, given the current market environment for junior exploration stage companies. The unknown economic impact, continued duration and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic that has developed subsequent to year-end could also affect the Company's ability to access capital markets and securesufficient financing for future exploration. These factors create material uncertainties that cast significant doubt as tothe propriety of the use of the going concern assumption upon which these consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

ROSSLAND PROJECT

Rossland Project - Accelerate transaction

On August 31, 2020, the Company announced that it has entered into a binding term sheet with Accelerate Resources Ltd. (“Accelerate”) (ASX: AX8) with respect to a due diligence exploration program and potential earn-in agreement on its Rossland Project.

Transaction highlights

(a) Accelerate will make available CAD $500,000 to Currie Rose, in order to fund a due diligence exploration program on the Rossland Project (the "Due Diligence Program"), with Currie Rose managing the program at the direction of Accelerate.

(b) On completion of the Due Diligence Program, Accelerate can elect to acquire 51% of the Project by issuing 12,500,000 ordinary shares in Accelerate to Currie Rose and making a CAD $200,000 cash payment.

(c) Accelerate can earn the remaining 49% of the Project by spending CAD$1,000,000 within 14 months of Accelerate acquiring the initial 51% of the Project. The Company retains meaningful exposure to the potential upside of Rossland through its equity exposure in Accelerate, and a milestone payment of 15,000,000 performance rights on commercial production (which will be issued to Currie Rose subject to Accelerateacquiring 100% of the Project).

Transaction details

(a) Currie Rose has concluded a binding term sheet with Accelerate pursuant to which the parties have agreed to complete the Due Diligence Program and, subject to certain conditions, to enter into a definitive earn-in agreement allowing Accelerate to acquire up to 100% of Rossland from Currie Rose.

(b) Subject to certain conditions being satisfied or waived, Accelerate will loan Currie Rose CAD $500,000 to be spent over 8 months (the "Due Diligence Period") to fund a targeted due diligence exploration programacceptable to Accelerate. Currie Rose expects to immediately draw down the funds to advance the Rossland Project.

(c) At completion of the Due Diligence Period, Accelerate has the right to proceed with an earn-in agreement. Should Accelerate decide not to proceed with an earn-in agreement, Currie Rose must repay the loan through the issuance of common shares at an agreed-upon price of CAD $0.06 per share. This share issuance would not result in a change of control of Currie Rose.

(d) On April 27, 2021, the end of the eight-month due diligence period, Accelerate gave written notice that they have declined their option to acquire 51% of the Rossland Project. As at September 30, 2021, Accelerate had made gross advances under this agreement totaling $500,000, net of transaction costs of $56,730, for a carrying value of $443,270. Approval was granted by the TSX Venture Exchange on July 23, 2021 to convert their cumulative advances of $500,000 into 8,333,334 common shares of the Company at the previously agreed upon price of $0.06 per share.

Due Diligence Exploration Program Summary – Rossland Project

The exploration program agreed with, and funded by Accelerate, set out to test the three identified primary gold targets located in the northern section of the Rossland Project area;

- Gertrude Prospect – including Novelty,
- Eleanor Prospect and
- Mascot Prospect.

A total of 747.32m of Diamond Drilling (DD) was completed at the Novelty (Gertrude) and Mascot Prospects, with most of the drilling (686.71m) drilled at Mascot. Planned drilling at the main Gertrude and Eleanor Prosects were postponed due to unseasonal weather conditions and unplanned access issues.

A surface (50m x 12.5m spaced) VLF-EM (Electromagnetic) survey totaling 11 line km was completed over the high-grade Gertrude Prospect, identifying a series of strong anomalies along strike from previously mined high-grade gold veins and historic drill intercepts.

Results

The Novelty (Gertrude Prospect) drilling returned significant results including:

- 17.68g/t gold over 1.87m from 4.14m (including 0.29m @ 110.1g/t from 4.75m)
- 2.72g/t gold over 1.02m from 9.26m
- 15.63g/t gold over 4.10m from 27.51m

This work successfully confirmed previous historic drilling and gold mineralization within the Prospect.

The Mascot Prospect drilling results were disappointing returning no significant results. The best gold intersection came from RGP20-003 which returned 0.2m 7.41g/t Au and 2.19g/t Ag from 173.03m. No further work is planned.

The work program has increased the overall prospect understanding and the Gertrude Prospect offers a number of significant opportunities resulting from the VLF-EM survey and the positive results from RGP20-001.

Rossland Project - acquisition history

On April 13, 2018, the Company announced it had secured two option agreements over the Rossland Project (the "Rossland Project"), which together cover approximately 2,000 hectares of the Rossland mining camp that produced more than 2.7 million ounces of gold, 3.5 million ounces of silver and 71 tons of copper between 1894 and 1941 and ranks as the third largest lode gold camp in British Columbia.

Under the terms of the agreements, which were approved by the TSX Venture Exchange on May 17, 2018, Currie Rose has the right to acquire 100% of the Rossland Project from two private companies via a 3-stage, 4-year option.

On May 17, 2018, the Company received approval from the TSX Venture Exchange for the Rossland Projectacquisition and the issuance of the 1,000,000 common shares to each of the two option holders, or collectively 2,000,000 common shares. The Exchange has accepted all filing documentation including a National Instrument 43- 101 Technical Report (the "Technical Report") on the Rossland Project relating to the Company's first optionagreement for the acquisition of 100% of the GNB property and second option agreement for the acquisition of 100% of the COE property. The GNB property and the COE properties together comprise the Rossland Project.

Option amending agreement

On February 27, 2019, the Company and the vendor agreed to extend the expenditure periods of both option agreements that make up the Rossland Project by 3 months to July 12, 2019 to enable drilling and other exploration work to be completed.

Second option amending agreement

Under the terms of the Second Amending Agreement to The Option Agreement dated April 12, 2019, the following transactions occurred in satisfaction of the Company's obligations arising on the first anniversary of the Rossland Project, namely:

- $10,000 of the $75,000 anniversary payment was paid for each of the two options ($20,000 in total)
- The parties agreed to pay the remaining $65,000 for each of the two options either on closing of a financing or with 6 months (whichever comes first).
- 1,500,000 shares were issued for each of the two options, or 3,000,000 shares in total

Third option amending agreement

On August 21, 2019, the parties agreed to the Third Amending Agreement to The Option Agreement to amend the original terms of the option agreements for the Rossland project to reflect current market conditions. Under the revised terms, the Company and the option holders agreed to reduce the exploration expenditure requirements and further agreed to remove the issue of all remaining Currie Rose shares (8 million shares) in exchange for increased cash payments of a minimum expenditure of $500,000 for each company, and funding and completing a feasibility study.

Notice of Default

Under the terms of the Second Amending Agreement to The Option Agreement re the Rossland Project, the Company was required to make further payments of $65,000 on each of the two options by the earlier of (i) closing ofa financing, or (ii) within 6 months, or October 12, 2019.

The required payments were not made by the due date, upon which the Company received a Notice of Default on October 16, 2019. The Notice of Default indicated that in the event that the default was not cured or disputed within 30 days, the option holders may then provide Notice of Termination of the Option Agreement to Currie Rose pursuant to Clause 11.03 of the Option Agreement.

On November 15, 2019, the option holders accepted two payments of $30,000 ($60,000 in total) as partial payment of each remaining $65,000 obligation ($130,000 in total), and agreed to forbear any further steps toward termination of the Option Agreement re the Rossland Project pending receipt of the balance of the funds due of $70,000 in total, which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2019. This amount was paid in full on January 31, 2020.

Fourth option amending agreement

Effective March 30, 2020, the parties agreed to the Fourth Amending Agreement to the Option Agreement to amend the original terms of the option agreements for the Rossland project to take into account current market conditions as well as practical limitations on work requirements due to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Under the revised terms, theoption holders have agreed to forgo all expenditure requirements for the current Stage 2 period and have further agreed to reduce the total minimum expenditure to $1,000,000 and to be completed by January 14, 2023.

The Company is to maintain the claims in good standing by paying all permit and statutory expenditures and has further agreed that should the Company not meet the new minimum expenditure; it can rectify any breach by paying the option holders a total of $100,000 cash. The overall option payments previously agreed to remain in place. However, the option holders have agreed to accept quarterly instalments thereby extending the term to April, 2023 (from the initial date of April, 2022), as follows: Stage 2 - quarterly payments of $62,500 ($250,000 annually) beginning July 14, 2020; Stage 3 - quarterly payments of $75,000 ($300,000 annually) beginning July 14, 2021; Stage 4 - quarterly payments of $87,500 ($350,000 annually) beginning July 14, 2022.

Termination of two Rossland option agreements

On April 14, 2021, the Company gave the required 10 days' Notice of Termination to 0811662 BC Ltd., one of the two 3rd party option holders of the Rossland Project, under Section 11.01 of the option agreement dated April 12, 2018. As a result of this termination, 50% of the aggregate mining costs re the Rossland Project will be written off as of that date. As a result, the Company has recorded a write-down of $701,850, or 50% of the carrying value of the Rossland Project, as of that date.

On July 2, 2021, the Company gave the required 10 days' Notice of Termination to 0704723 BC Ltd., the second of the two 3rd party option holders of the Rossland Project, under Section 11.01 of the option agreement dated April 12, 2018. As a result of this termination., 100% of the aggregate mining costs re the Rossland Project will be written off as of that date.

CURRIE ROSE RESOURCES INC.

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MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 AND 2020

OUTLOOK AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE

For years ended December 31,		2021		2020		2019
Total Operating expenses	$	297,993	$	257,502	$	416,557
Loss and comprehensive loss		(1,942,967)		(432,428)		(70,967)
Loss per share- continued operations		(0.04)		(0.01)		(0.002)
Current assets		160,687		430,113		932,978
Total assets		160,689		1,777,898		1,858,821
Current liabilities		465,822		744,794		393,289
Total liabilities		465,822		744,794		393,289
Shareholders equity/(deficit)	$	(305,133)	$	1,033,104	$	1,465,532
Cash	$	65,886	$	79,491	$	5,620
Working capital	$	(305,135)	$	(314,681)	$	539,689

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company wrote down the value of its Rossland project in the amount of $1,500,444. The Company also had unrealized fair value decrease of $135,451 (2020 $53,945) on its marketable securities. This was partially offset by gain on debt settlement of $60,000 in connection with shares for debt settlement.

During the year ended December 31, 219, the Company had gain on the sale of Scadding property of $377,500.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The three months and year ended December 31, 2021, compared to same periods of December 31, 2020

	ref.		Three months ended December 31, 2021		2020		For year ended December 31, 2021		2020
Expenses									
Management fees	a	$	48,000	$	47,416	$	192,000	$	192,000
Listing fees and shareholder information	b		19,024		10,311		37,108		32,932
Professional fees	c		32,765		(13,005)		51,664		23,113
General and administration			9,042		1,780		17,221		4,546
Travel and promotion			-		(3,759)		-		4,911
Total expenses			**108,831**		**42,743**		**297,993**		**257,502**
Loss from operations before undernoted items			**(108,831)**		**(42,743)**		**(297,993)**		**(257,502)**
Write-down of Rossland Project	d		(35,565)		-		(1,500,444)		-
Increase (decrease) in fair value of mkt securities	e		(33,936)		(41,827)		(135,451)		(53,945)
Gain on debt settlement	f		60,000		-		60,000		-
Realized loss on sale of marketable securities	g		(22,075)		(31,173)		(69,079)		(120,981)
Net loss and comprehensive loss after income tax expense		**$**	**(140,407)**	**$**	**(115,743)**	**$**	**(1,942,967)**	**$**	**(432,428)**
Loss per share - Basic and diluted		**$**	**(0.00)**	**$**	**(0.00)**	**$**	**(0.04)**	**$**	**(0.01)**

The Company reported a net loss for the three months ended December 31, 2021 ("Q4 2021") of $140,407with basic and diluted loss per share of $nil. This compared to a net loss of $115,743 with a basic and diluted loss per share of $nil for the three-month period ended December 31, 2020 ("Q4 2020"). For the year ended December 31, 2021 ("Fiscal 2021") the Company had a net loss of $1,942,967 with a basic and diluted loss per share of $0.04 compared to a $432,428 net loss and a basic and diluted loss per share of 0.01 for the same period of the prior year. The results reported during the three months ended and the year ended December 31, 2021, were primarily a result of:

a) Management fees were $48,000 and $192,000, respectively, (2020 - $47,416 and $192,000, respectively);
b) Listing fees and other regularity compliance costs were $19,024 and $37,108, respectively (2020 – $10,311 and $32,932, respectively);
c) Professional fees in connection with accounting and legal expenses were $32,765 and $51,664, respectively (2020 – recovery $13,005 and expense of $23,113 respectively);
d) As previously discussed, the Company wrote down the value of the Rossland Project to $nil resulting in a loss of $1,500,444 for the year ended December 31, 2021;
e) The Company holds publicly traded marketable securities of Macdonald Mines Exploration ltd. received in connection with the disposal of previous project. The Company reported an unrealized loss of $33,936 and $135,451, respectively, (2020 - $41,827 and $53,945, respectively) on shares held at each period end;
f) The Company recognized a $60,000 gain on debt settlement. The Company agreed to settle $200,000 in outstanding debt to related company to the CEO. The fair value of the shares issued on the date of the debt settlement was $140,000 resulting in a settlement gain of $60,000.
g) The Company disposes of its marketable securities periodically to fund ongoing expenses. The realized loss on the sale of marketable securities was $22,075 and $69,079, respectively, (2020 - $31,173 and $120,981, respectively)

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The table below outlines the selected financial information related to the Company's revenue, net loss and net loss per share for each of the prior eight quarters ending December 31, 2021. The financial information is derived from various audited and unaudited interim financial statements. These statements do not contain all the information presented in the financial statements and should, therefore, be read in conjunction with same.

Three months ended		Net Loss		Net loss per share (Basic and Diluted)
31-Dec-21	$	(140,407)	$	(0.003)
30-Sep-21		(845,878)		(0.018)
30-Jun-21		(783,578)		(0.019)
31-Mar-21		(173,104)		(0.004)
31-Dec-20		(115,743)		(0.003)
30-Sep-20		(108,657)		(0.003)
30-Jun-20		96,014		0.002
31-Mar-20	$	(304,042)	$	(0.007)

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Working capital

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the development of its planned business activities. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. In order to carry out the planned business activities and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

Working capital as at December 31, 2021 was a deficiency of $305,135 compared to $314,681 as at December 31, 2020. Cash decreased to $65,886 as at December 31, 2021 from $79,491 as at December 31, 2020. The decrease in working capital resulted mostly from (i) operating activities in 2021 of $64,570, (ii) investing activities of $108,191; and (iii) offset by an increase in finance activities of $159,156.

The Company's total liabilities have decreased by $278,972 from $744,794 as at December 31, 2020 to $465,822 as at December 31, 2021. This is due to (i) conversion of advances from Accelerate, net of transaction costs, of $464,730 (ii) the shares issued for settlement of unpaid management fees of $200,000 and (iii) offset by 2021 operating expenses not yet settled at December 31, 2021.

CAPITALIZATION

The Company has common shares and other equity instruments outstanding at each reporting date as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Common shares	54,164,338	41,831,004
Stock options	2,850,000	2,850,000
Common share purchase warrants	-	400,000
Total equity instruments	57,014,338	45,081,004

As at the date of this MD&A and following the Offering and settlement of the debt, noted above, the Company has outstanding 65,064,338 common shares, 2,850,000 stock options and 11,244,000 warrants.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company is not aware of any Off-Balance Sheet arrangements as at December 31, 2021.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Other than as described in Note 15 of the 2021 Audited Financial Statements, and as noted in this MD&A, the Company has no additional commitments.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Other than as described in Note 14 to the 2021 Audited Financial Statements, there are no additional related party transactions.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's 2021 Audited Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS, requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and other items in net earnings or loss, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, if any. Critical judgments and estimates represent estimates made by management that are, by their very nature, uncertain. The Company evaluates its estimates on an ongoing basis. Such estimates are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable under the circumstances, and these estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and other items in net earnings or loss that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Summaries of the significant accounting policies applied, and significant judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management in the preparation of its financial statements are provided in Notes 2 and 3 to the 2021 Audited Financial Statements.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

In connection with exemption orders issued in November 2007 by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the 2021 Audited Financial Statements and in the accompanying MD&A.

In contrast to the certificate that would be issued in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 52-109, the Venture Issuer Basic Certification includes a "Note to Reader" stating that the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer do not make any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting as defined in National Instrument 52-109.

Notwithstanding the filing of a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate, the Company makes significant efforts to maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed or submitted is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Business Risks

An investment in the Company's securities is considered extremely speculative. Prospective investors should consider the specific risks that are associated with the business of the Company. In order to develop any future properties, itmay acquire, the Company may require additional financing which may not be possible to obtain.

The business of mineral exploration is generally subject to a number of risks and hazards, insurance for which is generally not always available. The Company has, or is seeking to acquire, interests in some volatile regions of the world which have experienced or continue to experience periods of political and/or economic instability including war, terrorism and public disorder. The Company's activities may be subject to extensive foreign laws and regulations and the Company may become subject to significant liabilities for environmental damage resulting from its exploration activities or for any subsequent development. In addition, changes in mining or investment policies and regulations which cannot be accurately predicted may adversely affect the Company's business. There is no guarantee that the Company will obtain all required exploration licenses to develop its property interests.

The Company has certain spending commitments on its properties, and it is possible that these commitments may not be met in a timely manner for operational, security or other reasons. In normal circumstances, the Company could negotiate an extension for its contract obligations, but there is no guarantee that it will succeed in obtaining such an extension or relief. In such cases, the Company would risk losing its contractual rights on these properties.

The Company is a relatively young organization. Its success will largely depend on the efforts and abilities of certain senior officers and key employees. Certain of the directors and officers of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development and consequently there exists a possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. See "Conflicts of Interests" below.

Lack of Operational Liquidity

The expenses of the Company will be funded from cash on hand from the remaining proceeds of the previous offerings. Once such cash has been expended, the Company will be required to seek additional financing. There is no guarantee that any debt or additional equity or equity related offering of securities will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or available at all or that it will be able to locate or sell mineral resources in a timely or profitable manner.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

Mining and exploration operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of precious and base metals and other minerals, including, but not limited to, unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Although adequate precautions to minimize risk will be taken, milling operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas, which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability. The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks which may not be eliminated even with a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge.

While the discovery of a mineral deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes, and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration or development programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as quantity and quality of the minerals and proximity to infrastructure; mineral prices which are highly cyclical; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, 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. There is no certainty that the expenditures made by the Company towards the search and evaluation of mineral deposits will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of ore or other minerals.

Foreign Exchange Rates

The Company is looking at properties in Australia, where the operating expenses will be incurred in something other than Canadian dollars. However, the Company maintains its accounting records, reports its financial position and results, pays certain operating expenses and the common shares trade, in Canadian currency. Therefore, because exchange rate fluctuations are beyond the Company's control, there can be no assurance that such fluctuations will not have an adverse effect on the Company's operations or on the trading value of the common shares.

Competition

The mining and mineral exploration industry is extremely competitive in all of its phases. The Company faces strong competition from other mining and exploration companies in connection with the acquisition of properties producing, or capable of producing, mineral resources. Many of these companies have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company. Because of this competition, the Company may be unable to maintain or acquire attractive mining or exploration properties on terms it considers acceptable or at all. Consequently, the revenues, operations and financial condition of the Company could be adversely affected.

Insurance and Uninsured Risks

The business of the Company is subject to a number of risks and hazards generally, including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labor disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the properties of the Company or the properties of others, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

While we may obtain insurance against certain risks, the nature of these risks is such that liability could exceed policy limits or could be excluded from coverage. Even after acquiring insurance, such insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining and/or exploration Company's operations. The Company may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards because of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining and exploration industry on acceptable terms. The Company might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which it may not be insured against or which the Company may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

Resignation of Key Personnel

The success of the Company is highly dependent on the services of certain management personnel. The loss of the services of such personnel if not replaced, could have a material adverse effect on the business operations. The Company does not currently have key-person insurance on these individuals.

Conflicts of Interest

Directors and officers of the Company may provide investment, administrative and other services to other entities and parties. The directors and officers of the Company have undertaken to devote such reasonable time as is required to properly fulfill their responsibilities in respect to the business and affairs of the Company, as they arise from time to time.

Lack of Infrastructure

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the operations, financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Regulatory Change

The Company may be affected by changes in regulatory requirements, customs, duties or other taxes. Such changes could, depending on their nature, benefit or adversely affect the Company.

Risks Related to Title to Properties

The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral concessions may be disputed. Although the Company believes that it has taken reasonable measures to ensure proper title to its properties, there is no guarantee that title to any of the properties will not be challenged or impaired. Third parties may have known or unknown valid claims underlying portions of the Company's interests, including priorunregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, including native land claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. In addition, the Company may be unable to operate its properties as permitted or may be unable to enforce its rights with respect to its exploration licenses. The Company may seek to increase the concentration of its mining activities in areas where it already operates mines or has exploration licenses that it expects will result in operating mines. If the Company seeks to amend its current exploration licenses to include additional resources in the area, there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain the necessary authorizations and regulatory approvals.

No Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves

The exploration of the area encompassed within the Company's properties must be considered to be in an early stage. There is no assurance that any mineralization will be discovered in economic quantities, if at all. The long-term viability of the Company depends upon its ability to find or acquire, develop and commercially produce base metals and other minerals.

Environmental Risks

All of the Company's planned operations are subject to environmental regulations, some of which are also subject to environmental licensing. This can make the Company's business expensive to operate or prevent certain operations altogether. The Company is subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment andthe disposal of waste products that could occur because of its mineral exploration, development and production. Such liabilities include not only the obligation to remediate environmental damages and indemnify affected third parties, but also the imposition of administrative and criminal sanctions against the Company and its employees and executive officers.

To the extent the Company is subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities or the costs that maybe incurred to remedy environmental pollution would reduce funds otherwise available to the Company and could havea material adverse effect on it. If the Company is unable to fully remedy an environmental problem, it might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy. The potential exposure may be significant and could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company has not purchased (and does not intend to purchase) insurance for environmental risks (including potential liability for pollution or other hazards as a result of the disposal of waste products occurring from exploration and production) because it is not generally available at a reasonable price.

All of the Company's planned exploration and possible development and production activities are, or may be, subject to regulation under one or more of local and/or federal environmental laws and regulations. Many of the regulations require the Company to obtain authorizations for its activities. The Company must update and review its authorizations from time to time and are subject to environmental impact analyses and public review processes prior to approval of new activities. It is possible that future changes in applicable laws, regulations and authorizations or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could have a significant impact on some portion of the Company's business, causing those activities to be economically re-evaluated at that time. Those risks include, but are not limited to, the risk that regulatory authorities may increase bonding requirements beyond the Company's financial capability or that of its subsidiaries. Where posting of a bond in accordance with regulatory determinations is a condition to the right to operate under any material operating authorizations, increases in bonding requirements could prevent the Company from operating even if it and its subsidiaries were otherwise in full compliance with allsubstantive environmental laws.

Need For, and Availability of, Future Additional Equity Capital

The Company's business strategy will require additional substantial capital investment. To the extent that cash generated internally and cash available under any credit facility that may be entered into are not sufficient to fund capital requirements, the Company will require additional debt and/or equity financing. However, this type of financingmay not be available or, if available, may not be available on satisfactory terms. If the Company fails to generate or obtain sufficient additional capital in the future, it could be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures, sell assets or restructure or refinance indebtedness, if any.

The Company will need to obtain additional resources in the future in order to execute the Company's growth strategy, including the possible acquisition of new businesses and assets. The Company may not be able to obtain debt financingon terms attractive to it, or at all. If the Company cannot obtain adequate funds to satisfy its capital requirements internally or through other methods of financing, the Company may need to increase its capital through an additional equity offering. Sales by the Company of a substantial number of common shares after the completion of the offering could negatively affect the market price of the common shares and dilute existing shareholdings.

Foreign Operations

Certain of the Company's former resource properties were located outside of Canada and as such, the operations of the Company (including any potential future acquisitions) are exposed to various levels of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties vary from country to country and include, but are not limited to, currency exchange rates, high rates of inflation, labor unrest, renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, exploration licenses, exploration licenses and contracts, changes in taxation policies, restrictions on foreign exchange, and changing political conditions, currency controls and governmental regulations that favor or require the awarding of contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction.

Changes, if any, in mining, exploration or investment policies or shifts in political attitude outside of Canada may adversely affect the operations or profitability of the Company. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, income taxes, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use and mine safety. Foreign operations are also exposed to various levels of economic and political risk and uncertainties, including currency exchange fluctuations, political and economic instability, government regulations relating to exploration and mining, military repression and civil disorder, all or any of which may have a material adverse impact on the Company's activities or may result in impairment in or loss of part or all of the Company's assets. Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral right applications and tenure, could result in loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements. The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the operations or profitability of the Company.

Government Regulation

The mineral exploration activities of the Company are subject to various laws governing prospecting, development, taxes, labor standards and occupational health, toxic substances, land use, water use, land claims of local people, and other matters. Although the exploration and development activities of the Company are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of mining and milling or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

RISKS RELATED TO COMMON SHARE INVESTMENTS

Market Price of Common Shares

The common shares of the Company currently trade on TSXV. Securities of micro-cap and small-cap companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors include macroeconomic developments in North America and globally, and market perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. The price of the common shares is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in commodity prices, or in its financial condition or results of operations asreflected in its quarterly earnings reports.

Other factors unrelated to the Company's performance that may have an effect on the price of its common shares include the following: (1) the extent of analytical coverage available to investors concerning the Company's businessmay be limited if investment banks with research capabilities do not follow the Company's securities, (2) lessening in trading volume and general market interest in the Company's securities may affect an investor's ability to trade significant numbers of common shares, (3) there can be no assurance that an active trading market in securities of Currie Rose will be established and sustained, (4) the size of the Company's public float may limit the ability of some institutions to invest in the Company's securities, and (5) a substantial decline in the price of the common shares that persists for a significant period of time could cause the Company's securities, if listed on an exchange, to be delisted from such exchange, further reducing market liquidity.

As a result of any of these factors, the market price of the common shares at any given point in time may not accurately reflect the Company's long-term value. Securities class-action litigation often has been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. The Company may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert management's attention and resources.

Dilution

The Company may make future acquisitions or enter into financings or other transactions involving the issuance of securities of the Company which may be dilutive to the existing shareholders.

Dividends

No dividends on the common shares have been paid by the Company to date. The Company currently plans to retain all future earnings and other cash resources, if any, for the future operation and development of its business. Payment of any future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors after considering account many factors, including the Company's operating results, financial condition, and current and anticipated cash needs.

Financial Market Turmoil

Global financial market and economic conditions can pose a significant threat to economic growth in almost all sectors and economies, causing a decline in consumer and business confidence, a reduction in credit availability and a dampening in business and household spending.

INFORMATION CONCERNING CURRIE ROSE RESOURCES INC.

Other additional information relating to Currie Rose may be found at www.sedar.com.

Toronto, Ontario

April 14, 2022