



Maya Gold & Silver Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three months ended March 31, 2015



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MAYA GOLD AND SILVER INC MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the operations, results, and financial position of Maya Gold & Silver Inc ("Maya") and its subsidiaries (together the "Corporation"), dated May 27, 2015, covers the quarter ended March 31, 2015 and should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and related notes for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 (the "March 31, 2015 condensed interim consolidated financial statements") and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The Corporation's March 31, 2015 consolidated financial statements and the financial information contained in this MD&A have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretation of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

All financial results presented in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of Maya. Compagnie Minière Maya-Maroc S.A.R.L and Zgounder Millenium Silver Mining S.A. have the Moroccan dirham as functional currency.

The Corporation's management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as well as other information contained in this report.

The Board of Directors has the responsibility to ensure that management assumes its responsibilities with regards to the preparation of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements. To assist management, the Board of Directors has created an Audit Committee. The Audit Committee meets with members of the management team to discuss the operating results and the financial situation of the Corporation. It then makes its recommendations and submits the consolidated financial statements to the Board of Directors for their examination and approval. Following the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors have approved the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements on May 27, 2015.

This MD&A contains forward-looking information that is based on the Corporation's expectations, estimates and projections regarding its business and the economic environment in which it operates. Forward-looking information speaks only as of the date it is provided, is not a guarantee of future performance and involves risks and uncertainties that are difficult to control or predict. Examples of some of the specific risks associated with the operations of the Corporation are set out in this MD&A under "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information". Actual



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outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking information and readers should not place undue reliance on such statements.

Production Cautionary statements

The Corporation wishes to make clear that it is not basing its production decision on a feasibility study of mineral reserves demonstrating the potential viability of mineral resources or a feasibility study of mineral reserves demonstrating economic and technical viability, and as a result there is increased uncertainty and multiple technical and economic risks of failure which are associated with this production decision. These risks, among others, include areas that are analyzed in more detail in feasibility study, such as applying economic analysis to resources or reserves and more detailed metallurgy.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Maya is an exploration and development company whose focus is the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties located in Morocco, and is currently initiating mining and milling operations at its flagship project, the Zgounder property. Maya owns 85% of the Boumadine property as well as 85% of shares of Zgounder Millenium Silver Mining S.A., which in turn owns the Zgounder property. Maya also owns 100% of the Amizmiz property, the Azegour property, the Mining permit No 233263 and the Touchkal property. All of these properties are located in Morocco. The Corporation also owns the La Campaña property in Mexico.

Maya was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act, its financial year-end is December 31 and it trades on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol MYA. Maya's issued and outstanding share capital totals 127,403,474 common shares at May 27, 2015. To date, the Corporation has begun to earn revenues during the start-up period at Zgounder but is still considered to be in the development stage for its Zgounder project and in exploration and evaluation stage for all other properties.

HIGHLIGHTS, OUTLOOK AND SELECTIVED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Corporation's 2015 Highlights

2015 – 1st QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

- On March 23, 2015, the Corporation closed a \$1.2 million non-brokered private placement of units to be used exclusively for the exploration program at Zgounder;
- The Zgounder Silver Mine produced 2,333 kg of silver (74,993 ounces) in the first quarter of 2015.



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CORPORATE OBJECTIVES FOR 2015

The summary of corporate objectives and strategies are as follows:

At the Zgounder Silver Mine the Corporation intends to:

- Ramp-up production while optimizing operations;
- Perform “in house” various studies to assist in the optimization of underground developments;
- Accelerate underground development;
- Expand resources and reserves through underground and surface diamond drilling programs. Major part of this will be made with the financing closed in March 2015;
- Sustain minimum exploration works on other properties;
- Upon amendment of the signed convention with regards to the Boumadine project:
 - Initiate compilation works
 - Pursue metallurgical tests on ore and tailings.

GOING CONCERN

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they come due. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events and conditions that may cast a significant doubt upon the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern as described in the following paragraph, and accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, expenses and financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate. These adjustments could be material.

For the three months period ended March 31, 2015, the Corporation reported a net loss of \$1,704,998 and has an accumulated deficit of \$32,150,733 at March 31, 2015. As at March 31, 2015, the Corporation had a working capital deficit of \$8,249,477, including cash of \$2,149,659. Management estimates that these funds will not be sufficient to meet the Corporation's obligations and budgeted expenditures through the next 12 months. In addition to ongoing working capital requirements, the Corporation must secure sufficient funding to meet its existing commitments, including future payments to acquire mineral properties and conduct minimum exploration and evaluation program, pursue its mining operations at Zgounder and pay for general and administration costs. Any funding shortfall may be met in the future in a number of ways including but not limited to, the issuance of new equity, debt financing or other means. During the first quarter ended March 31, 2015, the Corporation closed an equity financing of \$1,200,000.



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While management has been successful in securing financing in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future or that these sources of funding or initiatives will be available to the Corporation or that they will be available on terms which are acceptable to the Corporation. If management is unable to obtain new funding, the Corporation may be unable to continue its operations, and amounts realized for assets might be less than amounts reflected in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

Zgounder project

In January 2012, the Corporation and l'Office National des Hydrocarbures et des Mines ("ONHYM") a Moroccan state institution, entered into an Assignment Agreement for the Zgounder Silver project. Under the terms of the Assignment Agreement, the Corporation acquired 85% of the Zgounder Silver project for total cash payments of \$5,647,250 (48,000,000 dirham) at the date of transaction, including an amount of \$2,382,450 (20,000,000 dirham) paid in February 2012, an amount of \$1,710,124 (14,000,000 dirham) paid in February 2013 and a final amount of \$1,944,444 (14,000,000 dirham) paid in May 2014. The transfer of the property title by ONHYM occurred in the second quarter of 2014 to Zgounder Millenium Silver Mining S.A., a company owned at 85% by the Corporation and 15% by ONHYM.

Under the terms of the Assignment Agreement, the Corporation also agreed to make an additional cash payment (the "Additional Payment") to ONHYM, no later than the latter of 6 months following the completion of a feasibility study and the decision to bring the project into production, or 24 months following the transfer of the property to the Corporation which occurred in June 2014. The Additional Payment will total \$1.5 million if the established mineral reserves are at least 10 million ounces of silver, \$3.0 million if the established mineral reserves exceed 20 million ounces of silver and \$4.0 million if the established mineral reserves exceed 30 million ounces of silver. The Corporation has also agreed to undertake a \$5.0 million exploration program to be spent within 24 months of the transfer of the property. Under the terms of the Assignment Agreement, ONHYM is allowed to receive a 3% royalty on sales from the Zgounder project.

The acquisition of Zgounder property in 2012 did not meet the definition of a business as the property did not have ore reserves and the processing infrastructure is non-functional and incomplete. Consequently, the property has been recorded as an acquisition of assets.

The total purchase price of \$5,647,250 was allocated to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based on the fair value of the total consideration at the closing date of the transaction. All property, plant and equipment acquired and provision of environmental remediation assumed were recorded at fair value and the residual amount as compared to the consideration paid was allocated to the mining property.



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Geology and Mineralization

The Zgounder silver project is located in the central Anti-Atlas on the NW flank of the Siroua massif. The Zgounder project is Late Neoproterozoic in age and is mainly composed of a volcano sedimentary formation attributed to the Precambrian II (PII). The formation is intruded to the West by the Askaoun granodioritic massif (later Precambrian II-III). The geology of Zgounder is divided into three formations (Demange, 1997), two with a major clastic component intercalated with volcanics (identified as the 'blue' and 'brown' formations) overlain by an acid ignimbritic volcanic complex (the 'black formation').

The Zgounder project is described as a Neoproterozoic epithermal hypogene system and shares common characteristics (e.g. Age, Ag-Hg mineralization and epithermal-type model) with the giant Imliter silver deposit. The silver mineralization occurs at the top of the Brown Formation (sandstones), mainly at the contact and within a dolerite sill. The economic silver concentrations at Zgounder are found mainly as vertical columns, complex clusters, shear zones, veinlets and at the intersection of the E-W and N-S fractures located preferentially at the contact zone between schist and dolerite.

Zgounder Mineral Resource Estimates

On February 19, 2014, the Corporation filed the initial NI 43-101 compliant silver mineral resource estimate for the Zgounder Silver Project. These resources are based on historical information and new analytical data sampled from the underground percussion drilling completed for validation and certification in 2013.

Details on the data and parameters of the resources estimates are summarized below and full details are available in the report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report Preliminary Economic Assessment, Zgounder Silver Deposit, Kingdom of Morocco" dated March 19th with an effective date of January 10th, 2014.

Zgounder silver deposit Base Case (is >125 g/t) Resource Estimate (Blocks + panels).

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			M+I		
	Tonnes	Ag g/t	Ounces	Tonnes	Ag g/t	Ounces	Tonnes	Ag g/t	Ounces	Tonnes	Ag g/t	Ounces
Total	142,100	304	1,391,000	397,000	357	4,560,000	352,800	463	5,254,000	538,700	343	5,948,000

Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

*Note: rounded numbers, base case mineralized body (ore body) is >125 g/t

Most of the resources consist of block models, no panels have contributed to the measured resources. Grades are consistent with data on historical production numbers.

An overall mining dilution of 10% at a grade of 50g/t Ag was estimated, returning a mill feed grade of 360g/t Ag, similar to the historical mill feed grade of 330g/t Ag.



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GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. recognizes in addition to the above-mentioned "Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources" that there are areas within recognized structures and depth extensions which will require additional drilling. These recognized structure and depth extensions can offer additional mineral potential between 1.5 to 2.0 million tonnes grading 300 to 400 g/t Ag. The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in discovery of a mineral resource.

Zgounder Pre-Feasibility Study

On May 22, 2014 – the Corporation issued its first Mineral reserves for its Zgounder Silver Mine in Morocco and has filed on SEDAR the Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS"). The results from the PFS demonstrate the economic viability of the Zgounder Mine based on the mineral reserves derived from resources that were outlined by GoldMinds Geoservices Inc. The PFS highlighted that a significant amount of inferred resources are present which have the potential to be converted to reserves with additional drilling, and there remains an excellent exploration potential to further expand the size of the existing mineral inventory. The PFS also provided a more conservative estimate of profitability than the Preliminary Economic Assessment due to the exclusion of the inferred resources; conversely, thereby the PFS provides estimates that have a lower geological risk, which is key element for financing purposes.

Highlights of the Zgounder Silver Mine PFS Study include:

- An anticipated mine life of 6 years with the current reserves with Internal rate of return of 128 per cent;
- Net present value of USD27.9 million (discounted at 6.5 per cent) at silver price of USD20.50 per ounce;
- First year silver production of 582,600 ounces, followed by two years at 885,400 ounces, and the final three years at 914,000 ounces per year;
- Mill feed grade estimated at 317 g/t Ag;
- Total operating cost of USD109.50 per tonne (averaged over the expected mine's life);
- Additional capex requirements total USD3.8 million, which include the proposed concentrator expansion;
- The Zgounder PFS was prepared as a strictly underground mine based solely on the measured and indicated mineral resources reported on February 19, 2014.

*The reader should note that the economic evaluation have been estimated on an "after-tax" basis.

Mineral Reserve Estimate as at March 21st, 2014

Proven			Probable			Proven + Probable		
Tonnes	Ag g/t	Ounces	Tonnes	Ag g/t	Ounces	Tonnes	Ag g/t	Ounces
152,000	281	1,371,000	421,000	330	4,474,000	573,000	317.3	5,845,000

Notes:

The reserves have been estimated in accordance with the definitions and guidelines adopted from the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves). The reserves are based entirely on measured and indicated resources and were converted as probable and proven respectively.



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Since the material is from underground mining operations, the cut-off grade includes the costs of production, processing and the general & administration (G&A).

Parameters of cut-off grade estimation (the exchange rate has been set at 7.63 MAD = \$1.00, as of December 29, 2013.)

Parameters	Unit	Data
Mining	USD/t	32.79
Mining dilution	%	10.00
Development	USD/t	10.79
Processing	USD/t	45.89
G&A	USD/t	8.54
Metal price	USD/oz	20.50
Metal price	USD/g	0.66
Process recovery	%	0.90
Cut-off grade	g/t	166

Details of the mineral resource estimate and the previously completed Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) can be found in the Corporation's new release dated March 5th, 2014 which has been filed and is available for viewing and download on www.sedar.com or on Maya's website. It is clear that the results of the PEA are significantly better than those presented herein due to the exclusion of the inferred resources. Maya anticipates that further drilling of the deposit could convert a significant portion of the inferred tonnage and potential structures into mineral resources of better categories and translate into additional years of production and revenue.

Additional to the mineral resource and reserves described herein and within previous press releases, a Mineral Potential between 1.5 to 2.0 million tonnes grading 300 to 400 g/t Ag has also been estimated. The "Mineral Potential" is the tonnage which could be contained between elevations 1975 and 1750 (225m vertical panel) along the existing mine openings. This represents the historical amount processed by the previous operator plus the current NI 43-101 mineral resource disclosure between the surface and level 1925. It does not consider the eastern extension (276400E) where surface medieval workings extent for another 200 meters eastward with no drilling beneath. The potential quantity and grade reported as "Mineral Potential", is conceptual in nature, that there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

The report, titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report, Pre-Feasibility Study of the Zgounder Silver Deposit, Kingdom of Morocco" is dated May 16, 2014 with an effective date of March 21, 2014. It was prepared in conformity with NI 43-101 by Claude Duplessis, Eng. of Goldminds Geoservices Inc. and Gaston Gagnon, Eng. and Gilbert Rousseau, Eng. of SGS Canada Inc.; each is an "Independent Qualified Person" under NI 43-101.

Zgounder Operations Beginning

On July 22th, 2014, the Corporation announced the beginning of the milling operations at the Zgounder Silver Mine in Morocco. The start-up was a significant milestone in the successful development of Zgounder.

The Zgounder Silver Mine was officially opened on September 20th, 2014 with the presence of a large delegation from the Ministry of Energy, Mining, Water and Environment of Morocco ("Moroccan Mining Authorities"), led by the Minister Mr. Abdelkader Amara, the Governor of Taroudant, Mr. Fouad M'Hamdi and several members of the board of Maya.

Start-up period at Zgounder

For the 3 months period ended March 31, 2015, a total 11,927 tons of wet mineralized material (11,445 tons on a dry basis) were processed with an average grade of 304 g/t Ag for a production of 2,333kg of silver. The Zgounder Mine silver production is delivered to a refiner in Switzerland. A total of 2,009kg of silver (63,328 ounces) have been delivered during the period. Since the start of operations on July 2014, a total of 171,898 ounces of silver have been delivered.

The mill processed a combination of mineralized material (mucking broken ore left in the stopes at level 2015 and 2035 by previous operator, blasting at level 2000 Corps D sublevel 2025 and North Center Zone and from "ancient stockpile").

	Q1 2015 ended March 31	Q4 2014 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ended December 31
Tonnage (DMT)	11,445	11,588
Average Grade (g/T)	304	357
Production (kg/Ag)	2,333	2,502
Ounces produced (Ag)	74,993	80,441

During the start-up period, the mill recovery ranges between 66% and 92%.

⁽¹⁾ Note: approximation as uncertainty attached to November balance mechanical problems for tonnage and grade metal balance.

⁽²⁾ 14 days of operation during December. Outputs were negatively affected by unusual intensive rainfall

Underground development

- Drifts were resized to the north and center zone to access ore zones
- Extraction of hard rock is taking the pace from Corps D, North Center St1 & St2 at the 2000 level as well as Stope 33 of the Corps D on level 2025. Definition drilling of bodies and preparatory works are proceeding.



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2015 Production

The Corporation is taking active measures to increase its mill recovery in the next months. Maya has the intention to send professional QPs on-site during the second quarter of 2015 to carry out the "Resources, Mine and Mill" independent audit.

2015 Exploration Program

In April 2015, the Corporation began its 2015 spring drilling program. A minimum of 13-hole drilling program comprising a minimum of 4,300 meters will be performed on the Zgounder Deposit.

The objectives of the surface drilling program are threefold:

- Validate widespread mineralization hypothesis across known deposit,
- Explore lateral extension of the deposit to the north and the east,
- Explore extension at depth of the deposit.

The current known resource of the Zgounder deposit is contained in a zone 750 meters long and 100 meters wide with a vertical depth of 275 meters

As of today, ten holes have been completed for a total of 3,300 meters.

Samples are being prepared. First assay's results should come up during the month of June.

The drilling program has been extended to 6,000 meters.

Zgounder Project Development

At the beginning of the mill operation, the feed rate was expected to be 187 tonnes per day, the feed grade approximately 317 g/t Ag, and the silver recovery will be at least in the same range as it was when the mill was in operation in the 80's, +/- 85%. It was originally anticipated to increase to 300 tpd by changing ball mills sequentially for larger autonomous unit.

In parallel with the increase of the feed rate, the mill upgrade scenario includes the addition of four larger leach tanks to the existing eight tanks. The new leaching time should be in order of 48 hours compared to the actual 33 hours.

During the first quarter of 2015, trials were conducted to increase mill performance and efficiency in the face of higher grade tailing. The Corporation is also exploring additional grinding capabilities and modified process flow sheet with the introduction of flotation prior to cyanidation. Tests performed in March with different various flotation chemicals and the latest tests achieved an encouraging flotation recovery of 87%. Tests are ongoing to evaluate the complete recovery with the cyanidation of concentrates as well as capex and operating costs reducing cyanidation consumption by treating only the flotation concentrate. Additional results will be provided as tests results become available.



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In order to finance the mill upgrade of Zgounder, the Corporation will have to issue additional equity and borrow funds from third parties. There can be no assurance that sufficient funding will be available to the Corporation and/or available on terms that will not adversely affect the projected economic return of the development of the Zgounder project.

Boumadine project

In February 2013, the Corporation and ONHYM, entered into an agreement for the Boumadine polymetallic project (the "Convention"). Under the terms of the Convention, the Corporation acquired 85% of the Boumadine project for total cash payments of \$5,155,700 (43,000,000 dirham), including an initial amount of \$719,400 (6,000,000 dirham) paid by Global Works, Assistance and Trading S.A.R.L. ("Glowat"), a related party company acting as project manager, on behalf of the Corporation two months after initial due date, an amount of \$812,400 (6,000,000 dirham) paid in February 2014 by Glowat on behalf of the Corporation, \$764,400 (6,000,000 dirham) payable in February 2015, a final payment of \$1,274,000 (10,000,000 dirham) payable in February 2016 and an amount of \$1,911,000 (15,000,000 dirham) that relates to past expenses incurred by the vendor for which the vendor can either demand reimbursement of this amount or apply it as a capital contribution of the future company to be created. The transfer of the property will occur once a separate company owned at 85% by the Corporation and 15% by ONHYM has been established in Morocco under the terms of the Convention, a letter of credit amounting to \$280,280 (2,200,000 dirham) has been subscribed by the Corporation to the benefit of OHNYM and all cash payments have been completed.

The Corporation should pay the third payment of \$764,400 (6,000,000 dirham) in February 2015 and that payment was not paid as at March 31, 2015. The Corporation is actually in negotiation with ONHYM to review the terms.

ONHYM will receive a 3% royalty on sales from the Boumadine project. In the event where delay in production would be greater than 60 months from the date of approval of the Convention, the Corporation undertakes to pay to the seller a cancellation annual royalty of 100,000 dirham (\$12,740) until production actually begins.

The Corporation has also agreed to undertake a work program beginning three months after the transfer of the property. For the development of the Boumadine property, the Corporation agreed to realize the following actions correspondingly:

- (i) Certification of reserves (18 months);
- (ii) Testing recovery (6 months);
- (iii) Mining development (48 months); and
- (iv) Research and exploration (60 months).

The period of execution of the proposed work is 60 months for all of the actions mentioned above.

The realization of all work and installations needed for the exploitation of the deposit are the responsibility of the new company to be created to be 85% owned by the Corporation and 15% owned by ONHYM.



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The acquisition of Boumadine property in 2013 does not meet the definition of a business as the property does not have ore reserves nor does it have a processing infrastructure. Consequently, the transaction has been recorded as an acquisition of asset.

The balance of purchase price due does not bear interest. The purchase price of \$5,155,700, excluding initial cash payment of \$719,400, was discounted to \$4,438,257 with an interest rate of 15%. The amount was allocated to the assets acquired based on the fair value of the total consideration at the closing date of the transaction.

The Boumadine polymetallic (gold, silver, zinc, lead (Au, Ag Zn, Pb)) property covers a 16 square-kilometers area within the highly prospective Ougnat Proterozoic window, found through the Moroccan Anti-Atlas. The property host the Boumadine mine which has an Historical Production of 261,485 t @3.8% Zn, 1.5 % Pb, 200 g/t Ag and 3.50 g/t Au (1989 to 1992) and surface tailings hold ~240,000t of recoverable material assaying 21.50% S, 192 g/t Ag (1.6 M oz.), 3.15 g/t Au (19,000 oz.), 0.20% Pb and 0.62 % Zn. The polymetallic mineralization at Boumadine extends at least for 2.2 km on the surface. The mineralized zones consist of 1 to 5 m-wide N-S oriented lenses/veins dipping sharply to depths of 350 m and spatially associated with the Rhyolite domes. The Boumadine deposit is interpreted as epithermal silver-gold base metal deposit, with the potential of discovering a copper-gold porphyry deposits at depth.

Maya started exploring the Boumadine claims upon its acquisition in the first quarter of 2013, initiated the compilation work and identifying numerous surface geochemical anomalies for both precious and base metal. The second quarter of 2013 the program was defined to outline mineralized zones at surface in the surrounding of the known resource. A total of 75 surface grab samples were taken from various outcrop and geological mapping continues to refine and define pre-economic assesment.

On November 6, 2013, Maya filed a NI 43-101 Technical Report to support historical mineral resources estimated set in 1998 at 3,838,970 t @ 0.86 % Pb, 3.9 % Zn, 203 g/t Ag (25.1 M ounces) and 3.60 g/t Au (444,330 ounces) at the Boumadine deposit. The report entitled: "The Boumadine Polymetallic (Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu) Deposit Errachidia Province, Kingdom of Morocco, October 20, 2013" was prepared by Michel Boily, PhD., P.Geo from Geon Ltd., independent Qualified Person under NI43-101 standards. The complete report can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and Maya's website at www.mayagoldsilver.com

The Corporation believes that Boumadine bears significant potential of discovering a new precious metal rich zone at depth. An initial exploration budget of \$1 million is planned on the property to conduct metallurgical tests, compilation works and a preliminary economic assessment when appropriate financing will be raised.

Mining permit no 233263

On March 2, 2011 the Corporation acquired control of a 100% interest in Mining permit no 233263 by making total cash payments of 400,000 dirham (approximately \$50,000). A further payment of 400,000 dirham (approximately \$50,000) is to be paid to the vendor, conditional upon future exploration work confirming a minimum of 10,000,000 ounces of silver on the property. On November 2012, The Corporation renewed the Permit 233263 for the next four years in accordance with the Moroccan Mining Authorities.



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Mining permit no 233263 covers 16 square-kilometers and is located in an important mining district in the eastern Anti-Atlas Mountain Range in Morocco which includes the world class Imiter Silver Mine", the largest silver mine in Africa, and 10th largest silver mine in the world. This mine has produced in excess of 10 million ounces of silver per year for more than a decade.

During the first quarter of 2014, two new mineralized zones were encountered in the western and northern sectors of the property which returned values up to 2 g/t Au, 285 g/t Ag and 16.3% Cu with the presence of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and native gold, hosted in the matrix of brecciated oxidized and silicified breccias. There is a variety of mineralization types found throughout the property and crosscutting felsic volcanic rocks as well as, sedimentary sequences. Further exploration work may lead to the discovery of other mineralized Pb-Zn-Cu-Ag-Au breccias zones.

Management plans to execute further exploration and evaluation activities on permit 233263 when appropriated financing will be raised. Management believes the fundamental outlook for that permit remains good for the future. Based on an impairment analysis performed in 2014 and given that no expenses was budgeted in a short-term horizon, this property was considered fully impaired and a charge for an amount of \$366,034 was recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

Amizmiz Property

The 100% owned Amizmiz Property was acquired in 2010 by replacing and cancelling the previous option agreement of March 2009 with *Société d'Exploration Géologique des Métaux* ("SEGM"), a Moroccan private company holding the right on the Amizmiz mining permits, in consideration for 1,555,555 common shares of the Corporation. In accordance with the 2009 option agreement and the 2010 acquisition agreement, the Corporation made cash payments of \$250,000 in 2009 and issued 500,000 common shares in 2009, 666,667 common shares in March 2010 and 1,555,555 common shares in June 2011, respectively valued at \$190,000, \$180,000 and \$622,223 at the date of the transactions. SEGM retains a 2.5% net smelter royalty ("NSR") on the acquired permits. The 2010 acquisition agreement was approved by the Moroccan Mining Authorities in June 2011.

The Corporation also received in 2011 the renewal by the Moroccan Mining Authorities of the Amizmiz permits PE183200, PE183201, PE183202 and PE183203, until July 16, 2015. In November 2011, Maya filed with the Canadian securities regulators, a NI 43-101 Technical Report to support the pre-production work program at the Amizmiz Property. The report entitled: "Pre-production Work Program, Preliminary Economic Study, The Amizmiz Gold property, Marrakech Province, Kingdom of Morocco, November 7, 2011" was prepared by Michel Boily, PhD., P.Geo from Geon Ltd., an independent Qualified Person under NI 43-101 standards. The report was filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on Maya's website at www.mayagoldsilver.com.

The Amizmiz property is a gold exploration and mining prospect. The Carbonate Replacement Deposit model (CRD model) remains the proposed and targeted geological model for the Amizmiz property. Several characteristics of the Amizmiz polymetallic gold-rich veins are consistent with a carbonate replacement origin in a distal environment relative to a parent intrusive; the relatively discrete alteration of the wall rock carbonate rocks which is manifested by sporadic silicification and sericitization; the mineralized veins forming thin (meter-thick) continuous veins injected in the S2 schistosity with limited if any connection to mineralized pipes, chimneys or brecciated ore filling karst structures;



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the strong oxidation of sulfide minerals in the mineralized veins attesting of the high level of emplacement and the availability of meteoric waters; and the relative enrichment in gold and arsenic relative to silver and base metals (Cu, Zn and Pb).

In 2012, one of the permits held at the Amizmiz project was not renewed. Since no value was allocated to this permit at the acquisition date, no impairment adjustment was considered necessary by Management.

Management plans to execute further exploration and evaluation activities on Amizmiz property when appropriated financing will be raise. Management believes the fundamental outlook for that property remains good for the future. Based on impairment analysis performed in 2014 and given that no expenses was budgeted on a short-term horizon, this property was considered fully impaired and a charge for an amount of \$6,077,291 was recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

Azegour property

The Corporation entered into a property purchase agreement in March 2011, with Ouiselat Mines (a private Moroccan company) to acquire a 100% interest in mining permit PE183208 ("Azegour Property") for a total cash consideration of 20.0 million dirham (approximately \$2.4 million) and the issuance of 500,000 common shares of the Corporation in favour of Ouiselat Mines. In accordance with the agreement, the Corporation paid in 2011, in two tranches, a total amount of 15.0 million dirham (approximately \$1.8 million) and issued 500,000 common shares of the Corporation, valued at \$175,000. The third and final cash payment of 5 million dirham (\$593,500) was due in March 2012, 12 months following the signing of the purchase agreement. This payment was made in March 2012. The Corporation agreed to pay a 2.5% royalty on revenues to Ouiselat Mines on any production derived from the property. The transfer of property titles to the Corporation as well as the regulatory approval of the transaction by the Moroccan Mining Authorities was confirmed in May 2011. The Corporation also received the renewal by the Moroccan Mining Authorities of the Azegour permit PE183208, valid until July 16, 2015.



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three months ended March 31, 2015

The Azegour permit lies directly south of the Amizmiz property and covers part of the mineralized corridor associated with the proposed RIRG model (Reduced Intrusive-Related Gold System) as suggested by an evaluation report. The past producing mine contains some quantities of molybdenum, copper and tungsten that could be sold in a form of concentrate. It was shut down in 1971 due to the weakness of the price of these metals. The property is known to have the following non-compliant 43-101 historical reserves:

Mineral of interest	Tonnage	Mined	Grade	Possible reserves	Grade
	(T)	(t)	(% weight)	(t)	(% weight)
Molybdenite zone	1,500,000	500,000	0.35 - 0.40 (Mo)	1,000,000	0.35 – 0.40 (Mo)
Chalcopyrite zone	1,200,000	800,000	3.0 (Cu)	400,000	0.35 – 0.40 (Mo)
Sheelite zone	320,000 – 500,000	50,000	0.35 (WO ₃)	270,000 – 450,000	0.35 (WO ₃)
Uranite zone	-	120	1 (U ₃ O ₈)	-	-

Source: Région d'Azegour, Rapport Géologique Relatif au PR 36384 par Mohamed Kriaa, Janvier 2006. Historical reserves were calculated by BRPM in collaboration with Klockner (for Tungsten) between January 1977 and October 1979.

These resources are considered historical as per NI 43-101 Standards of disclosure for Mineral projects. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources, the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources and the historical estimate should not be relied upon. SGS Canada Inc. could not confirm or validate the above stated historical numbers provided by Maya's management. However, as per underground observations during site visit conducted on January 15th-17th 2011, there are no reasons to believe that all mineralization has been mined out.

Management plans to execute further exploration and evaluation activities on Azegour property when appropriated financing will be raised. Management believes the fundamental outlook for that property remains good for the future. Based on impairment analysis performed in 2014 and given that no expenses was budgeted in a short-term horizon, this property was considered fully impaired and a charge for an amount of \$3,063,110 was recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

Private placement

On March 23, 2015, the Corporation has closed a non-brokered private placement of \$1,200,000 through the issuance of 4,800,000 units at a price of \$0.25 per unit. Each unit consist of one common share of the Corporation and one-half of a common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at an exercise price of \$0.50 during an 18-month period following the date of closing.



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three months ended March 31, 2015

Credit facility

As at March 31, 2015, the Corporation has an overdue amount of US\$1,504,000 (\$1,904,071). The lender has accepted the situation with respect to the late payment situation and is renegotiating the terms of the Initial Facility with the Corporation. See section "Events after March 31, 2015" for the new terms.

Under the facility, the Corporation was required, in December 2014, to purchase put options as protection against the decrease of silver price. Therefore, the Corporation purchased, through the lender, who acted as intermediary for the account of the Corporation, put options to sell 20,000 ounces of silver per month at a price of US\$14.50 per ounce from December 2014 to November 2015 for an amount of US\$131,250 (\$145,881).

The following table illustrates the value of these derivative financial assets:

	Expiry date	Fair value at December 31, 2014	Fair value at March 31, 2015
		\$	\$
	November		
Put options for 20,000 ounces of silver per month at US\$14.50	2015	106,012	51,446

The derivative financial instruments are a level 2 financial assets measured at fair value and is revalued at each end of period using the valuation of these options made by a financial institution. The Corporation assesses the reasonableness of these valuations through internal methods and third party valuations. Valuations are based on forward rates considering the market price, rate of interest and volatility, and take into account the credit risk of the financial instrument.

EVENTS AFTER MARCH 31, 2015

Credit Facility

On May 2015, the Company entered into an agreement amending the credit facility. Pursuant to an amendment to the facility agreement, the Corporation and the lender agreed to postpone the maturity date of the credit facility to October 30, 2015. The outstanding balance of the credit facility remaining will be payable in consecutive monthly installments until maturity. The Corporation has further agreed to pay a cash fee equal to US\$45,000.

Maya also agreed to amend the terms of the option to convert any amounts due under the facility into a maximum of 1,500,000 common shares of Maya, at a price of \$0.35 per share by extending the conversion period from January 31, 2015 to October 30, 2015.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities to a related party

On May 2015, the Corporation and Glowat signed a demand promissory note bearing interest at 6% per year representing the amount of the accounts payable and accrued liabilities due to Glowat at that moment. The promissory note recognizes the amount due to Glowat and is in line with the terms of the turn key agreement to develop the Zgounder project between the Corporation and Glowat. Pursuant to the promissory note the Corporation should use in whole or in part the product of further financings to pay Glowat.



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three months ended March 31, 2015

CONTINGENCY

On July 2014, Société d'Exploration Géologique des Métaux ("SEGM") filed a lawsuit against its wholly-subsidiary of the Corporation in Morocco, alleging that SEGM, beneficiary of a 2.5% net smelter return royalty on the Amizmiz property, suffered damage resulting from the Corporation not started production at Amizmiz property. The Corporation is of the position that it has complied with all of its obligations and has made all requested work on the property. At this stage, the results of the work programs concluded do not justify the start of production on the Amizmiz property. The Corporation is contesting this lawsuit, which it considers unfounded. The Corporation also has filed a counterclaim against SEGM, alleging that the acquisition of this property was made on the basis of a technical report delivered by SEGM that was misleading as to the advancement of the work programs on the property. The Corporation claims reimbursement for all expenses incurred on the Amizmiz property.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Exploration and evaluation expenses incurred on Moroccan properties during the periods are detailed as follows:

	Quarter ended March 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Salaries and benefits	-	43,359
Geology and consulting	-	112,669
Administrative	-	39,757
Depreciation	-	32,507
Transfer to PP&E	-	(3,005,693)
Impairment	-	(4,928,046)
Foreign exchange	-	11,294
	-	(7,694,153)

Exploration and evaluation assets

Rights on mining claims	4,438,257	4,438,257
Deferred exploration and evaluation expenses	113,174	113,174
	4,551,431	4,551,431



Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the three months ended March 31, 2015

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Statement of Financial position		
Cash	2,149,659	2,138,588
Property, plant and equipment	18,953,972	19,158,950
Exploration and evaluation assets	4,551,431	4,551,431
Total assets	27,995,483	28,355,868
Convertible debentures	9,018,604	8,843,767
Balances of purchase price payable	3,786,681	3,741,900
Credit facility	2,024,918	2,523,575
Equity	6,078,006	6,442,728
	Quarter ended March 31, 2015	Quarter ended March 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Expenses and other items		
Management and administration	353,457	327,902
Investor relations and corporate development	109,416	149,130
Change in fair value of marketable securities	4,515	(7,998)
Impairment of marketable securities	91,362	-
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments	49,166	150,450
Loss (gain) on foreign exchange	513,271	(230,122)
Finance expense	583,811	222,082
Deferred income tax recovery	-	380,828
Net loss	(1,704,998)	(230,616)
Other comprehensive loss		
Change in foreign currency translation of foreign subsidiary	(26,357)	39,780
Change in fair value of marketable securities	32,980	-
Impairment of marketable securities – shares – reclassification to the net loss	(91,362)	(1,620,259)
Comprehensive loss	(19,836)	(0.01)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share		
Cash flows		
Operating activities	(587,084)	(144,654)
Investing activities	158,230	(201,676)
Financing activities	439,925	9,986,220

Since its incorporation, the Corporation has not paid any cash dividends on its common shares. Any future dividend payment will depend on the Corporation's financial needs to fund its exploration, evaluation and development programs and any other factor that the board may deem necessary to consider. It is highly unlikely that any dividends will be paid in the near future.



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three months ended March 31, 2015

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There is no change in accounting policies in 2015.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	1 st quarter ended March 31, 2015	1 st quarter ended March 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Salaries and benefits	109,409	104,143
Consulting fees	34,250	31,250
Share-based payments	69,807	44,516
Office	70,803	61,092
Professional fees	64,155	70,072
Regional office – Mexico	-	1,549
Reporting issuer costs	5,033	15,280
	353,457	327,902

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Corporation is at the development stage for its Zgounder project and at exploration and evaluation stage for the other projects in Morocco. The Corporation began to generate mining revenue in 2014 and 2015 at Zgounder and it's applied against the mining property under construction since the project is in development stage. Although the Corporation began to generate revenue, the Zgounder project still in development phase since all criteria to move into commercial production are not yet satisfied.

First quarter of 2015 compared to 2014

During 2015, the Corporation incurred a loss of \$1,704,998 (\$0.01 per share) compared to \$230,616 (\$0.01 per share) in 2014. The increase loss in 2015 is mainly attributable to the loss of foreign exchange, increase of finance expense and impairment of marketable securities explained as follows:

- The Corporation recorded a loss on foreign exchange of \$513,271 related to the variation of the closing rate of the Moroccan dirham vs the Canadian dollar and Moroccan dirham vs American dollar as compared to the comparable rate of the advance made to a subsidiary (gain of \$230,122 in 2014);
- The Corporation recorded a finance expense of \$583,811 in 2015 mainly resulting from new convertible debentures and credit facility closed in 2014 (\$222,082 in 2014);
- The Corporation incurred a loss on derivative financial instruments in 2015 of \$49,166 (\$150,450 in 2014) related to the variation of the fair value of derivatives related to the Scipion loan and the put options contracted during 2014;



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three months ended March 31, 2015

- The Corporation incurred an impairment loss on marketable securities in 2015 of \$91,362 (nil in 2014) related to the decrease of the fair value of marketable securities (shares);
- Income taxes recovery of \$380,828 in 2014 (nil in 2015) related to recognition of deferred tax assets to offset tax impact of expiration of warrants and tax impact of convertible debentures.

Financial position analysis

- Closing of an equity financing in 2015 of \$1,200,000 to be used exclusively for the exploration program at Zgounder.
- Renegotiation of the terms of the credit facility. The Corporation and the lender agreed to postpone the maturity date of the credit facility to October 30, 2015 to relieving financial obligations during the commissioning activities at Zgounder.
- Three payments as per requirement of new terms of credit facility in 2015.
- The silver sales in the first quarter of 2015 amount to \$1,225,029 generate during the start-up period at Zgounder permit to alleviate the investment required into the commissioning activities.
- The account payable and accrued liabilities increased by \$305,420 as at March 31, 2015 as compared to December 31, 2014 mainly due to the development activities at the Zgounder property.



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three months ended March 31, 2015

SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION

Quarter ended	Accounting policies	Revenues	Net loss	Net loss per common share (basic and diluted)
March 31, 2015 ^{(1) (9)}	IFRS	-	(1,704,998)	(0.01)
December 31, 2014 ^{(2) (10)}	IFRS	-	(10,988,124)	(0.10)
September 30, 2014 ⁽³⁾	IFRS	-	(1,326,657)	(0.01)
June 30, 2014 ⁽⁴⁾	IFRS	-	(2,310,928)	(0.01)
March 31, 2014 ⁽⁵⁾	IFRS	-	(230,616)	(0.01)
December 31, 2013 ⁽⁶⁾	IFRS	-	(1,009,309)	(0.01)
September 30, 2013 ⁽⁷⁾	IFRS	-	(603,056)	(0.01)
June 30, 2013 ⁽⁸⁾	IFRS	-	(824,986)	(0.01)

- (1) Includes the decline in fair value of marketable securities of \$4,515, decline in fair value of derivative financial instruments of \$49,166, impairment of marketable securities of \$91,362 and share-based payments of \$69,807.
- (2) Includes the decline in fair value of marketable securities of \$37,212, impairment of exploration and evaluation assets of \$9,506,435 and share-based payments of \$868,303.
- (3) Includes the decline in fair value of marketable securities of \$23,442, positive change in fair value of derivative financial instrument of \$177,900 and share-based payments of \$94,368.
- (4) Includes the positive change in fair value of marketable securities of \$48,304, positive change in fair value of derivative financial instrument of \$18,600 and share-based payments of \$666,547.
- (5) Includes the positive change in fair value of marketable securities of \$7,998, negative change in fair value of derivative financial instrument of \$150,450 and share-based payments of \$44,516.
- (6) Includes the decline in fair value of marketable securities of \$27,808, loss on disposal of marketable securities of \$316,134, impairment of marketable securities of \$632,727 and share-based payments of \$72,752.
- (7) Includes the decline in fair value of marketable securities of \$50,268, loss on disposal of marketable securities of \$117,191 and share-based payments of \$123,773.
- (8) Includes the decline in fair value of marketable securities of \$3,737, loss on disposal of marketable securities of \$321,371 and share-based payments of \$144,808.
- (9) Revenues of \$1,225,029 were generated during the quarter but accounted for against mining assets under construction as the project is in development stage.
- (10) Revenues of \$1,790,235 were generated during the quarter but accounted for against mining assets under construction as the project is in development stage.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Corporation had negative working capital \$8,249,477 as at March 31, 2015 (\$7,266,275 as at December 31, 2014). The decrease in working capital is mainly due to the disbursements made for operating activities and the transfer into current liabilities of the final amount to be paid for the acquisition of Boumadine project.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2015, the Corporation completed financing for a net amount of \$1,185,730. Terms of the financings completed in 2015 are described in the 2015 financing section.



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three months ended March 31, 2015

Advanced exploration of some of the mineral properties will require substantial financial resources. There is no assurance that such financing will be available when required, or under terms that are favourable to the Corporation. The Corporation may also elect to advance the exploration and development of mineral properties through joint-venture participation.

The Corporation's principal source of financing is equity and debt financing, the success of which depends on capital markets, the attractiveness of exploration companies to investors, and metal prices. To continue its exploration and evaluation activities and be able to support its ongoing operations, the Corporation will require further equity financing. Considering the latest property acquisitions and other current opportunities, the Corporation will also assess other types of financing.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Corporation has not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements including, without limitation, in respect of guarantee contracts, contingent interests in assets transferred to unconsolidated entities, derivative financial obligations, or in respect to any obligations under a variable interest equity arrangement.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of operations, for the first quarter ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

- A firm, of which a director of the Corporation is a partner, charged professional fees amounting to \$27,058 recorded as professional fees and issuance costs of shares. (\$33,312 recorded as professional fees and issuance costs of debentures and credit facility in 2014);
- A firm, of which a director of the Corporation is a partner, charged fees of \$35,000 in 2014 as issuance costs of credit facility (nil in 2015);
- A company controlled by a former officer charged professional fees of \$1,598 in 2014 (nil in 2015);
- Glowat, a Moroccan private company owned by a party related to an officer who is also director of the Corporation, charged as part of a project management agreement, management and service fees of \$138,517 which were capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets (\$14,687 in 2014);
- An officer of the Corporation charged consulting fees of \$31,250 (\$31,250 in 2014).

During the first quarter ended March 31, 2015, the Corporation advanced \$177,432 to Glowat for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment. As at March 31, 2015, the Corporation has a liability to Glowat amounting to \$4,163,165 (32,677,904 dirham), (\$4,183,542 as at December 31, 2014). The amount paid by Glowat in the first quarter of 2015 for the benefits of the Corporation amounted to \$156,667 related to acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

As at March 31, 2015, the balance due to the related parties (excluding the accounts payable and accrued liabilities to Glowat which are presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position) amounted to \$149,698 (\$138,948 at December 31, 2014). This amount is subject to the same conditions as those of non-related parties.



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three months ended March 31, 2015

Remuneration of key management personnel of the Corporation

Key management included members of the Board of Directors and executive officers of the Corporation consisting of the Chief Executive Officer, President and Chief Financial Officer. The remuneration awarded to key management personnel is as follows:

	1 st quarter ended March 31, 2015	1 st quarter ended March 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Consulting fees	196,825	115,847
Salaries	133,140	100,000
Director fees	12,000	16,000
Stock-based payments	61,793	37,838
	<hr/> 403,758	<hr/> 269,685

INFORMATION ON SHARES OUTSTANDING

As at May 27, 2015, the outstanding securities are as follows:

Common shares	127,403,474
Warrants	2,400,000
Share purchase options	9,235,000

FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

There is a full disclosure and description of the Corporation's financial instruments, financial risks and capital management in note 17 and 18 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014.

OTHER RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

There is a full disclosure and description of the Corporation's risk factors in the MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2014.



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three months ended March 31, 2015

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A may contain “forward-looking information”, within the meaning of Canadian securities laws. Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “plans”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “intends”, “anticipates” or “does not anticipate”, or “believes”, or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might” or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved”. Forward-looking information is based on the reasonable assumptions, estimates, analysis and opinions of management made in light of its experience and its perception of trends, current conditions and expected developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date that such statements are made, and is inherently subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Corporation to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking information. Specifically, this MD&A includes, but is not limited to, forward-looking information regarding: the potential of the Corporation’s properties; results of exploration activities and interpretation of such results; the Corporation’s capacity to acquire new projects; plan, cost and timing of future exploration and development; requirements for additional capital; continuous access to capital markets; and other statements relating to the future financial and business performance and strategic plans of the Corporation.

Resource exploration, development and operations are highly speculative, characterized by a number of significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate, including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral resources but from finding mineral deposits which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. Although management of the Corporation has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended.

There can be no assurance that such forward looking information will prove to be accurate and actual results could differ materially from those suggested by this forward-looking information for various reasons. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Corporation undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required by law. If the Corporation does update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that it will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements, unless required by law.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND CONTINUOUS DISCLOSURE

This MD&A has been prepared as at May 27, 2015. Additional information on the Corporation is available through regular filings of press releases and financial statements available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and on the Corporation’s website (www.maya.com).



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three months ended March 31, 2015

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Réjean Gosselin, Chairman ^{(2) (4)}

John G. Booth ^{(1) (2) (3)}

René Branchaud⁽³⁾

Guy Goulet

Mario Caron^{(1) (4)}

Noureddine Mokaddem ⁽⁴⁾

Martin Wong ^{(1) (2)}

⁽¹⁾ Audit Committee member

⁽²⁾ Compensation Committee member

⁽³⁾ Corporate Governance Committee member

⁽⁴⁾ Environmental, Health and Safety and
Sustainability Committee member

Officers

Guy Goulet

Chief Executive Officer

Noureddine Mokaddem

President and

Chief Operating Officer and

President of Maya Maroc S.A.R.L and
Zgounder Millenium Silver Mining S.A.

Alain Lévesque

Chief Financial Officer

René Branchaud

Secretary

Auditors

Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton LLP

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Montreal (Quebec)

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TSX-V

Ticker symbol: MYA

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ISIN: CA 5778381056

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