

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 6-K

Current report of foreign issuer pursuant to Rules 13a-16 and 15d-16 Amendments

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FILER

CANARC RESOURCE CORP

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FORM 6-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Report of Foreign Issuer

Pursuant to rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of
The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

800, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1E1

EXHIBIT LIST

- 99.1 [Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the Three Months ended March 31, 2013](#)
- 99.2 [Management Discussion and Analysis for the Three Months ended March 31, 2013](#)
- 99.3 [Chief Executive Officer Certification of Interim Filings](#)
- 99.4 [Chief Financial Officer Certification of Interim Filings](#)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Canarc Resource Corp.
(Registrant)

Date: May 16, 2013

/s/ Bradford Cooke
Bradford Cooke
Chief Executive Officer

First Quarter Report

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

(expressed in United States dollars)

Three Months ended March 31, 2013

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

**Notice of No Auditor Review of
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013**

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Canarc Resource Corp. (the "Company") for the three months ended March 31, 2013 (the "Financial Statements") have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management, and have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors. The Financial Statements are stated in terms of United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated, and are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards 34 ("IAS 34") and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash		\$ 70	\$ 170
Receivables and prepaids	14	216	170
Total Current Assets		286	340
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Mineral property interests	7	13,306	13,544
Equipment	8	5	5
Long-term investments	9	92	94
Total Non-Current Assets		13,403	13,643
Total Assets		\$ 13,689	\$ 13,983
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14	\$ 708	\$ 720
Flow-through obligations	11	208	209
Total Liabilities		916	929
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	12	59,997	59,682
Reserve for share-based payments		760	836
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income		(236)	62
Deficit		(47,748)	(47,526)
Total Shareholders' Equity		12,773	13,054
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		\$ 13,689	\$ 13,983

Refer to the accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

	Notes	2013	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012
Expenses:			
Amortization		\$ -	\$ 1
Corporate development		18	5
Employee and director remuneration	14	159	157
General and administrative	13	47	57
Shareholder relations		42	54
Share-based payments	12(c), 14	6	56
Loss before the undernoted		(272)	(330)
Gain from disposition of marketable securities		-	77
Interest income		1	1
Interest expense		(4)	(5)
Foreign exchange gain		46	36
Net loss for the period		(229)	(221)
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Realized gain on available-for-sale securities	6	-	(81)
Comprehensive loss for the period		\$ (229)	\$ (302)
Basic and diluted loss per share		\$ -	\$ -
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		111,788,730	96,071,776

Refer to the accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserve for Share-Based Payments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Deficit	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount				
Balance, December 31, 2011	94,096,171	\$ 58,258	\$ 1,081	\$ (54)	\$ (46,815)	\$ 12,470
Private placement, net of share issue costs	15,800,000	1,460	-	-	-	1,460
Exercise of stock options	346,000	61	(25)	-	-	36
Share-based payments	-	-	168	-	-	168
Expiry of stock options	-	-	(489)	-	489	-
Finders fee warrants	-	(97)	97	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income:						
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Realized gain on available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	(77)	-	(77)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	4	197	6	207
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,206)	(1,206)
Balance, December 31, 2012	110,242,171	59,682	836	62	(47,526)	13,054
Private placement, net of share issue costs	1,600,000	165	-	-	-	165
Exercise of stock options	769,000	121	(44)	-	-	77
Exercise of share appreciation rights	207,024	29	(39)	-	10	-
Share-based payments	-	-	6	-	-	6
Other comprehensive income:						
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	1	(298)	(3)	(300)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(229)	(229)
Balance, March 31, 2013	112,818,195	\$ 59,997	\$ 760	\$ (236)	\$ (47,748)	\$ 12,773

Refer to the accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Cash provided from (used for):		
Operations:		
Loss for the period	\$ (229)	\$ (221)
Items not involving cash:		
Accrued interest	4	5
Amortization	-	1
Share-based payments	6	56
Gain from disposition of marketable securities	-	(77)
	(219)	(236)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables and prepaids	(46)	(1)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(58)	126
Cash used by operating activities	(323)	(111)
Financing:		
Issuance of common shares, net of share issuance costs	242	23
Proceeds from demand loans	-	200
Cash provided from financing activities	242	223
Investing:		
Proceeds from disposition of marketable securities	-	92
Mineral properties, net of recoveries	(19)	(46)
Cash (used by) provided from investing activities	(19)	46
(Decrease) increase in cash	(100)	158
Cash, beginning of period	170	45
Cash, end of period	\$ 70	\$ 203

Refer to the accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
Non-cash financing and investing activities:		
Fair value allocated to common shares issued on exercise of:		
Stock options	\$ 39	\$ 15
Share appreciation rights	44	-
Expiration of stock options	-	103
Income taxes paid	-	-
Interest paid	-	-

Refer to the accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Canarc Resource Corp. (the “Company”), a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on January 22, 1987, is in the mineral exploration business and has not yet determined whether its mineral property interests contain reserves. The recoverability of amounts capitalized for mineral property interests is dependent upon the existence of reserves in its mineral property interests, the ability of the Company to arrange appropriate financing and receive necessary permits for the exploration and development of its mineral property interests, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. The address of the Company’s registered office is #1040 – 999 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 2W2.

The Company has no operating revenues, has incurred significant net losses of \$229,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 (March 31, 2012 - \$221,000), and has a deficit of \$47.7 million as at March 31, 2013 (December 31, 2012 - \$47.5 million). Furthermore, the Company has working capital deficiency of \$630,000 as at March 31, 2013 (December 31, 2012 - \$589,000). These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the ability of the Company to raise debt or equity financings, and the attainment of profitable operations. Management would need to raise the necessary capital to meet its planned business objectives. There can be no assurance that management’s plans will be successful. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, and such adjustments could be material.

2. Basis of Presentation

(a) Statement of compliance:

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* (“IAS 34”) using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee. These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all of the information and disclosures required for full and complete annual financial statements, and accordingly should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012. The Company has consistently applied the same accounting policies for all periods as presented. Certain of the prior periods’ comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the current period.

(b) Approval of condensed consolidated interim financial statements:

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were approved by the Company’s Board of Directors on May 9, 2013.

(c) Basis of presentation:

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as disclosed in Note 5.

(d) Functional currency and presentation currency:

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar, and accounts denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar have been translated as follows:

- Monetary assets and liabilities at the exchange rate at the consolidated statement of financial position date;
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities at the historical exchange rates, unless such items are carried at fair value, in which case they are translated at the date when the fair value was determined;
- Shareholders' equity items at historical exchange rates; and
- Revenue and expense items at the rate of exchange in effect on the transaction date.

The Company's presentation currency is the United States dollar. For presentation purposes, all amounts are translated from the Canadian dollar functional currency to the United States dollar presentation currency for each period using the exchange rate at the end of each reporting period.

Exchange gains and losses arising from translation to the Company's presentation currency are recorded as cumulative translation adjustment, which is included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

(e) Critical accounting estimates and judgements:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements along with the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates and, as such, estimates and judgements and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to determining the recoverability of mineral property interests, receivables and long-term investments; the determination of accrued liabilities; accrued site remediation; amount of flow-through obligations and recognition of deferred income tax liability; the variables used in the determination of the fair value of stock options granted and finder's fees warrants issued; recoverability of receivables and the long-term investments; and the recoverability of deferred tax assets. While management believes the estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

The Company applies judgment in assessing the functional currency of each entity consolidated in these financial statements.

The Company applies judgment in assessing whether material uncertainties exist that would cast significant doubt as to whether the Company could continue as a going concern.

(f) New accounting standards and recent pronouncements:

The Company has reviewed new and amended accounting pronouncements that have been issued by the IASB but are not yet effective. All of the new and revised standards described below may be early adopted.

(i) IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements* (2011) (“IAS 27”)

This amended version of IAS 27 now only deals with the requirements for separate financial statements, which have been carried over largely unamended from IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*. Requirements for consolidated financial statements are now contained in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*.

The standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. If early-adopted, it must be adopted together with IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 (2011).

(ii) IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (2011) (“IAS 28”)

This standard supersedes IAS 28 *Investments in Associates* and prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures.

The standard defines “significant influence” and provides guidance on how the equity method of accounting is to be applied (including exemptions from applying the equity method in some cases). It also prescribes how investments in associates and joint ventures should be tested for impairment.

The standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. If early-adopted, it must be adopted together with IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 (2011).

(iii) IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2009) (“IFRS 9 (2009)”)

IFRS 9 (2009) introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets, as follows:

- Debt instruments meeting both a “business model” test and a “cash flow characteristics” test are measured at amortized cost (the use of fair value is optional in some limited circumstances).
- Investments in equity instruments can be designated as “fair value through other comprehensive income” with only dividends being recognized in profit or loss.
- All other instruments (including all derivatives) are measured at fair value with changes recognized in the profit or loss.
- The concept of “embedded derivatives” does not apply to financial assets within the scope of the standard and the entire instrument must be classified and measured in accordance with the above guidelines.

For annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, the Company must adopt IFRS 9 (2010).

(iv) IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2010) (“IFRS 9 (2010)”)

A revised version of IFRS 9 (2010) incorporates revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and carries over the existing de-recognition requirements from IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

The revised financial liability provisions maintain the existing amortized cost measurement basis for most liabilities. New requirements apply where an entity chooses to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss – in these cases, the portion of the change in fair value related to changes in the entity's own credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income rather than within profit or loss.

The standard applies to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. This standard supersedes IFRS 9 (2009).

(v) IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* (“IFRS 10”)

The standard requires a parent to present consolidated financial statements as those of a single economic entity, replacing the requirements previously contained in IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and SIC-12 *Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities*.

The standard identifies the principles of control, determines how to identify whether an investor controls an investee and therefore must consolidate the investee, and sets out the principles for the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

The standard introduces a single consolidation model for all entities based on control, irrespective of the nature of the investee (i.e., whether an entity is controlled through voting rights of investors or through other contractual arrangements as is common in “special purpose entities”). Under IFRS 10, control is based on whether an investor has power over the investee, exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the returns.

The standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. If early-adopted, it must be adopted together with IFRS 11, IFRS 12, IAS 27 (2011) and IAS 28 (2011).

(vi) IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* (“IFRS 11”)

This standard replaces IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures*, and requires a party to a joint arrangement to determine the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved by assessing its rights and obligations and then account for those rights and obligations in accordance with that type of joint arrangement.

Joint arrangements are either joint operations or joint ventures:

- A **joint operation** is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (joint operators) have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Joint operators recognize their assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses in relation to its interest in a joint operation (including their share of any such items arising jointly).
- A **joint venture** is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement (joint venturers) have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. A joint venturer applies the equity method of accounting for its investment in a joint venture in accordance with IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (2011). Unlike IAS 31, the use of “proportionate consolidation” to account for joint ventures is not permitted.

The standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. If early-adopted, it must be adopted together with IFRS 10, IFRS 12, IAS 27 (2011) and IAS 28 (2011).

(vii) IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* (“IFRS 12”)

The standard requires the extensive disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

In high-level terms, the required disclosures are grouped into the following broad categories:

- **Significant judgments and assumptions** - such as how control, joint control, significant influence has been determined.
- **Interests in subsidiaries** - including details of the structure of the group, risks associated with structured entities, changes in control, and so on.
- **Interests in joint arrangements and associates** - the nature, extent and financial effects of interests in joint arrangements and associates (including names, details and summarized financial information).
- **Interests in unconsolidated structured entities** - information to allow an understanding of the nature and extent of interests in unconsolidated structured entities and to evaluate the nature of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in unconsolidated structured entities.

IFRS 12 lists specific examples and additional disclosures which further expand upon each of these disclosure objectives, and includes other guidance on the extensive disclosures required.

The standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. If early-adopted, it must be adopted together with IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IAS 27 (2011) and IAS 28 (2011).

(viii) IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* (“IFRS 13”)

The standard replaces the guidance on fair value measurement in existing IFRS accounting literature with a single standard.

This IFRS defines fair value, provides guidance on how to determine fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. However, IFRS 13 does not change the requirements regarding which items should be measured or disclosed at fair value.

IFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements (and measurements, such as fair value less costs to sell, based on fair value or disclosures about those measurements). With some exceptions, the standard requires entities to classify these measurements into a “fair value hierarchy” based on the nature of the inputs:

- **Level 1** - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- **Level 2** - inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- **Level 3** - unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Entities are required to make various disclosures depending upon the nature of the fair value measurement (e.g., whether it is recognized in the financial statements or merely disclosed) and the level in which it is classified.

The standard is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

(ix) Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 7: *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*)

Amends the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 to require information about all recognized financial instruments that are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.

The amendments also require disclosure of information about recognized financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements even if they are not set off under IAS 32.

The amendment is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and interim periods within those periods.

(x) Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32)

Amends IAS 32 to clarify certain aspects because of diversity in application of the requirements on offsetting, focused on four main areas:

- the meaning of “currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off”
- the application of simultaneous realization and settlement
- the offsetting of collateral amounts
- the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements.

The amendment is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

(xi) Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle

Makes amendments to the following standards:

- **IFRS 1** - Permit the repeated application of IFRS 1, borrowing costs on certain qualifying assets
- **IAS 1** – Clarification of the requirements of comparative information
- **IAS 16** – Classification of servicing equipment
- **IAS 32** – Clarify that tax effect of a distribution to holders of equity instruments should be accounted for in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes*
- **IAS 34** – Clarify interim reporting of segment information for total assets in order to enhance consistency with the requirements in IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*

The amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

(xii) Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (Amendments to IAS 1: *Presentation of Financial Statements*)

The amendments apply to IAS 1 to revise the way other comprehensive income is presented.

The amendments:

- Preserve the amendments made to IAS 1 in 2007 to require profit or loss and other comprehensive income to be presented together, i.e., either as a single “statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income”, or a separate “statement of profit or loss” and a “statement of comprehensive income” – rather than requiring a single continuous statement as was proposed in the exposure draft.
- Require entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income based on whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently, i.e., those that might be reclassified and those that will not be reclassified.
- Require tax associated with items presented before tax to be shown separately for each of the two groups of other comprehensive income items (without changing the option to present items of other comprehensive income either before tax or net of tax).

The amendments are applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012.

(xiii) Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosures of Interest in Other Entities: Transition Guidance

Amends IFRS 10, IFRS 11, and IFRS 12 to provide additional transition relief by limiting the requirement to provide adjusted comparative information to only the preceding comparative period. Also, amendments to IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 eliminate the requirement to provide comparative information for periods prior to the immediately preceding period.

The amendment is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

The Company has not yet assessed the impact of these standards and amendments or determined whether it will early-adopt them.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

(a) Basis of consolidation:

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its significant subsidiaries including New Polaris Gold Mines Ltd. (100%). All significant intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

(b) Financial instruments:

(i) Financial assets:

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), loans and receivables, held-to-maturity (“HTM”) and available-for-sale (“AFS”). The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at recognition.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded through profit or loss. Cash and cash equivalents are included in this category of financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost less any impairment. Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables.

Held to maturity

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company’s management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. HTM investments are initially recognized on their trade-date at fair value, and subsequently are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. The Company does not have any assets classified as HTM investments.

Available-for-sale financial assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for sale or not classified in any of the other financial asset categories. Changes in the fair value of AFS financial assets are recognized as other comprehensive income and classified as a component of equity. AFS assets include investments in equities of other entities.

Management assesses the carrying value of AFS financial assets at least annually and any impairment charges are also recognized in profit or loss. When financial assets classified as AFS are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are included in profit or loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities:

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories: FVTPL, other financial liabilities, and derivative financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded through profit or loss. The Company has no financial liabilities at FVTPL.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities include trade accounts payable, note payables, other payables, advances from non-controlling interest, deferred credits, and loans.

Derivative financial liabilities

Derivative financial liabilities are initially recognized at their fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at each reporting period with changes in the fair value recognized in profit or loss. Derivative financial liabilities include warrants issued by the Company denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency.

(iii) Fair value hierarchy:)

The Company categorizes financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the reliability of the inputs used to estimate fair values. The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities included in Level 1 are determined by reference to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities in Level 2 are valued using inputs other than quoted prices for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data. Level 3 valuations are based on inputs that are not based on observable market data.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An evaluation is made as to whether a decline in fair value is “significant” or “prolonged” based on indicators such as significant adverse changes in the market, economic or legal environment.

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

(v) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities:

Financial assets are derecognized when the investments mature or are sold, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Gains and losses on derecognition are recognized within other income and finance costs.

(c) Mineral property interests:

All costs related to investments in mineral property interests are capitalized on a property-by-property basis. Such costs include mineral property acquisition costs and exploration and development expenditures, net of any recoveries. The costs related to a mineral property from which there is production, together with the costs of mining equipment, will be amortized using the unit-of-production method. When there is little prospect of further work on a property being carried out by the Company or its partners or when a property is abandoned or when the capitalized costs are not considered to be economically recoverable, the related property costs are written down to the amount recoverable.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of a mineral property interest pursuant to the terms of a property option agreement. As the property options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Property option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received. Proceeds received on the sale or property option of the Company’s property interest is recorded as a reduction of the mineral property cost. The Company recognizes in income those costs that are recovered on mineral property interests when amounts received or receivable are in excess of the carrying amount.

The amounts shown for mineral property interests represent costs incurred to date and include advance net smelter return (“NSR”) royalties, less recoveries and write-downs, and are not intended to reflect present or future values.

(d) Equipment:

Equipment is recorded at cost and, for equipment subject to amortization the Company uses the declining balance method at a rate of 30% annually.

(e) Proceeds on unit offerings:

Proceeds received on the issuance of units, consisting of common shares and warrants, are first allocated to the fair value of the common shares with any residual value then allocated to warrants.

(f) Non-monetary transactions:

Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued at their quoted market price at the date of issuance.

(g) Flow-through common shares:

The Company will from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through shares into: (i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability and (ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures with a two-year period. The portion of the proceeds received but not yet expended at the end of the Company’s period is disclosed separately as flow-through share proceeds.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with the Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

(h) Share-based payments:

The Company has a stock option plan that is described in Note 12(c). Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The offset to the recorded cost is to the reserve for share-based payments. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related reserve for share-based payments is transferred to share capital. Upon expiry, the recorded fair value is transferred from reserve for share-based payments to deficit.

The Company has a share appreciation rights plan, which provides stock option holders the right to receive the number of common shares that are equal in value to the intrinsic value of the stock options at the date of exercise. Amounts transferred from the reserve for share-based payment to share capital are based on the ratio of shares actually issued to the number of stock options originally granted. The remainder is transferred to deficit.

(i) Environmental rehabilitation:

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of mineral property interests and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to mining assets along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as mining assets.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to mining assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit or loss for the period.

The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to profit or loss in the period incurred.

The costs of rehabilitation projects that were included in the rehabilitation provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The cost of ongoing current programs to prevent and control pollution is charged against profit or loss as incurred.

(j) Earnings (loss) per share:

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The treasury stock method is used to calculate diluted earnings (loss) per common share amounts. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding used for the calculation of the diluted per common share amount assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. In the Company's case, diluted loss per share presented is the same as basic loss per share as the effect of outstanding stock options and warrants in the loss per common share calculation would be anti-dilutive.

(k) Provisions:

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

4. Management of Capital

The Company is an exploration stage company and this involves a high degree of risk. The Company has not determined whether its mineral property interests contain reserves of ore and currently has not earned any revenues from its mineral property interests and, therefore, does not generate cash flows from operations. The Company's primary source of funds comes from the issuance of share capital and proceeds from notes payable. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company defines its capital as share capital. Capital requirements are driven by the Company's exploration activities on its mineral property interests. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet its strategic goals. The Company monitors actual expenses to budget on all exploration projects and overhead to manage costs, commitments and exploration activities.

The Company has in the past invested its capital in liquid investments to obtain adequate returns. The investment decision is based on cash management to ensure working capital is available to meet the Company's short-term obligations while maximizing liquidity and returns of unused capital.

Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through the issuance of share capital, it is uncertain whether it will be able to continue this financing in the future. The Company will continue to rely on debt and equity financings to meet its commitments as they become due, to continue exploration work on its mineral property interests, and to meet its administrative overhead costs for the coming periods.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during three months ended March 31, 2013.

5. Management of Financial Risk

The Company has classified its cash as financial assets at FVTPL; marketable securities and long-term investments as AFS financial assets; receivables and prepaids as loans and receivables; and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and notes payable as other financial liabilities.

The Company classifies derivative liability for warrants as derivative financial liabilities and are measured at fair value. All gains and losses are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The Company's long-term investment in shares of Aztec Metals Corp. ("Aztec"), a company sharing two common directors, is classified as AFS but do not have a quoted market price in an active market and are therefore measured at cost.

The fair values of the Company's receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and notes payable approximate their carrying values due to the short terms to maturity. Cash and marketable securities are measured at fair values using Level 1 inputs.

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk which includes foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The types of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed are provided as follows.

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets including cash. The Company limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash with high-credit quality Canadian financial institutions.

Management has reviewed the items comprising the accounts receivable balance which include amounts receivable from certain related parties, goods and services and harmonized sales tax refunds due from the government, and determined that all accounts are collectible; accordingly there has been no allowance for doubtful accounts recorded.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due.

The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash and its ability to raise equity financings. The Company will require significant additional funding to meet its short-term liabilities, flow-through obligations and administrative overhead costs, and to maintain its mineral property interests in 2013.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due in less than 90 days, and the notes payable, if any, are due on demand.

(c) Market risk:

The significant market risk exposures to which the Company is exposed are foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk:

The Company's mineral property interests and operations are in Canada. A certain portion of its operating expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars, and fluctuations in U.S. dollars would impact the cumulative translation adjustment of the Company's assets and liabilities as its condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars.

At March 31, 2013, the Company is exposed to currency risk for its U.S. dollar equivalent of assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars as follows:

	Held in Canadian dollars
Cash	\$ 36
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(529)
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ (493)

Based upon the above net exposure as at March 31, 2013 and assuming all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar could result in a decrease (increase) of approximately \$49,300 in the cumulative translation adjustment in the Company's shareholders' equity.

The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks at this time.

(ii) Interest rate risk:

In respect of financial assets, the Company's policy is to invest cash at floating rates of interest in cash equivalents, in order to maintain liquidity, while achieving a satisfactory return. Fluctuations in interest rates impact on the value of cash equivalents. Interest rate risk is not significant to the Company as it has no cash equivalents at period-end and the notes payable, if any, are stated at a fixed interest rate.

(iii) Other price risk:

Other price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

The Company's other price risk includes equity price risk, whereby the Company's investment in marketable securities is subject to market price fluctuations.

6. Marketable Securities

Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 93
Realized gain from disposition of available-for-sale securities	(77)
Disposition of available-for-sale securities at cost	(14)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(2)
Balance, December 31, 2012 and March 31, 2013	\$ -

The quoted market value of shares of a company was \$Nil at March 31, 2013 (December 31, 2012 - \$Nil), as these shares were disposed in January and February 2012 for gross proceeds of \$92,000.

7. Mineral Property Interests

	British Columbia (Canada)			Yukon (Canada)		Total
	New Polaris (Note 7(a)(i))	Windfall Hills (Note 7(a)(iii))	Devil's Thumb (Note 7(a)(iv))	Tay-LP (Note 7(a)(ii))		
Acquisition Costs:						
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 3,900	\$ 67	\$ 6	\$ 146		\$ 4,119
Additions	-	141-		25		166
Adjustments from change in functional currency	5	2-		3		10
Write-off	-	-	(6)	-		(6)
Balance, December 31, 2012	3,905	210	-	174		4,289
Additions	-	7	-	-		7
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(5)	(4)	-	(3)		(12)
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 3,900	\$ 213	\$ -	\$ 171		\$ 4,284

Deferred Exploration Expenditures:

Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 8,285	\$ 106	\$ 15	\$ 423		\$ 8,829
Additions	118	9	5	62		194
Adjustments from change in functional currency	240	2	1	10		253
Write-off	-	-	(21)	-		(21)
Balance, December 31, 2012	8,643	117	-	495		9,255
Additions	2	6	-	4		12
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(228)	(3)	-	(14)		(245)
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 8,417	\$ 120	\$ -	\$ 485		\$ 9,022

Mineral property interests:

Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 12,548	\$ 327	\$ -	\$ 669		\$ 13,544
Balance, March 31, 2013	12,317	333	-	656		13,306

(a) Canada:

(i) New Polaris:

The New Polaris property, which is located in the Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, is 100% owned by the Company subject to a 15% net profit interest which may be reduced to a 10% net profit interest within one year of commercial production by issuing 150,000 common shares to Rembrandt Gold Mines Ltd. Acquisition costs at March 31, 2013 include a reclamation bond for \$246,000 (December 31, 2012 - \$253,000).

(ii) Tay-LP:

On August 24, 2009, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Ross River Minerals Inc. and Ross River Gold Ltd. (collectively, "Ross River") to acquire up to 100% interest in the Tay-LP gold property, located in Yukon, by paying CAD\$1 million in cash and/or shares and spending CAD\$1.5 million on exploration over a three-year period which can occur in two stages. In the first stage, the Company can earn a 51% interest by paying CAD\$150,000 in cash and spending CAD\$900,000 on exploration on or before October 31, 2011. In the second stage, the Company can earn an additional 49%, thereby totalling a 100% interest, by paying CAD\$850,000 in cash or common shares at the Company's discretion and spending CAD\$600,000 on exploration on or before October 31, 2012. If the Company does not proceed with the second stage, then a joint venture would be formed. The Company shall pay to the optionors a gold bonus equal to CAD\$1 per ounce ("oz") of gold for all proven and probable gold reserves and measured and indicated gold resources to a maximum of 1 million oz gold. The property option agreement is subject to a NSR totalling 3% which can be reduced to 1.5% by payments totalling US\$1.95 million. Commencing on or before October 31, 2009 and continuing on or before October 31 of each subsequent year until the property is put into commercial production, the Company shall pay to the NSR holders an annual advance NSR royalty payments totalling CAD\$25,000 or that number of common shares of the Company and which shall be deducted from NSR obligations. The NSR of 3% shall be subject to maximum total payments based on one million payable ounces of gold being mined by commercial production but will be reduced to 500,000 payable ounces of gold if the NSR is reduced to 1.5%.

On September 3, 2011, the Company and Ross River amended the property option agreement by increasing the cash payment of CAD\$50,000 to CAD\$75,000 due by October 31, 2011 (paid), deferring the exploration expenditures of CAD\$500,000 from October 31, 2011 to October 31, 2012 and exploration expenditures of CAD\$600,000 from October 31, 2012 to October 31, 2013, and including a cash payment of CAD\$25,000 due by October 31, 2012.

In October 2012, the Company amended the property option agreement by extending the due date for the cash payment of CAD\$25,000 from October 31, 2012 to December 15, 2012 (paid); exploration expenditures of CAD\$500,000 for a 51% interest which were due on October 31, 2012 were increased to CAD\$700,000 and its due date extended to December 15, 2013; the due date of October 31, 2013 for both the payment of CAD\$850,000 in cash or that number in common shares and exploration expenditures of CAD\$600,000 for the remaining 49% interest was extended to December 15, 2014. Also the due date for annual advance NSR royalty payments of CAD\$25,000 or that number of common shares was extended from October 31, 2012 to December 15, 2012 and for each subsequent year thereafter.

Cash payments of CAD\$25,000 were paid in 2012 (2011 - CAD\$75,000) for property option payments. In 2012, the Company paid CAD\$25,000 in cash as the annual advance NSR royalty for the Tay-LP property, whereas in 2011 the Company issued 215,580 common shares at a value of CAD\$0.116 per common share for CAD\$25,000.

In late March 2010, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Cap-Ex Ventures Ltd. ("Cap-Ex") whereby Cap-Ex can acquire 50% of the Company's interest in the Tay-LP gold property by paying CAD\$100,000 of which CAD\$25,000 has been received, issuing 200,000 common shares of which 100,000 shares have been issued, incurring exploration expenditures of CAD\$675,000 by October 31, 2011, and maintaining the Company's underlying property option agreement in good standing until October 2011. Cap-Ex terminated the property option agreement in March 2011.

(iii) Windfall Hills:

In April 2011, the Company entered into two property option agreements to purchase 100% interests in two adjacent gold properties located in British Columbia. In April 2011, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Atna Resources Ltd. ("Atna") whereby the Company can acquire a 100% interest in the Uduk Lake properties by making \$750,000 in cash payments over a four year period of which \$125,000 has been paid, honouring a pre-existing 1.5% NSR production royalty that can be purchased for CAD\$1 million, and granting the vendor a 2% NSR production royalty. In March 2012, the Company amended the property option agreement in which the option payment of \$100,000 due on April 21, 2012 was payable in 12 monthly installments of \$8,333 over a twelve month period beginning April 21, 2012. Property option payments of \$25,000 were paid for the three months ended March 31, 2013 (2012 - \$75,000). In April 2013, the Company entered into a property purchase agreement with Atna whereby the Company can acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Uduk Lake properties by the issuance of 1,500,000 common shares, honouring a pre-existing 1.5% NSR production royalty that can be purchased for CAD\$1 million, and granting Atna a 3% NSR production royalty, subject to regulatory approvals.

In April 2011, the Company entered into a property option agreement whereby the Company can acquire a 100% interest in the Dunn properties by making CAD\$250,000 in cash payments over a four year period, and a final bonus payment based on all gold resources estimated in an independent NI 43-101 technical report. The formula for the bonus payment is \$30 per oz for measured resources, \$20 per oz for indicated resources, and \$10 per oz for inferred resources. In March 2012, the Company amended the option agreement in which the property option payment of CAD\$25,000 due on April 20, 2012 was payable in three monthly installments of CAD\$8,333 over a three month period beginning April 21, 2012 which were paid. In April 2013, the Company entered into a property purchase agreement whereby the Company can acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Dunn properties by the issuance of 500,000 common shares and granting the vendor a 2% NSR royalty which can be reduced to 1% NSR royalty for \$500,000, subject to regulatory approvals.

(iv) Devil's Thumb:

In May 2011, the Company staked three gold properties northeast of its Windfall Hills properties in central British Columbia. The Company wrote-off its mineral property interest in Devil's Thumb in 2012.

(d) Expenditure options:

As at March 31, 2013, to maintain the Company's interest and/or to fully exercise the options under various property agreements covering its properties, the Company must make payments to the optionors as follows:

	Option Payments (CAD\$000s)	Option Payments (US\$000s)	Exploration Commitments (1) (CAD\$000s)	Advance Royalty Payments (CAD\$000s)	Net Smelter Reduction (US\$000s)	Net Smelter Reduction (CAD\$000s)	Number of Shares
New Polaris (Note 7(a)(i): Net profit interest reduction or buydown							150,000
Tay-LP (Note 7(a)(ii): December 15, 2013			\$ 370				
December 15, 2014	\$ 850		600				
Annual advance royalty payments until commercial production				\$ 25			
Net smelter reduction from 3% to 1.5%					\$ 1,950		
Windfall Hills (Note 7(a)(iii): Atna: Net smelter reduction from 3% to 1.5%						\$ 1,000	
Dunn: Net smelter reduction from 2% to 1%					500		
	\$ 850	\$ -	\$ 970	\$ 25	\$ 2,450	\$ 1,000	150,000

(1) Exploration commitments for the Tay-LP property are adjusted for management fees of 5% and 10% and exploration expenditures incurred by Cap-Ex.

These amounts may be reduced in the future as the Company determines which mineral property interests to continue to explore and which to abandon.

(e) Title to mineral property interests:

The Company has diligently investigated rights of ownership of all of its mineral property interests/concessions and, to the best of its knowledge, all agreements relating to such ownership rights are in good standing. However, all properties and concessions may be subject to prior claims, agreements or transfers, and rights of ownership may be affected by undetected defects.

(f) Realization of assets:

The Company's investment in and expenditures on its mineral property interests comprise a significant portion of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investment in these assets is dependent on establishing legal ownership of the mineral properties, on the attainment of successful commercial production or from the proceeds of their disposal. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral property interests is dependent upon the existence of reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of the properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

(g) Environmental:

Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation of the Company's operation may cause additional expenses and restrictions.

If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of exploration and development on the mineral properties, the potential for production on the property may be diminished or negated.

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 materials and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its current properties and former properties in which it has previously had an interest. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current or former mineral property interests that may result in material liability to the Company.

8. Equipment

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 10	\$ 3	\$ 7
Additions	-	2	(2)
Balance, December 31, 2012	10	5	5
Additions	-	-	-
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 10	\$ 5	\$ 5

9. Long-Term Investments

As at March 31, 2013, the Company had an interest of 9% in Aztec (December 31, 2012 – 9%).

There is no separately quoted market value for the Aztec shares and the fair value cannot be reliably determined. Therefore they are recorded at cost.

10. Notes Payable

10.

Balance, December 31, 2011		\$ 88
Add:		
Proceeds from demand loans	\$ 358	
Interest during the year	32	
Foreign currency translation adjustment	4	
	<u> </u>	394
Less:		
Repayment of:		
Principal	424	
Loan bonus	7	
Interest	51	
	<u> </u>	(482)
Balance, December 31, 2012		<u> </u> \$ -

In May 2009, the Company received \$53,490 in demand loans from certain directors and an officer of the Company. The loans are repayable on demand and bore an interest rate of 9% per annum, which was increased to 12% effective September 1, 2010, and were previously secured by the Company's shareholdings in Caza Gold Corp. ("Caza"), a company with one common director, at CAD\$0.25 per share of Caza which has been replaced by a loan bonus of 12% payable upon repayment effective September 1, 2010. As at December 31, 2011, notes payable includes interest accrual of \$19,500 and loan bonus accrual of \$7,300.

The Company arranged demand loans of \$200,380 from certain directors and an officer of the Company in March 2012. Further demand loans from certain directors for \$98,930 were received in May 2012 and \$59,130 in July 2012. These loans were repayable on demand and bore an interest rate of 12% compounded monthly with interest payable semi-annually.

In October 2012, the Company repaid \$212,550 in principal amounts of notes payable. Then in December 2012, the Company repaid a total of \$269,500 in loan principal, bonus and interest in full settlement of all outstanding demand loans.

11. Flow-Through Obligations

Pursuant to an audit by the Canada Revenue Agency (the “CRA”), which was completed in June 2010, CRA disallowed approximately CAD\$1.01 million in exploration expenditures incurred in 2007 as Canadian exploration expenditures (“CEE”) of which approximately CAD\$795,000 was disqualified as CEE for flow-through purposes. At March 31, 2013, the Company accrued liabilities of approximately CAD\$146,300 (December 31, 2012 - CAD\$146,300) for estimated indemnities related to the disqualified CEE for flow-through purposes and CAD\$64,700 (December 31, 2012 - CAD\$62,100) in accrued interests related to the indemnities. Should the estimate change in the future, it may affect future results of operations and cash flows. In 2011, the Company paid CAD\$37,900 including interest for indemnities relating to ineligible CEE for flow-through purposes.

12. Share Capital

(a) Authorized:

The authorized share capital of the Company is comprised of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

(b) Issued:

On September 28, 2012, the Company closed a brokered private placement for 11.3 million units at a price of CAD\$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of CAD\$1.13 million, with each unit comprised of one common share and one transferrable common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable for a period of 36 months at a price of CAD\$0.15 per share during the initial period of 24 months until September 28, 2014, and at \$0.20 per share for the remaining 12 months until September 28, 2015. The warrants are subject to an accelerated expiry whereby if after January 29, 2013, the volume weighted average trading price as traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange equals or exceeds CAD\$0.30 per share for a period of 10 consecutive trading days, the Company will have the right, within five business days, to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants by giving not fewer than 30 days written notice to the warrant holder whereby the warrants shall expire 30 days after such date of the notice. Agent’s fees are comprised of a cash commission of CAD\$90,400 plus 904,000 agent’s warrants with the identical terms as the underlying warrants in the unit private placement and a corporate finance fee of CAD\$37,500.

In December 2012 and January 2013, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement in three tranches totaling 6.1 million units at a price of CAD\$0.11 per unit for gross proceeds of CAD\$671,000 with each unit comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. The first tranche closed on December 19, 2012 for 4.5 million units, and the second tranche on January 11, 2013 for 600,000 units, and the final tranche on January 18, 2013 for 1 million units. Each whole warrant is exercisable for a period of 36 months at a price of CAD\$0.15 per share during the initial period of 24 months until December 19, 2014 for 4.5 million warrants, until January 11, 2015 for 600,000 warrants and until January 18, 2015 for 1 million warrants, at \$0.20 per share for the remaining 12 months until December 19, 2015 for 4.5 million warrants and until January 11, 2016 for 600,000 warrants and until January 18, 2016 for 1 million warrants. The warrants are subject to an accelerated expiry whereby if after the four month plus one day hold period from the closing date of each tranche of the private placement, the volume weighted average trading price as traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange equals or exceeds CAD\$0.30 per share for a period of 10 consecutive trading days, the Company will have the right, within five business days, to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants by giving not fewer than 30 days written notice to the warrant holder whereby the warrants shall expire 30 days after such date of the notice.

(c) Stock option plan:

The Company has a stock option plan that allows it to grant stock options to its directors, officers, employees, and consultants to acquire up to 18,888,434 common shares, of which stock options for 8,530,000 common shares are outstanding as at March 31, 2013. The exercise price of each stock option cannot be lower than the last recorded sale of a board lot on the TSX during the trading day immediately preceding the date of granting or, if there was no such date, the high/low average price for the common shares on the TSX based on the last five trading days before the date of the grant. Stock options have a maximum term of ten years and terminate 30 days following the termination of the optionee's employment, except in the case of death, in which case they terminate one year after the event. Vesting of options is made at the discretion of the board at the time the options are granted.

At the discretion of the board, certain stock option grants provide the holder the right to receive the number of common shares, valued at the quoted market price at the time of exercise of the stock options, that represent the share appreciation since granting the stock options.

The continuity of outstanding stock options for the three months ended March 31, 2013 is as follows:

	2013	
	Number of Shares	Weighted average exercise price (CAD\$)
Outstanding balance, beginning of period	9,999,000	\$0.15
Exercised	(769,000)	\$0.10
Cancelled for share appreciation rights	(700,000)	\$0.10
Outstanding balance, end of period	8,530,000	\$0.15
Exercise price range (CAD\$)	\$0.10 - \$0.29	

The following table summarizes information about stock options exercisable and outstanding at March 31, 2013:

Exercise Prices (CAD\$)	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
	Number Outstanding at Mar 31, 2013	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Number of Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Prices (CAD\$)	Number Exercisable at Mar 31, 2013	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Number of Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Prices (CAD\$)
\$0.29	1,605,000	0.12	\$0.29	1,605,000	0.12	\$0.29
\$0.11	1,320,000	1.29	\$0.11	1,320,000	1.29	\$0.11
\$0.10	2,155,000	2.44	\$0.10	2,155,000	2.44	\$0.10
\$0.135	1,990,000	3.27	\$0.135	1,581,000	3.27	\$0.135
\$0.145	1,460,000	4.22	\$0.145	-	-	-
	8,530,000	2.32	\$0.15	6,661,000	1.85	\$0.16

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company recognized share-based payments of \$6,000 (March 31, 2012 - \$56,000), net of forfeitures, based on the fair value of options that were earned by the provision of services during the period. Share-based payments are segregated between directors and officers, employees and consultants as follows:

	March 31,	
	2013	2012
Directors and officers	\$ 5	\$ 39
Employees	1	2
Consultants	-	15
	\$ 6	\$ 56

The weighted average fair value of stock options granted and the weighted average assumptions used to calculate share-based payments for stock option grants are estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model as follows:

	March 31,	
	2013	2012
Number of stock options granted	-	1,400,000
Fair value of stock options granted (CAD\$)	n/a	\$0.07
Market price of shares on grant date (CAD\$)	n/a	\$0.14
Pre-vest forfeiture rate	n/a	1.08%
Risk-free interest rate	n/a	1.21%
Expected dividend yield	n/a	0%
Expected stock price volatility	n/a	102%
Expected option life in years	n/a	0.99

Expected stock price volatility is based on the historical price volatility of the Company's common shares.

In March 2012, the Company granted 1,400,000 stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants with an exercise price of CAD\$0.10 and an expiry date of March 23, 2013, and which are subject to vesting provisions in which 25% of the options vest immediately on the grant date and 25% vest every three months thereafter.

In June 2012, the Company granted 1,460,000 stock options to directors, officers and employees with an exercise price of CAD\$0.145 and an expiry date of June 18, 2017. These stock options will only vest when the Company consummates a major transaction or at the discretion of its Board of Directors, and such stock options have not vested as at March 31, 2013.

In 2013, stock options for 769,000 common shares were exercised, and stock options for 700,000 common shares were cancelled for the exercise of share appreciation rights for 207,024 common shares.

(d) Warrants:

At March 31, 2013, the Company had outstanding warrants as follows:

Exercise Prices (CAD\$)	Expiry Dates	Oustanding at December 31, 2012	Issued	Exercised	Expired	Oustanding at March 31, 2013
\$0.15 / \$0.20	until September 28, 2014 expiry September 28, 2015 ⁽¹⁾	11,300,000	-	-	-	11,300,000
\$0.15 / \$0.20	until September 28, 2014 expiry September 28, 2015 ^{(1), (2)}	904,000	-	-	-	904,000
\$0.15 / \$0.20	until December 19, 2014 expiry December 19, 2015 ⁽³⁾	4,500,000	-	-	-	4,500,000
\$0.15 / \$0.20	until January 11, 2015 expiry January 11, 2016 ⁽³⁾	-	600,000	-	-	600,000
\$0.15 / \$0.20	until January 18, 2015 expiry January 18, 2016 ⁽³⁾	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
		16,704,000	1,600,000	-	-	18,304,000

(1) These warrants are subject to an accelerated expiry. Note 12(b) provides further details.

(2) As these warrants are agent's warrants, a fair value of \$97,470 was recorded as share issuance expense as applied to share capital with a corresponding credit to reserve for share-based payments calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: volatility 107%, risk-free rate 1.14%, expected life 3 years, and expected dividend yield 0%. Note 12(b) provides further details.

(3) These warrants are subject to an accelerated expiry. Note 12(b) provides further details.

	Number of Shares
Stock options (Note 12(c))	8,530,000
Warrants (Note 12(d))	18,304,000
Balance, March 31, 2013	26,834,000

(f) Shareholder rights plan:

On May 31, 2005, the shareholders of the Company approved a shareholder rights plan (the "Plan") that became effective on April 30, 2005. The Plan is intended to ensure that any entity seeking to acquire control of the Company makes an offer that represents fair value to all shareholders and provides the board of directors with sufficient time to assess and evaluate the offer, to permit competing bids to emerge, and, as appropriate, to explore and develop alternatives to maximize value for shareholders. Under the Plan, each shareholder at the time of the Plan's adoption was issued one Right for each common share of the Company held. Each Right entitles the registered holder thereof, except for certain "Acquiring Persons" (as defined in the Plan), to purchase from treasury one common share at a 50% discount to the prevailing market price, subject to certain adjustments intended to prevent dilution. The Rights are exercisable after the occurrence of specified events set out in the Plan generally related to when a person, together with affiliated or associated persons, acquires, or makes a take-over bid to acquire, beneficial ownership of 20% or more of the outstanding common shares of the Company. The Rights expire on April 30, 2015.

13. General and Administrative

	March 31,	
	2013	2012
General and Administrative:		
Accounting and audit	\$ (9)	\$ (4)
Legal	2	-
Office and sundry	14	20
Regulatory	25	24
Rent	15	17
	<u>\$ 47</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>

14. Related Party Transactions

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and senior management. The compensation paid or payable to key management is disclosed in the table below.

Except as disclosed elsewhere in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the Company had the following general and administrative costs with related parties during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Three months ended		Net balance	
	March 31,	March 31,	March 31,	December 31,
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Key management compensation:				
Executive salaries and remuneration ⁽¹⁾	\$ 110	\$ 128	\$ (21)	\$ -
Directors fees	8	10	(189)	(185)
Share-based payments	5	43	-	-
	\$ 123	\$ 181	\$ (210)	\$ (185)
Legal fees incurred to a law firm in which a senior officer of the Company is a partner ⁽²⁾	\$ 27	\$ 8	\$ (120)	\$ (107)
Net office, sundry, rent and salary allocations recovered from (incurred to) company(s) sharing certain common director(s)	\$ 2	\$ 8	\$ (11)	\$ (11)

⁽¹⁾ Includes key management compensation which is included in mineral property interests.

⁽²⁾ Includes legal fees which are included in share issuance expenses.

The above transactions are incurred in the normal course of business.

Details of notes payable with related parties are provided in Note 10.

15. Segment Disclosures

The Company has one operating segment, being mineral exploration, with all assets located in Canada.

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DIRECTORS

Bradford Cooke
Bruce Bried
Leonard Harris
William Price

OFFICERS

Bradford Cooke ~ Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Garry Biles ~ President and Chief Operating Officer
James Moors ~ Vice-President, Exploration
Gregg Wilson ~ Vice-President, Investor Relations
Philip Yee ~ Chief Financial Officer
Stewart Lockwood ~ Secretary

**REGISTRAR AND
TRANSFER AGENT**

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AUDITORS

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SHARES LISTED

Trading Symbols
TSX: CCM
OTC-BB: CRCUF
DBFrankfurt: CAN

First Quarter Report

Management Discussion and Analysis

(expressed in United States dollars)

Three Months ended March 31, 2013

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.
(the “Company”)

First Quarter Report

Management’s Discussion and Analysis
For the Three Months ended March 31, 2013
(expressed in United States dollars)

CAUTION – FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained herein regarding the Company and its operations constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements that are not historical facts, including without limitation statements regarding future estimates, plans, objectives, assumptions or expectations of future performance, are “forward-looking statements”. We caution you that such “forward looking statements” involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Such risks and uncertainties include fluctuations in precious metal prices, unpredictable results of exploration activities, uncertainties inherent in the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, if any, fluctuations in the costs of goods and services, problems associated with exploration and mining operations, changes in legal, social or political conditions in the jurisdictions where the Company operates, lack of appropriate funding and other risk factors, as discussed in the Company’s filings with Canadian and American Securities regulatory agencies. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, other than as may be specifically required by applicable securities laws and regulations.

1.0 Preliminary Information

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) of Canarc Resource Corp. (the “Company”) should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, all of which are available at the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Financial information in this MD&A is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), and all dollar amounts are expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated.

All information contained in the MD&A is as of May 9, 2013 unless otherwise indicated.

1.1 Background

The Company was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, and is engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development and exploitation of precious metal properties in Canada and the United States.

As the Company is focused on its mineral exploration activities, there is no mineral production, sales or inventory in the conventional sense. The recoverability of amounts capitalized for mineral property interests is dependent upon the existence of reserves in its mineral property interests, the ability of the Company to arrange appropriate financing and receive necessary permitting for the exploration and development of its property interests, confirmation of the Company’s interest in certain properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. Such exploration and development activities normally take years to complete and the amount of resulting income, if any, is difficult to determine with any certainty at this time. Many of the key factors are outside of the Company’s control. As the carrying value and amortization of mineral property interests and capital assets are, in part, related to the Company’s mineral reserves and resources, if any, the estimation of such reserves and resources is significant to the Company’s financial position and results of operations.



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1.2 Overall Performance

The Company currently only owns a direct interest in the precious metal property, known as the New Polaris property (British Columbia) and pending interests in the Windfall Hills properties (British Columbia), and has a property option agreement to earn interest in the Tay-LP property (Yukon).

New Polaris property (British Columbia, Canada)

The Company owns a 100% interest in the New Polaris property, located in the Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, which is subject to a 15% net profit interest and may be reduced to a 10% net profit interest within one year of commercial production by issuing 150,000 common shares to Rembrandt Gold Mines Ltd.

In 2007, the Company retained Moose Mountain Technical Services ("Moose Mountain") and Giroux Consultants Limited to update resource estimates for the New Polaris gold project. Their technical report entitled "Resource Potential, New Polaris Project" (the "New Polaris Resource Report") was authored by R.J. Morris, MSc, PGeo, and G.H. Giroux, MASc, PEng, respectively, who are independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, dated March 14, 2007, and was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101, to the best of the Company's knowledge. The New Polaris Resource Report is available at www.sedar.com.

Based upon the New Polaris Resource Report, measured and indicated undiluted resources range from 570,000 to 457,000 oz of gold contained in 1,670,000 to 1,009,000 tonnes (1,840,861 to 1,112,233 tons) of mineralized vein material grading 10.6 to 14.1 grams per tonne (0.31 to 0.41 oz per ton) using a range of cutoff grades from 2 to 8 gpt (0.06 to 0.23 opt). Greater than 95% of the measured and indicated resources are located within the C vein system where infill drilling programs were conducted.

Inferred undiluted resources range from 697,000 to 571,000 oz of gold contained in 2,060,000 to 1,340,000 tonnes (2,270,763 to 1,477,098 tons) of mineralized vein material grading 10.5 to 13.3 grams per tonne (0.31 to 0.39 oz per ton) using a range of cutoff grades from 2 to 8 gpt (0.06 to 0.23 opt). Approximately 75% of the inferred resources are also located within the C vein system, with the remainder attributable to the Y19 and Y20 veins.

MEASURED UNDILUTED RESOURCE

Cutoff Grade		Mineralized Tonnage		Average Grade		Contained Gold
(g/tonne)	(oz/ton)*	(tonnes)	(tons)	(g/tonne)	(oz/ton)	Au (oz)
2	0.058	390,000	429,902	9.48	0.277	119,000
4	0.117	330,000	363,763	10.62	0.310	113,000
6	0.175	271,000	298,727	11.89	0.347	104,000
8	0.233	203,000	223,769	13.54	0.395	88,000

INDICATED UNDILUTED RESOURCE

Cutoff Grade		Mineralized Tonnage		Average Grade		Contained Gold
(g/tonne)	(oz/ton)*	(tonnes)	(tons)	(g/tonne)	(oz/ton)	Au (oz)
2	0.058	1,280,000	1,410,960	10.97	0.320	451,000
4	0.117	1,180,000	1,300,728	11.65	0.340	442,000
6	0.175	1,017,000	1,121,052	12.71	0.371	416,000
8	0.233	806,000	888,464	14.22	0.415	368,000

CANARC RESOURCE CORP.

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MEASURED PLUS INDICATED UNDILUTED RESOURCE

<u>Cutoff Grade</u>		<u>Mineralized Tonnage</u>		<u>Average Grade</u>		<u>Contained Gold</u>
<u>(g/tonne)</u>	<u>(oz/ton)*</u>	<u>(tonnes)</u>	<u>(tons)</u>	<u>(g/tonne)</u>	<u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Au (oz)</u>
2	0.058	1,670,000	1,840,861	10.62	0.310	570,000
4	0.117	1,510,000	1,664,491	11.42	0.333	555,000
6	0.175	1,288,000	1,419,778	12.54	0.366	519,000
8	0.233	1,009,000	1,112,233	14.08	0.411	457,000

INFERRED UNDILUTED RESOURCE

<u>Cutoff Grade</u>		<u>Mineralized Tonnage</u>		<u>Average Grade</u>		<u>Contained Gold</u>
<u>(g/tonne)</u>	<u>(oz/ton)*</u>	<u>(tonnes)</u>	<u>(tons)</u>	<u>(g/tonne)</u>	<u>(oz/ton)</u>	<u>Au (oz)</u>
2	0.058	2,060,000	2,270,763	10.5	0.307	697,000
4	0.117	1,925,000	2,121,951	11.0	0.322	683,000
6	0.175	1,628,000	1,794,564	12.2	0.354	636,000
8	0.233	1,340,000	1,477,098	13.3	0.387	571,000

* ton equals short dry ton

The resource estimate uses ordinary kriging of 192 recent drill holes and 1,432 gold assay intervals constrained within 4 main vein segments as modelled in three dimensions by the Company's geologists. The total New Polaris database consisted of 1,056 diamond drill holes with a total of 31,514 sample intervals. For this study, the classification for each resource block was a function of the semivariogram range. In general, blocks estimated using ¼ of the semivariogram range were classed as measured, blocks estimated using ½ the semivariogram range were classed as indicated and all other blocks estimated using the full semivariogram range were classed as inferred. A review of gold grade distribution outlined 6 overlapping lognormal gold populations within the resource database. On this basis, a total of 10 gold assays were capped at 63 g/t.

In April 2011, the Company completed an updated NI 43-101 preliminary economic assessment report by Moose Mountain for the New Polaris gold project (the "New Polaris Preliminary Economic Report"). The New Polaris Preliminary Economic Report is available at www.sedar.com.

The preliminary economic assessment is based upon building and operating a 600 tonne per day gold mine, averaging 72,000 ounces gold per year. The updated parameters in the base case economic model includes a gold price of US\$1,200 per oz, CAD\$/US\$ foreign exchange rate of 1.00, cash costs of US\$481 per oz, and a cut-off grade 7 grams per tonne. The New Polaris Preliminary Economic Report for the New Polaris project results in an after-tax net present value of CAD\$129.8 million using a discount rate of 5%, an after-tax internal rate of return of 31.4%, and a pay-back period of 2.5 years. Given its conceptual nature, there is no certainty that the preliminary economic assessment will be realized.

The base case mine model in the New Polaris Preliminary Economic Report is summarized below (stated in Canadian dollars):

Scheduled Resources	1,056,000 tonnes measured and indicated grading 11.7 gpt Au (after dilution) and 1,132,000 tonnes inferred grading 10.8 gpt Au (after dilution) and a 7 gpt cutoff
Production Rate	600 tonnes per day
Grade	11.3 grams per tonne (diluted 13%)
Recoveries	91% gold into concentrate

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Average Output	72,000 oz gold per year
Mine life	10 years

The base case financial parameters are (in Canadian dollars):

Gold Price	US\$ 1200 per oz	
Exchange Rate	US\$ 1.00 = CA\$ 1.00	
Capital Cost	\$101.1 million	
Cash Cost	US\$ 481 per oz (excluding offsites)	
	<u>Pre-Tax</u>	<u>After-Tax</u>
Cash Flow (LoM)	\$280.8 million	\$188.1 million
Net Present Value (NPV)		
NPV (5%)	\$197.2 million	\$129.8 million
NPV (8%)	\$160.0 million	\$103.7 million
NPV (10%)	\$139.3 million	\$ 89.0 million
	<u>Pre-Tax</u>	<u>After Tax</u>
Internal Rate of Return	38.1%	31.4%
Payback Period	2.41 years	2.51 years

The net present values are life of mine net cash flows shown at various discount rates. The internal rates of return assume 100% equity financing. Cash costs include all site-related costs to produce a gold-sulphide concentrate but offsite costs for concentrate transportation and processing were treated as deductions against sales. The preferred processing alternative entails reducing the ore to a bulk gold-sulphide concentrate and shipping the concentrate to existing autoclave facilities in Nevada for the production of dore gold bars.

The project economics are most sensitive to variations in the gold price and least sensitive to changes in capital and operating costs, as shown by the following sensitivity analysis:

New Polaris AFTER TAX CASH FLOW SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS			
Description of Sensitivity	Cash Flow CAD\$ (000)s	NPV @ 5% CAD\$ (000)s	NPV @ 8% CAD\$ (000)s
Gold US\$1,000/oz -17%	\$104,287	\$63,920	\$45,788
Gold US\$1,100/oz -8%	\$146,197	\$96,981	\$74,907
Base Case US\$1,200/oz	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Gold US\$1,300/oz +8%	\$230,017	\$162,657	\$132,507
Gold US\$1,400/oz +17%	\$271,927	\$195,347	\$161,090
Grade -10%	\$137,815	\$90,403	\$69,132
Grade -5%	\$162,961	\$110,116	\$86,427
Base Case Grade 11.25 gpt	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Grade +5%	\$213,253	\$149,522	\$120,987
Grade +10%	\$238,399	\$169,225	\$138,267

Capital Cost -10%	\$193,775	\$135,816	\$109,850
Capital Cost -5%	\$190,941	\$132,817	\$106,778

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Base Case \$101M Capital	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Capital Cost +5%	\$185,273	\$126,821	\$100,635
Capital Cost +10%	\$182,440	\$123,822	\$97,564
Operating Cost -10%	\$208,383	\$145,818	\$117,799
Operating Cost -5%	\$198,245	\$137,819	\$110,753
Base Case	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Operating Cost +5%	\$177,969	\$121,819	\$96,661
Operating Cost +10%	\$167,831	\$113,820	\$89,614
Exchange rate \$0.90 -10%	\$238,750	\$169,523	\$138,540
Exchange rate \$0.95 -5%	\$212,104	\$148,633	\$120,213
Base Case \$1.00	\$188,107	\$129,819	\$103,707
Exchange rate \$1.05 +5%	\$166,384	\$112,788	\$88,765
Exchange rate \$1.10 +10%	\$146,625	\$97,297	\$75,174

This preliminary economic assessment is based on resources, not reserves, and a portion of the modeled resources in the mine plan are in the inferred resource category. Given the inherent uncertainties of resources, especially inferred resources compared to reserves, the New Polaris gold project cannot yet be considered to have proven economic viability. However, the mine plan only takes into account approximately 80 % of the total estimated resources at a 7 gpt cut-off grade.

The Qualified Person ("QP") pursuant to NI 43-101 for the updated preliminary economic assessment report is Jim Gray, P. Eng.

The Company had initiated its efforts on the application for an underground development and exploration program at the New Polaris project in 2011 and early 2012, which ceased due to the lack of cash resources.

In July 2012 the Company significantly reduced the estimated cost of the proposed work program to complete a feasibility study for commercial development of the New Polaris project from CAD\$26 million to approximately CAD\$9 million. The Company previously planned a CAD\$26 million work program which included underground mine development in order to complete a feasibility study for the project. Under the revised program, the underground mine development work will be deferred to the post-feasibility mine development program. Instead, the Company plans to carry out an additional 15,000 meters of infill core drilling in approximately 35 holes in order to provide sufficient measured and indicated resources for feasibility. About CAD\$4 million of the CAD\$9 million revised cost is related to drilling and the balance is related to permitting and engineering. The proposed work program to complete a feasibility study is subject to securing a partner for the project and/or financing.

In late September 2012, the Company granted Canford Capital Inc. ("Canford") a 120-day period of exclusivity to complete its due diligence and to execute an option agreement to earn up to a 51% interest in the New Polaris gold project in return for up to a CAD\$30 million investment in exploration and development of the property. The Company will be the manager of the project during the option period. Pursuant to an agreement to form a Strategic Mine Acquisition Partnership ("SMAP") dated February 1, 2013, the Company shall grant Canford a further 60-day period of exclusivity on the date on which the Company closes an acquisition opportunity subject to the execution of a formal SMAP agreement on or before March 1, 2013. However, in March 2013, no formal SMAP agreement was executed, and Canford has not yet been able to commit or arrange financing for the proposed option and joint venture to develop the New Polaris gold project. The Company continues to pursue alternative sources of financing and joint venture partner for the New Polaris project.

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Tay-LP property (Yukon, Canada)

On August 24, 2009, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Ross River Minerals Inc. and Ross River Gold Ltd. (collectively, "Ross River") to acquire up to 100% interest in the Tay-LP gold property by paying CAD\$1 million in cash and/or shares and spending CAD\$1.5 million on exploration over a three-year period, which can occur in two stages. In the first stage, the Company can earn a 51% interest by paying CAD\$150,000 in cash and spending CAD\$900,000 on exploration over a two-year period. In the second stage, the Company can earn an additional 49%, thereby totalling 100% interest, by paying CAD\$850,000 in cash or shares at the Company's discretion and spending CAD\$600,000 on exploration by the third year. If the Company does not proceed with the second stage, then a joint venture would be formed. The Company shall pay to the optionors a gold bonus equal to CAD\$1 per ounce of gold for all proven and probable gold reserves and measured and indicated gold resources to a maximum of 1 million oz gold. The property option agreement is subject to net smelter returns ("NSR") totalling 3% which can be reduced to 1.5% by payments totalling US\$1.95 million. Commencing on or before October 31, 2009 and continuing on or before October 31 of each subsequent year until the property is put into commercial production, the Company shall pay to the NSR holders an annual advance NSR royalty payments totalling CAD\$25,000 or that number of common shares of the Company and which shall be deducted from NSR obligations. The NSR of 3% shall be subject to maximum total payments based on one million payable ounces of gold being mined by commercial production but will be reduced to 500,000 payable ounces of gold if the NSR is reduced to 1.5%.

On September 3, 2011, the Company and Ross River amended the property option agreement by increasing the cash payment of CAD\$50,000 to CAD\$75,000 due by October 31, 2011 (paid), deferring the exploration expenditures of CAD\$500,000 from October 31, 2011 to October 31, 2012 and exploration expenditures of CAD\$600,000 from October 31, 2012 to October 31, 2013, and including a cash payment of CAD\$25,000 due by October 31, 2012.

In October 2012, the Company amended the property option agreement by extending the due date for the cash payment of CAD\$25,000 from October 31, 2012 to December 15, 2012 (paid); exploration expenditures of CAD\$500,000 for a 51% interest which were due on October 31, 2012 were increased to CAD\$700,000 and its due date extended to December 15, 2013; the due date of October 31, 2013 for both the payment of CAD\$850,000 in cash or that number in common shares and exploration expenditures of CAD\$600,000 for the remaining 49% interest was extended to December 15, 2014. Also the due date for annual advance NSR royalty payments of CAD\$25,000 or that number of common shares was extended from October 31, 2012 to December 15, 2012 and for each subsequent year thereafter.

In late March 2010, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Cap-Ex Ventures Ltd. ("Cap-Ex") whereby Cap-Ex can acquire 50% of the Company's interest in the Tay-LP gold property, by paying CAD\$100,000 of which CAD\$25,000 have been paid, issuing 200,000 common shares of which 100,000 common shares have been received, incurring exploration expenditures of CAD\$675,000, and maintaining the Company's underlying option agreement in good standing until October 2011. Cap-Ex terminated the property option agreement in March 2011.

Cash payments of CAD\$75,000 were paid in 2011 for property option payments. The Company issued 215,580 common shares at a value of CAD\$0.116 per common share as the annual advance NSR royalty for CAD\$25,000 for the Tay-LP property for 2011.

Cash payments of CAD\$25,000 in property option obligation and CAD\$25,000 in advance NSR royalty were paid in December 2012.

The Company completed a Phase 1 exploration program for 10 holes including 2,000 m of diamond drilling in 2009. The objective of the program was to extend known mineralization along strike and down-dip of existing gold intercepts in three principle target areas.

In 2010, Cap-Ex completed a 470 kilometer airborne geophysical survey at Tay LP which identified several new EM conductors and magnetic anomalies within prospective geological settings. In March 2011, Cap-Ex terminated its property option agreement with the Company.

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(expressed in United States dollars)

The Company completed the permitting process for exploration work at the Tay LP property in 2012, and the new anomalies will require ground follow up and test new targets in 2013 prior to drilling, subject to financing.

Windfall Hills property (British Columbia, Canada)

In April 2011, the Company entered into two property option agreements to purchase 100% interests in two adjacent gold properties located in British Columbia. In April 2011, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Atna Resources Ltd. ("Atna") whereby the Company can acquire a 100% interest in the Uduk Lake properties by making \$750,000 in cash payments over a four year period of which \$125,000 has been paid, honouring a pre-existing 1.5% NSR production royalty that can be purchased for CAD\$1 million, and granting the vendor a 2% NSR production royalty. In March 2012, the Company amended the property option agreement in which the option payment of \$100,000 due on April 21, 2012 was payable in 12 monthly installments of \$8,333 over a twelve month period beginning April 21, 2012. Property option payments of \$25,000 were paid for the three months ended March 31, 2013 (2012 - \$75,000). In April 2013, the Company entered into a property purchase agreement with Atna whereby the Company can acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Uduk Lake properties by the issuance of 1,500,000 common shares, honouring a pre-existing 1.5% NSR production royalty that can be purchased for CAD\$1 million, and granting Atna a 3% NSR production royalty, subject to regulatory approvals.

In April 2011, the Company entered into a property option agreement whereby the Company can acquire a 100% interest in the Dunn properties by making CAD\$250,000 in cash payments over a four year period, and a final bonus payment based on all gold resources estimated in an independent NI 43-101 technical report. The formula for the bonus payment is \$30 per oz for measured resources, \$20 per oz for indicated resources, and \$10 per oz for inferred resources. In March 2012, the Company amended the property option agreement in which the option payment of CAD\$25,000 due on April 20, 2012 was payable in three monthly installments of CAD\$8,333 over a three month period beginning April 21, 2012 which were paid. In April 2013, the Company entered into a property purchase agreement whereby the Company can acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Dunn properties by the issuance of 500,000 common shares and granting the vendor a 2% NSR royalty which can be reduced to 1% NSR royalty for \$500,000, subject to regulatory approvals.

The Company completed a Phase 1 exploration program on its Windfall Hills project which included detailed soil and rock geochemical sampling over known target areas in 2011. A total of 340 geochemical soil samples were collected on a 100 meter by 25 meter grid over the main 2.8 sq. km. prospect area. Two anomalies were delineated on the basis of multi-element geochemistry. Results of this work along with preliminary exploration work over the remainder of the claims will help define targets for drilling in 2013, subject to financing.

Devil's Thumb property (British Columbia, Canada)

In May 2011, the Company staked three gold properties totalling 17,175 hectares northeast of its Windfall Hills properties in central British Columbia. The Company wrote-off the property in the third quarter of 2012.

Other Matters

In December 2012 and January 2013, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement in three tranches totaling 6.1 million units at a price of CAD\$0.11 per unit for gross proceeds of CAD\$671,000 with each unit comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. The first tranche closed on December 19, 2012 for 4.5 million units, and the second tranche on January 11, 2013 for 600,000 units, and the final tranche on January 18, 2013 for 1 million units. Each whole warrant is exercisable for a period of 36 months at a price of CAD\$0.15 per share during the initial period of 24 months until December 19, 2014 for 4.5 million warrants and until January 11, 2015 for 600,000 warrants and until January 18, 2015 for 1 million warrants, and at \$0.20 per share for the remaining 12

months until December 19, 2015 for 4.5 million warrants and until January 11, 2016 for 600,000 warrants and until January 18, 2016 for 1 million warrants. The warrants are subject to an accelerated expiry whereby if after the four month plus one day hold period from the closing date of each tranche of the private placement, the volume weighted average trading price as traded on the TSX equals or exceeds CAD\$0.30 per share for a period of 10 consecutive trading days, the Company will have the right, within five business days, to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants by giving not fewer than 30 days written notice to the warrant holder whereby the warrants shall expire 30 days after such date of the notice.

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In February 2013, the Company entered into a SMAP with Canford for the purpose of acquiring, expanding and operating gold mines in North America (the "Acquisition Opportunities"). The main parameters of the SMAP agreement are as follows:

- (1) Canarc will be the manager of the SMAP, and will identify and evaluate each Acquisition Opportunity including the timing and capital required;
- (2) Once Canarc and Canford agree to pursue a particular Acquisition Opportunity, Canarc will complete the due diligence on behalf of the SMAP and Canford will then arrange 100% of the debt financing required by the SMAP;
- (3) Upon closing each Acquisition Opportunity, Canford will own a 51% interest and Canarc will own a 49% interest therein until the debt financing is repaid in full;
- (4) Upon repayment of the debt financing, Canarc will then own a 51% interest and Canford will own a 49% interest therein;
- (5) Canford will exercise its warrants for 5.65 million common shares of Canarc with an exercise price of CAD\$0.15 for total proceeds of CAD\$847,500, on the date of closing of the first Acquisition Opportunity; and
- (6) Canarc will grant Canford a further 60 day period of exclusivity to execute a property option agreement to earn up to a 51% interest in the New Polaris gold mine project in return for up to a CAD\$30 million investment in exploration and development, as previously agreed, on the date of closing of the first Acquisition Opportunity.

This Agreement was binding upon both Canarc and Canford until it is replaced by a more formal Strategic Joint Venture Partnership Agreement. Canarc and Canford agreed to use their respective commercially reasonable best efforts to complete a more formal Strategic Mine Acquisition Partnership Agreement on or before March 1, 2013. However, in March 2013, no formal SMAP agreement was executed, and Canford had not yet been able to commit or arrange financing for the proposed option and joint venture to develop the New Polaris gold project nor for the SMAP to acquire operating gold mines in North America. The Company continues to pursue alternative sources of financing for the New Polaris project and for the acquisition of operating gold mines.

1.3 Selected Annual Information

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

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(in \$000s except per share amounts)	Years ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Total revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loss before discontinued operations and extraordinary items:			
(i) Total	\$ (1,206)	\$ (1,209)	\$ (1,396)
(ii) Basic per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
(iii) Fully diluted per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
Net loss:			
(i) Total	\$ (1,206)	\$ (1,209)	\$ (1,396)
(ii) Basic per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
(iii) Fully diluted per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
Total assets	\$ 13,983	\$ 13,277	\$ 13,900
Total long-term liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Dividends per share	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

1.4 Results of Operations

First Quarter of Fiscal 2013 – Three months ended March 31, 2013 compared with March 31, 2012

The Company incurred a net loss of \$229,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 which is comparable to the net loss of \$221,000 for the same period in fiscal 2012, although operating losses were higher in the prior period and net losses were impacted by different functional expense items.

The Company has no sources of operating revenues. Operating losses continued to be incurred for ongoing activities of the Company in seeking an appropriate joint venture partner for the New Polaris property and in pursuing new projects of merit.

Corporate development expenses were higher in the first quarter of 2013 than the same quarter in 2012. The equity financings in the latter half of fiscal 2012 and in January 2013 allowed some discretionary funds for the Company to actively assess projects of merit. The impetus was also pre-empted by the SMAP arrangement between the Company and Canford as the Company intensified its efforts to identify acquisition opportunities which were to be debt financed by Canford and which arrangement ceased in March 2013.

Remuneration for employees was similar for both comparative quarters, as the Company continued to evaluate gold projects for acquisition purposes and to seek possible partners for the New Polaris project. Exploration activities were nominal for the Company's mineral exploration properties which were subject to financing, resulting in lower employee allocations to its various mineral property interests.

General and administrative expenses were marginally lower in 2013 than 2012 as the Company reduced discretionary expenses due to limited cash resources. Legal fees were attributed to formalizing the ongoing engagement with Canford. Office and sundry reflected the commensurate reductions in the level of corporate activity.

Shareholder relations activities were higher in the early part of 2012 so as to promote greater awareness of the profile of the Company and its portfolio of projects, especially the New Polaris project with its revised preliminary economic assessment which indicated

conceptually the project's stronger financial viability due to heightened gold prices, and its other mineral property interests in Tay-LP and Windfall Hills.

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The focus of the shareholder relations program in 2012 was to expand the market awareness of the Company and its base of shareholders, so as to allow the Company to advance its New Polaris project through a joint venture or strategic partnership. These efforts continue to attract expressions of interests in the Company's New Polaris project, and would supplement the financial advisory services from Primary Capital in evaluating strategic alternatives to enhance shareholder value for the Company in 2012. Also such activities provided the catalyst for the brokered private placement for CAD\$1.13 million with Canaccord as agent and with Canford as the single subscriber which became an Insider of the Company by virtue of holding more than 10% of the issued and outstanding share capital of the Company at the closing date of the financing in September 2012, and a 120-day period of exclusivity for Canford to complete its due diligence and to execute a property option agreement for Canford to earn up to a 51% interest in the New Polaris gold project in return for up to a CAD\$30 million investment in exploration and development of the property. This relationship between the Company and Canford transitioned into a SMAP in February 2013 in which such relationship ended in March 2013. Shareholder relations activities subsided in the first quarter of 2013, given the ongoing volatility and trend of gold prices.

Share-based payments were significantly lower in the first quarter of 2013 than in the first quarter of 2012. Fewer stock options vested in the current quarter than in the comparative prior quarter. Also the 1,460,000 stock options which were granted in June 2012 with an exercise price of CAD\$0.145 and an expiry date of June 18, 2017 will only vest when the Company consummates a major transaction or at the discretion of its Board of Directors, and such stock options have not vested as at March 31, 2013. No probable likelihood of a material transaction was attributed to these June 2012 stock option grants, and therefore no share-based payments were recognized.

The higher operating losses in 2012 were offset by the realized gain of \$77,000 from the disposition of available-for-sale securities. The disposition of Cap-Ex shares provided proceeds of CAD\$92,400 for working capital in the first quarter of 2012.

Interest expense was higher in 2012 than in 2013 from the compounding effects of interest accruals for existing and additional demand loans in March 2012 and for the estimated flow through indemnity obligation from ineligible Canadian exploration expenditures for flow-through purposes. All demand loans were settled in full in the fourth quarter of 2012. Interest expense for the first quarter of 2013 is due to the estimated flow through indemnity obligation.

As at March 31, 2013, the Company has mineral property interests which are comprised of the following:

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(\$000s)	British Columbia (Canada)			Yukon (Canada)	Total
	New Polaris	Windfall Hills	Devil's Thumb	Tay-LP	
Acquisition Costs:					
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 3,900	\$ 67	\$ 6	\$ 146	\$ 4,119
Additions	-	141-		25	166
Adjustments from change in functional currency	5	2-		3	10
Write-off	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Balance, December 31, 2012	3,905	210	-	174	4,289
Additions	-	7	-	-	7
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(5)	(4)	-	(3)	(12)
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 3,900	\$ 213	\$ -	\$ 171	\$ 4,284

Deferred Exploration Expenditures:

Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 8,285	\$ 106	\$ 15	\$ 423	\$ 8,829
Additions	118	9	5	62	194
Adjustments from change in functional currency	240	2	1	10	253
Write-off	-	-	(21)	-	(21)
Balance, December 31, 2012	8,643	117	-	495	9,255
Additions	2	6	-	4	12
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(228)	(3)	-	(14)	(245)
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 8,417	\$ 120	\$ -	\$ 485	\$ 9,022

Mineral property interests:

Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 12,548	\$ 327	\$ -	\$ 669	\$ 13,544
Balance, March 31, 2013	12,317	333	-	656	13,306

1.5 Summary of Quarterly Results (Unaudited)

The following table provides selected financial information of the Company for each of the last eight quarters ended at the most recently completed quarter, March 31, 2013. All dollar amounts are expressed in U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.

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(in \$000s except per share amounts)	2013		2012			2011			2010
	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sept 30	June 30	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sept 30	June 30	Dec 31
Total revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loss before discontinued operations and extraordinary items:									
(i) Total	\$ (229)	\$ (356)	\$ (348)	\$ (281)	\$ (221)	\$ (323)	\$ (283)	\$ (280)	\$ (1,473)
(ii) Basic per share	\$ -	\$ (0.01)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
(iii) Fully diluted per share	\$ -	\$ (0.01)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
Net loss:									
(i) Total	\$ (229)	\$ (356)	\$ (348)	\$ (281)	\$ (221)	\$ (323)	\$ (283)	\$ (280)	\$ (1,473)
(ii) Basic per share	\$ -	\$ (0.01)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
(iii) Fully diluted per share	\$ -	\$ (0.01)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)
Total assets	\$ 13,689	\$ 13,983	\$ 14,790	\$ 13,293	\$ 13,582	\$ 13,277	\$ 13,019	\$ 14,203	\$ 13,900
Total long-term liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 113	\$ 123	\$ -
Dividends per share	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

1.6 Liquidity

The Company is in the development stage and has not yet determined whether its mineral property interests contain reserves. The recoverability of amounts capitalized for mineral property interests is entirely dependent upon the existence of reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production. The Company knows of no trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that may result in the Company's liquidity either materially increasing or decreasing at the present time or in the foreseeable future. Material increases or decreases in the Company's liquidity are substantially determined by the success or failure of the Company's exploration programs and overall market conditions for smaller mineral exploration companies. Since its incorporation in 1987, the Company has endeavored to secure mineral property interests that in due course could be brought into production to provide the Company with cash flow which would be used to undertake work programs on other projects. To that end, the Company has expended its funds on mineral property interests that it believes have the potential to achieve cash flow within a reasonable time frame. As a result, the Company has incurred losses during each of its fiscal years since incorporation. This result is typical of smaller exploration companies and will continue unless positive cash flow is achieved.

The following table contains selected financial information of the Company's liquidity:

(in \$000s)	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Cash	\$ 70	\$ 170

Working capital (deficiency)

\$ (630)

\$ (589)

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Ongoing operating expenses continue to reduce the Company's cash resources and working capital, as the Company has no sources of operating revenues.

In December 2012 and January 2013, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement in three tranches totaling 6.1 million units at a price of CAD\$0.11 per unit for cumulative gross proceeds of CAD\$671,000 with each unit comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. The first tranche closed on December 19, 2012 for 4.5 million units for proceeds of CAD\$495,000, and the second tranche on January 11, 2013 for 600,000 units for proceeds of CAD\$66,000, and the final tranche on January 18, 2013 for 1 million units for proceeds of CAD\$110,000.

In the first quarter of 2013, stock options for 769,000 common shares were exercised for proceeds of CAD\$77,800, and stock options for 700,000 common shares were cancelled for the exercise of share appreciation rights for 207,024 common shares.

The working capital deficiency of \$630,000 at March 31, 2013 includes estimated flow-through indemnities of \$208,000.

The Company has entered into a number of option agreements for mineral properties that involve payments in the form of cash and/or shares of the Company as well as minimum exploration expenditure requirements. Under Item 1.7, further details of contractual obligations are provided as at March 31, 2013. The Company will continue to rely upon equity financing as its principal source of financing its projects.

1.7 Capital Resources

At March 31, 2013, to maintain its interest and/or to fully exercise the options under various property agreements covering its property interests, the Company must incur exploration expenditures on the properties and/or make payments in the form of cash and/or shares to the optionors as follows:

	Option Payments	Option Payments	Exploration Commitments (1)	Advance Royalty Payments	Net Smelter Reduction	Net Smelter Reduction	Number of Shares
	(CAD\$000s)	(US\$000s)	(CAD\$000s)	(CAD\$000s)	(US\$000s)	(CAD\$000s)	
New Polaris:							
Net profit interest reduction or buydown							150,000
Tay-LP:							
December 15, 2013			\$ 370				
December 15, 2014	\$ 850		600				
Annual advance royalty payments until commercial production				\$ 25			
Net smelter reduction from 3% to 1.5%					\$ 1,950		
Windfall Hills:							
Atna: Net smelter reduction from 3% to 1.5%						\$ 1,000	
Dunn: Net smelter reduction from 2% to 1%					500		

\$ 850	\$ -	\$ 970	\$ 25	\$ 2,450	\$ 1,000	150,000
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- (1) Exploration commitments for the Tay-LP property are adjusted for management fees of 5% and 10% and exploration expenditures incurred by Cap-Ex.

These amounts may be reduced in the future as the Company determines which properties to continue to explore and which to abandon.

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In late September 2012, the Company had granted Canford a 120-day period of exclusivity to complete its due diligence and to execute an option agreement to earn up to a 51% interest in the New Polaris gold project in return for up to a CAD\$30 million investment in exploration and development of the property. This transitioned into a SMAP in February 2013 which was terminated in March 2013. Item 1.2 provides further details.

In April 2013, the Company entered into purchase agreements to acquire 100% undivided interests for the Uduk Lake and Dunn properties which comprise the Windfall Hills properties by the issuance of 2 million shares, subject to regulatory approvals. Item 1.2 provides further details.

The Company will continue to rely upon equity financing as its principal source of financing its projects.

1.8 Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

On May 31, 2005, the shareholders of the Company approved a shareholder rights plan (the "Plan"), that became effective on April 30, 2005. The Plan is intended to ensure that any entity seeking to acquire control of the Company makes an offer that represents fair value to all shareholders and provides the board of directors with sufficient time to assess and evaluate the offer, to permit competing bids to emerge, and, as appropriate, to explore and develop alternatives to maximize value for shareholders. Under the Plan, each shareholder at the time of the Plan's adoption was issued one Right for each common share of the Company held. Each Right entitles the registered holder thereof, except for certain "Acquiring Persons" (as defined in the Plan), to purchase from treasury one common share at a 50% discount to the prevailing market price, subject to certain adjustments intended to prevent dilution. The Rights are exercisable after the occurrence of specified events set out in the Plan generally related to when a person, together with affiliated or associated persons, acquires, or makes a take-over bid to acquire, beneficial ownership of 20% or more of the outstanding common shares of the Company. The Rights expire on April 30, 2015.

At the discretion of the Board, certain stock option grants provide the option holder the right to receive the number of common shares, valued at the quoted market price at the time of exercise of the stock options that represent the share appreciation since granting the stock options.

1.9 Transactions with Related Parties

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and senior management. The compensation paid or payable to key management is disclosed in the table below.

Except as disclosed elsewhere in the MD&A, the Company had the following general and administrative costs with related parties during three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012:

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(\$000s)	Three months ended March 31,		Net balance receivable (payable)	
	2013	2012	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Key management compensation:				
Executive salaries and remuneration ⁽¹⁾	\$ 110	\$128	\$ (21)	\$ -
Directors fees	8	10	(189)	(185)
Share-based payments	5	43	-	-
	<u>\$ 123</u>	<u>\$ 181</u>	<u>\$ (210)</u>	<u>\$ (185)</u>
Legal fees incurred to a law firm in which a senior officer of the Company is a partner (2)	\$ 27	\$ 8	\$ (120)	\$ (107)
Net office, sundry, rent and salary allocations recovered from (incurred to) company(s) sharing certain common director(s)	\$ 2	\$ 8	\$ (11)	\$ (11)

(1) Includes key management compensation which is included in mineral property interests.

(2) Includes legal fees which are included in share issuance expenses.

Amounts which are incurred to related parties are in the normal course of business. The Company shares common office facilities, employee and administrative support, and office sundry amongst companies with certain common director(s), and such allocations to the Company are on a full cost recovery basis. Any balances due to related parties are payable on demand.

1.10 First Quarter

Items 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7 provide further details for the first quarter of fiscal 2013.

1.11 Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed material asset or business acquisitions or dispositions, other than those in the ordinary course of business and other than those already disclosed in this MD&A, before the board of directors for consideration, and other than those already disclosed in its regulatory and public filings.

1.12 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements along with the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates and, as such, estimates and judgements and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

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Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to determining the recoverability of mineral property interests, receivables and long-term investments; the determination of accrued liabilities; accrued site remediation; amount of flow-through obligations and recognition of deferred income tax liability; the variables used in the determination of the fair value of stock options granted and finder's fees warrants issued; recoverability of receivables and the long-term investments; and the recoverability of deferred tax assets. While management believes the estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

The Company applies judgment in assessing the functional currency of each entity consolidated in these financial statements.

The Company applies judgment in assessing whether material uncertainties exist that would cast significant doubt as to whether the Company could continue as a going concern.

Acquisition costs of mineral properties and exploration and development expenditures incurred thereto are capitalized and deferred. The costs related to a property from which there is production will be amortized using the unit-of-production method. Capitalized costs are written down to their estimated recoverable amount if the property is subsequently determined to be uneconomic. The amounts shown for mineral property interests represent costs incurred to date, less recoveries and write-downs, and do not reflect present or future values.

Pursuant to an audit by the Canada Revenue Agency (the "CRA") which was completed in June 2010, CRA disallowed approximately CAD\$1.01 million in exploration expenditures incurred in 2007 as Canadian exploration expenditures ("CEE") of which approximately CAD\$795,000 as being disqualified for CEE for flow-through purposes. At March 31, 2013, the Company accrued liabilities of approximately CAD\$146,300 for estimated indemnities related to the disqualified CEE for flow-through purposes and CAD\$64,700 in accrued interests related to the indemnities. Should the estimate change in the future, it may affect future results of operations and cash flows.

1.13 Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption

The Company did not early adopt any recent pronouncements as disclosed in Note 2(f) of the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2013.

1.14 Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments as follows:

- cash as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"),
- marketable securities and long term investments as available-for-sale ("AFS") financial assets,
- receivables as loans and receivables,
- royalties receivable as loans and receivables,
- accounts payable and accrued liabilities, notes payables and flow-through obligations as other financial liabilities, and
- derivative liability for warrants as derivative financial liabilities.

Management of Financial Risk

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk which includes foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The types of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed are provided as follows.

The fair value hierarchy categorizes financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the reliability of the inputs used to estimate fair values. The fair value of assets and liabilities included in Level 1 are determined by reference to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities in Level 2 are valued using inputs other than quoted prices for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data. Level 3 valuations are based on inputs that are not based on observable market data.

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The fair values of the Company's receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and notes payable approximate their carrying values due to the short terms to maturity. Cash and marketable securities are measured at fair values using Level 1 inputs. Disclosure is not made of the fair value of the long-term investments as the shares do not have a quoted market price in an active market. There is no separately quoted market value for the Aztec shares and the fair value cannot be reliably determined. Therefore they are recorded at cost. All gains and losses are included in operations in the period in which they arise.

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets including cash. The Company limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash with high-credit quality Canadian financial institutions.

Management has reviewed the items comprising the accounts receivable balance which include amounts receivable from certain related parties, goods and services and harmonized sales tax refunds due from the government, and determined that all accounts are collectible; accordingly there has been no allowance for doubtful accounts recorded.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due.

The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash and its ability to raise equity financings. The Company will require significant additional funding to meet its short-term liabilities, flow-through obligations and administrative overhead costs, and to maintain its mineral property interests in 2013.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due in less than 90 days, and the notes payable, if any, are due on demand.

(c) Market risk:

The significant market risk exposures to which the Company is exposed are foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk:

The Company's mineral property interests and operations are in Canada. A certain portion of its operating expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars, and fluctuations in U.S. dollars would impact the cumulative translation adjustment of the Company and the values of its assets and liabilities as its condensed consolidated interim financial statements are stated in U.S. dollars.

At March 31, 2013, the Company is exposed to currency risk for its U.S. dollar equivalent of assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars as follows:

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(\$000s)	Held in Canadian dollars
Cash	\$ 36
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(529)
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ (493)

Based upon the above net exposure as at March 31, 2013 and assuming all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar could result in a decrease/increase of \$49,300 in cumulative translation adjustment in the Company's shareholders' equity.

The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks at this time.

(ii) Interest rate risk:

In respect of financial assets, the Company's policy is to invest cash at floating rates of interest in cash equivalents, in order to maintain liquidity, while achieving a satisfactory return. Fluctuations in interest rates impact on the value of cash equivalents. Interest rate risk is not significant to the Company as it has no cash equivalents at period-end and the notes payable are stated at a fixed interest rate.

(iii) Other price risk:

Other price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

The Company's other price risk includes equity price risk, whereby the Company's investment in marketable securities is subject to market price fluctuations.

1.15 Other MD&A Requirements

1.15.1 Other MD&A Requirements

Additional information relating to the Company are as follows:

- (a) may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com;
- (b) may be found in the Company's annual information form; and
- (c) is also provided in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

1.15.2 Outstanding Share Data

The Company's authorized share capital consists of unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Changes in the Company's share capital for the three months ended March 31, 2013 are as follows:

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	Number of Shares	Amount (in \$000s)
Balance at December 31, 2012	110,242,171	\$ 59,682
Issued:		
Private placement, net of share issue costs	1,600,000	165
Exercise of stock options	769,000	121
Exercise of share appreciation rights	207,024	29
Balance at March 31, 2013	112,818,195	\$ 59,997

At May 9, 2013, there were 112,818,195 common shares issued and outstanding.

At March 31, 2013, the Company had outstanding stock options to purchase an aggregate 8,530,000 common shares as follows:

	2013	
	Number of Shares	Weighted average exercise price (CAD\$)
Outstanding balance, beginning of period	9,999,000	\$0.15
Exercised	(769,000)	\$0.10
Cancelled for share appreciation rights	(700,000)	\$0.10
Outstanding balance, end of period	8,530,000	\$0.15
Exercise price range (CAD\$)	\$0.10 - \$0.29	

At March 31, 2013, 8,530,000 stock options are outstanding of which 6,661,000 stock options are exercisable.

At May 9, 2013, stock options for 8,530,000 common shares remain outstanding of which 6,661,000 stock options are exercisable.

At March 31, 2013, the Company had outstanding warrants as follows:

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Exercise Prices (CAD\$)	Expiry Dates	Outstanding at December 31, 2012	Issued	Exercised	Expired	Outstanding at March 31, 2013
\$0.15 / \$0.20	until September 28, 2014 expiry September 28, 2015 ⁽¹⁾	11,300,000	-	-	-	11,300,000
\$0.15 / \$0.20	until September 28, 2014 expiry September 28, 2015 ^{(1), (2)}	904,000	-	-	-	904,000
\$0.15 / \$0.20	until December 19, 2014 expiry December 19, 2015 ⁽³⁾	4,500,000	-	-	-	4,500,000
\$0.15 / \$0.20	until January 11, 2015 expiry January 11, 2016 ⁽⁴⁾	-	600,000	-	-	600,000
\$0.15 / \$0.20	until January 18, 2015 expiry January 18, 2016 ⁽⁵⁾	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
		16,704,000	1,600,000	-	-	18,304,000

(1) These warrants are subject to an accelerated expiry whereby if after January 29, 2013, the volume weighted average trading price as traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange equals or exceeds CAD\$0.30 per share for a period of 10 consecutive trading days, the Company will have the right, within five business days, to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants by giving not fewer than 30 days written notice to the warrant holder whereby the warrants shall expire 30 days after such date of the notice.

(2) As these warrants are agent's warrants, a fair value of \$97,470 was recorded as share issuance expense as applied to share capital with a corresponding credit to reserve for share-based payments calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: volatility 107%, risk-free rate 1.14%, expected life 3 years, and expected dividend yield 0%.

(3) These warrants are subject to an accelerated expiry whereby if after April 20, 2013, the volume weighted average trading price as traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange equals or exceeds CAD\$0.30 per share for a period of 10 consecutive trading days, the Company will have the right, within five business days, to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants by giving not fewer than 30 days written notice to the warrant holder whereby the warrants shall expire 30 days after such date of the notice.

(4) These warrants are subject to an accelerated expiry whereby if after May 13, 2013, the volume weighted average trading price as traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange equals or exceeds CAD\$0.30 per share for a period of 10 consecutive trading days, the Company will have the right, within five business days, to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants by giving not fewer than 30 days written notice to the warrant holder whereby the warrants shall expire 30 days after such date of the notice.

(5) These warrants are subject to an accelerated expiry whereby if after May 19, 2013, the volume weighted average trading price as traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange equals or exceeds CAD\$0.30 per share for a period of 10 consecutive trading days, the Company will have the right, within five business days, to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants by giving not fewer than 30 days written notice to the warrant holder whereby the warrants shall expire 30 days after such date of the notice.

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At May 9, 2013, warrants for 18,304,000 common shares remain outstanding.

1.16 Outlook

The Company will continue to depend upon equity financings to continue exploration work on its mineral property interests and to meet its administrative overhead costs for the 2013 fiscal year. There are no assurances that capital requirements will be met by this means of financing as inherent risks are attached therein including commodity prices, financial market conditions, and general economic factors. The Company does not expect to realize any operating revenues from its properties in the foreseeable future.

1.17 Risk Factors

The following is a brief discussion of those distinctive or special characteristics of the Company's operations and industry that may have a material impact on, or constitute risk factors in respect of, the Company's future financial performance.

Exploration and Development Risks

There is no assurance given by the Company that its exploration and development programs and mineral property interests will result in the discovery, development or production of a commercially viable ore body.

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of bodies of commercial ore. The economics of developing gold and other mineral properties are affected by many factors including capital and operating costs, variations of the grades and tonnages of ore mined, fluctuating mineral market prices, costs of mining and processing equipment and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling and other work, to develop metallurgical processes to extract metal from ore, and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. No assurance can be given that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. The marketability of any minerals acquired or discovered may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the Company's control and which cannot be accurately foreseen or predicted, such as market fluctuations, the global marketing conditions for precious and base metals, the proximity and capacity of milling and smelting facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting minerals and environmental protection. In order to commence exploitation of certain properties presently held under exploration concessions, it is necessary for the Company to apply for exploitation concessions. There can be no guarantee that such concessions will be granted.

Financing Risks

There is no assurance given by the Company that it will be able to secure the financing necessary to explore, develop and produce its mineral property interests.

The Company does not presently have sufficient financial resources or operating cash-flow to undertake by itself all of its planned exploration and development programs. The development of the Company's mineral property interests may therefore depend on the Company's joint venture partners and on the Company's ability to obtain additional required financing. There is no assurance the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing, the lack of which could result in the loss or substantial dilution of its interests (as existing or as proposed to be acquired) in its properties as disclosed herein. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the ability of the Company to raise equity capital financings, the attainment of profitable operations, external financings, and further share issuance to satisfy working capital and operating needs.

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Estimates of Mineral Deposits

There is no assurance given by the Company that any estimates of mineral deposits herein will not change.

Although all figures with respect to the size and grade of mineralized deposits, or, in some instances have been prepared, reviewed or verified by independent mining experts, these amounts are historic estimates only and are not compliant with NI 43-101, except for the Company's New Polaris project which was the subject of a NI 43-101 report dated March 14, 2007, and no assurance can be given that any identified mineralized deposit will ever qualify as a commercially viable mineable ore body that can be legally and economically exploited. Estimates regarding mineralized deposits can also be affected by many factors such as permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grades and tonnages of ore ultimately mined may differ from that indicated by drilling results and other work. There can be no assurance that gold recovered in small-scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in large-scale tests under on-site conditions. Material changes in mineralized tonnages, grades, dilution and stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of projects. The existence of mineralized deposits should not be interpreted as assurances of the future delineation of ore reserves or the profitability of future operations. The refractory nature of gold mineralization at New Polaris may adversely affect the economic recovery of gold from mining operations.

Mineral Prices

There is no assurance given by the Company that mineral prices will not change.

The mining industry is competitive and mineral prices fluctuate so that there is no assurance, even if commercial quantities of a mineral resource are discovered, that a profitable market will exist for the sale of same. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any substances discovered. The prices of precious and base metals fluctuate on a daily basis, have experienced volatile and significant price movements over short periods of time, and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations (specifically, the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies), interest rates, central bank transactions, world supply for precious and base metals, international investments, monetary systems, and global or regional consumption patterns (such as the development of gold coin programs), speculative activities and increased production due to improved mining and production methods. The supply of and demand for gold are affected by various factors, including political events, economic conditions and production costs in major gold producing regions, and governmental policies with respect to gold holdings by a nation or its citizens. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, and the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving adequate returns on invested capital or the investments retaining their respective values. There is no assurance that the prices of gold and other precious and base metals will be such that the Company's mineral property interests can be mined at a profit.

Title Matters

There is no assurance given by the Company that it owns legal title to certain of its mineral property interests.

The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to any of the Company's mining concessions may come under dispute. While the Company has diligently investigated title considerations to its mineral property interests, in certain circumstances, the Company has only relied upon representations of property partners and government agencies. There is no guarantee of title to any of the Company's property interests. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers, and title may be affected by unidentified and undetected defects. In British Columbia and elsewhere, native land claims or claims of aboriginal title may be asserted over areas in which the Company's properties are located.

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Conflicts of Interest

There is no assurance given by the Company that its directors and officers will not have conflicts of interest from time to time.

The Company's directors and officers may serve as directors or officers of other public resource companies or have significant shareholdings in other public resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. The interests of these companies may differ from time to time. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against any resolution involving any such conflict. From time to time several companies may participate in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties thereby allowing for their participation in larger programs, permitting involvement in a greater number of programs and reducing financial exposure in respect of any one program. It may also occur that a particular company will assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular program to another of these companies due to the financial position of the company making the assignment. In accordance with the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in any particular exploration or mining project at any given time, the directors will primarily consider the upside potential for the project to be accretive to shareholders, the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Uninsured Risks

There is no assurance given by the Company that it is adequately insured against all risks.

The Company may become subject to liability for cave-ins, pollution or other hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it has elected not to insure because of high premium costs or other reasons. The payment of such liabilities would reduce the funds available for exploration and mining activities.

Environmental and Other Regulatory Requirements

There is no assurance given by the Company that it has met all environmental or regulatory requirements.

The current or future operations of the Company, including exploration and development activities and commencement of production on its mineral property interests, require permits from various foreign, federal, state and local governmental authorities and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. Companies engaged in the development and operation of mines and related facilities generally experience increased costs, and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. There can be no assurance that approvals and permits required in order for the Company to commence production on its various properties will be obtained. Additional permits and studies, which may include environmental impact studies conducted before permits can be obtained, are necessary prior to operation of the other properties in which the Company has interests and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain or maintain all necessary permits that may be required to commence construction, development or operation of mining facilities at these properties on terms which enable operations to be conducted at economically justifiable costs.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. New laws or regulations or amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation of current laws, regulations or permits, could have

a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

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Reclamation

There is a risk that monies allotted for land reclamation may not be sufficient to cover all risks, due to changes in the nature of the waste rock or tailings and/or revisions to government regulations. Therefore additional funds, or reclamation bonds or other forms of financial assurance may be required over the tenure of the project to cover potential risks. These additional costs may have material adverse impact on the financial condition and results of the Company.

Foreign Countries and Regulatory Requirements

Certain of the Company's properties have been located in countries outside of Canada, and mineral exploration and mining activities may be affected in varying degrees by political stability and government regulations relating to the mining industry. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political attitudes may vary from country to country and are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business. Such changes have, in the past, included nationalization of foreign owned businesses and properties. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income and other taxes and duties, expropriation of property, environmental legislation and mine safety. These uncertainties may make it more difficult for the Company and its joint venture partners to obtain any required production financing for its mineral property interests.

Currency Fluctuation and Foreign Exchange Controls

The Company maintains a portion of its funds in U.S. dollar denominated accounts. Certain of the Company's property and related contracts may be denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company's operations in countries other than Canada are normally carried out in the currency of that country and make the Company subject to foreign currency fluctuations and such fluctuations may materially affect the Company's financial position and results. In addition, the Company is or may become subject to foreign exchange restrictions which may severely limit or restrict its ability to repatriate capital or profits from its properties outside of Canada to Canada. Such restrictions have existed in the past in countries in which the Company holds property interests and future impositions of such restrictions could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's future profitability or ability to pay dividends.

Third Party Reliance

The Company's rights to acquire interests in certain mineral properties have been granted by third parties who themselves hold only an option to acquire such properties. As a result, the Company may have no direct contractual relationship with the underlying property holder.

Volatility of Shares Could Cause Investor Loss

The market price of a publicly traded stock, especially a junior issuer like the Company, is affected by many variables in addition to those directly related to exploration successes or failures. Such factors include the general condition of the market for junior resource stocks, the strength of the economy generally, the availability and attractiveness of alternative investments, and the breadth of the public market for the stock. The effect of these and other factors on the market price of the common shares on the TSX and NASD-OTC suggests that the Company's shares will continue to be volatile. Therefore, investors could suffer significant losses if the Company's shares are depressed or illiquid when an investor seeks liquidity and needs to sell the Company's shares.

Possible Dilution to Current Shareholders based on Outstanding Options and Warrants

At March 31, 2013, the Company had 112,818,195 common shares and 8,530,000 outstanding share purchase options and 18,304,000 share purchase warrants outstanding. The resale of outstanding shares from the exercise of dilutive securities could have a depressing effect on the market for the Company's shares. At March 31, 2013, securities that could be dilutive represented approximately 23.8% of the Company's issued shares. Certain of these dilutive securities were exercisable at prices below the March 28, 2013 closing market price of CAD\$0.15 for the Company's shares, which would accordingly result in dilution to existing shareholders if exercised.

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1.18 Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based upon the evaluation of the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures regarding the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and this MD&A, the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") have concluded that the design and operation of the Company's internal disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that material information relating to the Company was made known to others within the Company particularly during the period in which this report and accounts were being prepared, and such controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under regulatory rules and securities laws is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified. Management of the Company recognizes that any controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance, and not absolute assurance, of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgement in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The CEO and CFO of the Company are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") or causing them to be designed under their supervision to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

In common with many other smaller companies, the Company has insufficient resources to appropriately review increasingly complex areas of accounting within the accounting function such as those in relation to financial instruments and deferred income tax.

The Company shall engage the services of an external accounting firm to assist in applying complex areas of accounting as needed. In December 2007, the Company has hired a consultant to design and implement internal controls over financial reporting.

Management concluded that the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2013 fairly present the Company's financial position and its financial performance for the period then ended.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Except as disclosed above, there were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date the CEO and CFO completed their evaluation.

This is an unofficial consolidation of Form 52-109F2 *Certification of Interim Filings Full Certificate* reflecting amendments made effective January 1, 2011 in connection with Canada's changeover to IFRS. The amendments apply for financial periods relating to financial years beginning *on or after* January 1, 2011. This document is for reference purposes only and is not an official statement of the law.

Form 52-109F2
Certification of Interim Filings
Full Certificate

I, **Bradford J. Cooke, Chief Executive Officer of Canarc Resource Corp.**, certify the following:

1. **Review:** I have reviewed the interim financial report and interim MD&A (together, the "interim filings") of **Canarc Resource Corp.** (the "issuer") for the interim period ended **March 31, 2013**.
2. **No misrepresentations:** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings.
3. **Fair presentation:** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim financial report together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the periods presented in the interim filings.
4. **Responsibility:** The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as those terms are defined in National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*, for the issuer.
5. **Design:** Subject to the limitations, if any, described in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3, the issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have, as at the end of the period covered by the interim filings
 - (a) designed DC&P, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that
 - (i) material information relating to the issuer is made known to us by others, particularly during the period in which the interim filings are being prepared; and
 - (ii) information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
 - (b) designed ICFR, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP.
- 5.1 **Control framework:** The control framework the issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I used to design the issuer's ICFR is the Internal Control over Financial Reporting – Guidance for Smaller

Public Companies published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

5.2 **ICFR – material weakness relating to design:** - N/A

5.3 **Limitation on scope of design:** - N/A

6. **Reporting changes in ICFR:** The issuer has disclosed in its interim MD&A any change in the issuer's ICFR that occurred during the period beginning on **January 1, 2013** and ended on **March 31, 2013** that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's ICFR.

Date: **May 15, 2013**

/s/ Bradford Cooke

Bradford J. Cooke
Chief Executive Officer

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Form 52-109F2
Certification of Interim Filings
Full Certificate

I, **Philip Yee, Chief Financial Officer of Canarc Resource Corp.**, certify the following:

1. **Review:** I have reviewed the interim financial report and interim MD&A (together, the "interim filings") of **Canarc Resource Corp.** (the "issuer") for the interim period ended **March 31, 2013**.
2. **No misrepresentations:** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings.
3. **Fair presentation:** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim financial report together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the periods presented in the interim filings.
4. **Responsibility:** The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as those terms are defined in National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*, for the issuer.
5. **Design:** Subject to the limitations, if any, described in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3, the issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have, as at the end of the period covered by the interim filings
 - (a) designed DC&P, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that
 - (i) material information relating to the issuer is made known to us by others, particularly during the period in which the interim filings are being prepared; and
 - (ii) information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and
 - (b) designed ICFR, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's GAAP.
- 5.1 **Control framework:** The control framework the issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I used to design the issuer's ICFR is the Internal Control over Financial Reporting – Guidance for Smaller

Public Companies published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

5.2 **ICFR – material weakness relating to design:** - N/A

5.3 **Limitation on scope of design:** - N/A

6. **Reporting changes in ICFR:** The issuer has disclosed in its interim MD&A any change in the issuer's ICFR that occurred during the period beginning on **January 1, 2013** and ended on **March 31, 2013** that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's ICFR.

Date: **May 15, 2013**

/s/ Philip Yee

Philip Yee
Chief Financial Officer