MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following discussion and analysis as provided by the management of Raging River Exploration Inc. ("Raging River" or the "Company") is dated March 17, 2014 and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the notes thereto as well as Raging River's Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The audited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All dollar amounts are referenced in Canadian dollars, except when noted otherwise.

Forward Looking Statements

This MD&A (as defined below) may include forward-looking statements including opinions, assumptions, estimates and management's assessment of future plans and operations, expected royalty rates, and drilling royalty credits on the Company, plans to monitor operating and capital expenditures and to adjust capital spending if required, expectations as to the non-taxability of the Company and capital expenditures and the timing and funding thereof. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "intent", "may", "project", "plan", "should" and similar expressions are intended to be among the statements that identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to a wide range of risks and uncertainties, and although the Company believes that the expectations represented by such forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations will be realized. Any number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, risks associated with petroleum and natural gas, exploration, development, exploitation, production, marketing and transportation, the volatility of petroleum and natural gas prices, currency fluctuations, the ability to implement corporate strategies, the state of domestic capital markets, the ability to obtain financing, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, failure to realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions, changes in petroleum and natural gas acquisition and drilling programs, delays resulting from inability to obtain required regulatory approvals, delays resulting from other producers, imprecision or reserve estimates, labour supply risks, environmental risks, competition from other producers, imprecision of reserve estimates, changes in general economic conditions, whether farm-in and farm-out opportunities result in agreements and other factors more fully described from time to time in the reports and filings made by the Company with securities regulatory authorities including the Company's most recent annual information form, which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Statements relating to "reserves" are deemed to be forward looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the resources and reserves described can be profitably produced in the future. The forward looking statements contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, as no assurances can be given as to future results, levels of activity or achievements. Expect as required by applicable securities laws, the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements.

Additional GAAP Measures

The Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") contains the term funds from operations which should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, cash flow from operating activities as determined in accordance with IFRS as an indicator of the Company's performance. The reconciliation between cash flow from operating activities and funds from operations can be found in the statement of cash flows in the audited financial statements and is presented before the change in non-cash operating working capital. The Company reconciles funds flow from operations to cash flow from operating activities, which is the most directly comparable measure calculated in accordance with IFRS, as follows:

	Three months ended December 31,		Year ended December 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$
Cash flow from operating activities	64,290	22,880	131,149	35,876
Changes in non – cash working capital	(28,408)	(7,791)	(14,182)	(2,079)
Funds flow from operations	35,882	15,089	116,967	33,797

The Company presents funds from operations per share whereby per share amounts are calculated consistent with the calculation of earnings per share.

Non-GAAP Measures

The MD&A contains other terms such as net debt and operating netbacks, which are not recognized measures under IFRS. Management believes these measures are useful supplemental measures of firstly, the total amount of current and long-term debt the Company has, and secondly, the amount of revenues received after the royalties, operating and transportation costs. Net debt and working capital deficiency, which terms represent current assets less current liabilities and bank debt is used to assess efficiency, liquidity and the general financial strength of the Company. Mark-to-market risk management contracts are excluded from the net debt calculation. Readers are cautioned however, that these measures should not be construed as an alternative to other terms such as current and long-term debt or net earnings in accordance with IFRS as measures of performance. The Company's method of calculating these measures may differ from other companies, and accordingly, may not be comparable to measures used by other companies.

The term barrels of oil equivalent ("boe") may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. Per boe amounts have been calculated using a conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil. This equivalence is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead.

Net asset value per share as presented herein is based on the PVBT10 of proven plus probable reserves as at December 31, 2013, an internal estimate of Raging River's undeveloped land value, 2013 year end net debt, dilutive securities proceeds for total net asset value divided by fully diluted shares outstanding.

The Company has disclosed herein its 2014 FD&A (as defined herein), including the change in future development capital, based on proven plus probable basis. While National Instrument 51-101 requires that the effects of acquisitions and dispositions be excluded, FD&A costs have been presented because acquisitions and dispositions can have a significant impact on the Company's ongoing reserve replacement costs and excluding these amounts could result in an inaccurate portrayal of the Company's cost structure. The aggregate of the exploration and development costs incurred in the most recent financial year and the change during that year in estimated future development costs generally will not reflect total finding and development costs related to reserves additions for that year. For additional details of the Company's FD&A costs, please see the press release of the Company dated January 20, 2014, which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com

Description of the Company

Raging River was incorporated as 1646988 Alberta Ltd. pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) on December 15, 2011 and subsequently changed its name to Raging River Exploration Inc. Raging River is a crude oil and natural gas exploration, development and production company based in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The Company's operations are focused in the Dodsland area of southwest Saskatchewan.

Raging River commenced active operations on March 16, 2012 following the completion of the Plan of Arrangement among Wild Stream Exploration Inc., Crescent Point Energy Corp. and the Company. Upon completion of the Plan of Arrangement, Wild Stream shareholders received 1.0 Raging River common share, 0.17 Crescent Point common share and 0.2 of a Raging River purchase warrant. Concurrent with the arrangement Raging River acquired certain oil-weighted assets (the "Acquired Assets") in the Dodsland area in southwest Saskatchewan. The Acquired Assets were purchased with an effective date of January 1, 2012 and a closing date of March 15, 2012.

Accordingly the operations below for the comparative period reflect only a 290 day period in the year ended December 31, 2012.

Unless otherwise indicated herein, all reserves and production information presented herein has presented on a gross basis, which is the Company's working interest prior to deduction of royalties and without including any royalty interests.

Corporate Highlights

FOURTH QUARTER 2013 HIGHLIGHTS

- Achieved another quarterly production record with average production of 7,777 boe/d (96% oil) representing a 31% production per share increase from the third quarter.
- Executed a $60.7 million capital program to drill 66 (60.2 net) Viking horizontal oil wells at a 100% success rate.
- Closed the $103.4 million property acquisition in November that added approximately 900 boe/d (85% light oil) of production and 40.3 net sections of prospective Viking lands.
- Generated a $54.89/boe operating netback and a funds flow netback of $50.15/boe.
- Achieved record quarterly cash flow of $35.9 million ($0.22 per share – basic).
- Maintained balance sheet strength with fourth quarter exit net debt of $96.3 million, representing 0.7 times debt to fourth quarter annualized cash flow.
- Raised $78.4 million by issuing 14 million common shares at a price of $5.60 per common share.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

- Grew exit production to approximately 9,000 boe/d, an increase of 125% from 2012 exit production of 4,000 boe/d.
- Fourth quarter production increase to 7,777 boe/d a 137% production per share increase over the comparable period in 2012.
- Spent $272.5 million, including $168.1 million on development activities and $104.4 million on property acquisitions. Raging River drilled 209 (172.5 net) horizontal Viking wells at a 100% success rate.
- Net asset value per fully diluted share increased 135% to $6.45 per share (PVBT 10%) from $2.75 per share at December 31, 2012.
- Proved plus probable reserves increased 148% to 42.7 mmboe (96% oil) and proven reserves increased 171% to 31.4 mmboe (96% oil). On a per share basis, proved plus probable reserves per share increased by 137% and proven reserves per share increased by 159%.
- Finding, development and acquisition (“FD&A”) costs were $19.28 per boe on a proven plus probable basis, including a $260 million change in future development capital.
- The recycle ratio was 3 times based on our 2013 funds flow netback of $56.56 per boe.
- Total net land holdings increased 50% to 164,000 acres in the Dodsland area.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Revenue

	Three months ended December 31, 2013	2012	Percent Change	Year ended December 31, 2013	2012	Percent Change
	(thousands of dollars)			*(thousands of dollars)*		
Liquids revenue	55,470	21,583	157	174,289	49,678	251
Natural gas revenue	578	173	234	1,443	269	436
Royalty revenue	58	8	625	76	17	347
	56,106	21,764	158	175,808	49,964	252
Operating: (6:1 boe conversion)						
Average daily production						
Liquids (bbls/d)	7,458	3,027	146	5,457	2,211	147
Natural gas (mcf/d)	1,912	618	209	1,252	396	216
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe/d)	7,777	3,130	148	5,665	2,277	149
Average Raging River sales price						
Liquids ($/bbl)	80.93	77.54	4	87.55	77.51	13
Natural gas ($/mcf)	3.28	3.05	8	3.16	2.34	35
Barrel of oil equivalent ($/boe)	78.42	75.59	4	85.02	75.67	12
Average Benchmark Prices						
Crude Oil - WTI (US$/bbl)	97.46	88.30	10	97.98	94.19	4
Crude Oil - Edmonton Par	86.26	84.43	2	93.24	86.57	8
Natural gas - AECO	3.52	3.06	15	3.13	2.43	29
Exchange rate (US$/Cdn$)	0.96	1.01	(5)	0.97	1.00	(3)

The Company takes almost all of its working interest production "in kind" and it is marketed and sold through various credit-worthy commodity purchasers. Raging River’s crude oil is marketed under a short-term (31 day) contract with a crude oil marketer and through major North American crude oil purchasers. All of the Company's natural gas is currently sold as spot gas through significant North American natural gas marketers.

Commodity prices are affected by both domestic and international factors that are beyond the control of the Company. Prices received for crude oil are determined by the quality of the crude compared to the benchmark price for Edmonton par light, sweet oil. The WTI/Edmonton Par differential was volatile throughout 2013 and ranged from a discount of US$1.13 per barrel to a discount of US$19.28 per barrel. The differential averaged a discount of US$7.43 for the year and widened in the fourth quarter to a discount of US$15.23 per barrel, resulting in a lower realized price for the Company for the fourth quarter of 2013.

Raging River’s average quality adjustment to Edmonton Par pricing during the fourth quarter of 2013 was $5.33/bbl compared to $6.89/bbl in the fourth quarter of 2012. The Company's liquids price averaged $80.93/bbl for the fourth quarter of 2013, up 4% compared to $77.54/bbl in the fourth quarter of 2012. Similarly, Raging River’s average quality adjustment to Edmonton Par pricing decreased in the year ended December 31, 2013, to $5.69/bbl from $9.06/bbl in the comparable period of 2012. The Company’s liquids price averaged $87.55 per boe in the year ended December 31, 2013, up 13% from the average price of $77.51/bbl received in the comparable period of 2012.

The AECO natural gas price strengthened considerably in 2013 compared to 2012 due to abnormally cold weather, which resulted in the increase of realized natural gas prices for the Company. Raging River’s realized natural gas price in the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2013 were $3.28 per mcf and $3.16 per mcf respectively, compared to $3.05 per mcf and $2.34 per mcf for the same periods in 2012.

Overall, both the WTI and Edmonton par price increased in the fourth quarter and year ended December 2013 from the comparable periods in 2012 that contributed to the increase in Raging River's realized prices.

During the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company drilled a total of 66 gross (60.2 net) wells with a 100% success rate, all in the greater Dodsland area in southwest Saskatchewan. In the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company drilled a total of 209 (172.5 net) wells at a 100% success rate.

Production	Q4/13	Q3/13	Q2/13	Q1/13	Q4/12	Q3/12	Q2/12	Q1/12
Production								
Liquids (bbls/d)	7,458	5,495	4,387	4,454	3,027	2,073	1,667	1,345
Natural gas (mcf/d)	1,912	1,104	1,401	580	618	319	268	291
Total (boe/d)	7,777	5,679	4,620	4,550	3,130	2,127	1,711	1,394
% increase over prior quarter	37%	23%	2%	45%	47%	24%	23%	-

Quarter over quarter, production in the fourth quarter of 2013 increased to 7,777 boe/d from 5,679 boe/d in the third quarter, an increase of 37 percent. The quarter over quarter increase was due to successful drilling results in addition to one month of production attributable to the property acquisition that closed in late November of 2013.

The Company's production for the fourth quarter of 2013 increased to 7,777 boe/d from 3,130 boe/d in the fourth quarter of 2012, an increase of 148 percent. The year over year increase was primarily attributable to a successful 2013 drilling program combined with property acquisitions.

Petroleum and natural gas revenue in the fourth quarter December 31, 2013 was $56.1 million as compared to $21.8 million in the comparable period of 2012. This increase was attributable to a combination of a 148 percent increase in production volumes and by a 4 percent increase in commodity pricing.

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2013 were $175.8 million, as compared to $50.0 million for the period ended December 31, 2012, representing an increase of $125.8 million or 252 percent. This increase in revenue is again attributed to a combination of a 149 percent increase in production volumes and a 12 percent increase in commodity prices.

Commodity Price Risk Management:

Raging River, as part of our financial management strategy, has adopted a disciplined commodity hedging program. The objective of the hedging program is to reduce volatility in the financial results, protect acquisition economics and stabilize cash flow against the unpredictable commodity price environment. Our corporate hedging strategy will be restricted to a maximum hedge of 60% of the trailing month's production, allowing the Company to participate in commodity price increases while limiting exposure to declines in commodity prices. As of March 17, 2014 the Company has the following price contracts in place by quarter:

<u>2014</u>

Q1

Crude oil	Fixed	Jan 2014 – Mar 2014	2,000 bbls/d	Cdn $100.08/bbl	WTI
Natural gas	Fixed	Feb 2014 – Mar 2014	500 GJs/d	Cdn$3.82/GJ	AECO

Q2

Crude oil	Fixed	Apr 2014 – Jun 2014	2,800 bbls/d	Cdn $104.07/bbl	WTI
Natural gas	Fixed	Apr 2014 – Jun 2014	500 GJs/d	Cdn$3.82/GJ	AECO

Q3					
Crude oil	Fixed	Jul 2014 – Sept 2014	2,000 bbls/d	Cdn $103.83/bbl	WTI
Natural gas	Fixed	Jul 2014 – Sept 2014	500 GJs/d	Cdn$3.82/GJ	AECO
Q4					
Crude oil	Fixed	Oct 2014 – Dec 2014	1,600 bbls/d	Cdn $103.45/bbl	WTI
Natural gas	Fixed	Oct 2014 – Dec 2014	500 GJs/d	Cdn$3.82/GJ	AECO

Realized & unrealized gain on financial instruments

The realized loss represents the commodity contracts settled during the year. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company realized losses of $5.6 million compared to a realized gain of $597 thousand in the comparable period of 2012 due to a volatile WTI that fluctuated significantly throughout 2013. In the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company realized losses of $1.4 million compared to realized gains of $240 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2012.

As of December 31, 2013, the fair value of Raging River's outstanding commodity contracts is an unrealized liability of $1.5 million as reflected in the financial statements. The fair value or mark to market value of these contracts is based upon the estimated amount that would have been received as at December 31, 2013 had the contracts been monetized or terminated. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the commodity contracts are recognized in the financial statements and could be materially different than what is recorded at December 31, 2013. The unrealized loss of $1.9 million represents the fair value change of the underlying commodity contracts to be settled in the future. In comparison, an unrealized gain of $398 thousand was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2012.

In the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company had unrealized gains of $2.6 million compared to realized gains of $125 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2012.

Royalties

	Three months ended December 31, 2013	2012	Percent Change	Year ended December 31, 2013	2012	Percent Change
	(thousands of dollars)			*(thousands of dollars)*		
Crown	1,828	968	89	5,397	2,289	136
Saskatchewan resource surcharge	1,051	439	139	3,385	1,010	235
Freehold and GORR	2,140	518	313	6,851	1,495	358
	5,019	1,925	161	15,633	4,794	226
Percent of total revenue	8.9%	8.8%	1	8.9%	9.6%	(7)
Per boe ($)	7.02	6.69	5	7.56	7.26	4

Royalty expenses consist of royalties paid to provincial governments, freehold landowners, overriding royalty owners and Saskatchewan resource surcharge. Royalties increased to $5.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2013 from $1.9 million in the fourth quarter of 2012 primarily as a result of a 148 percent increase in production volumes.

During the year ended December 31, 2013 royalties increased 226 percent to $15.6 million from $4.8 million in the comparable prior period. The increase is a result of a combination of 149 percent increase in production volumes and a 12 percent increase in commodity pricing. Royalties as a percentage of revenue have decreased in the year ended December 31, 2013, due to increased oil production from new wells in Saskatchewan that qualified for crown royalty incentives.

Operating Expenses

	Three months ended December 31, 2013	Three months ended December 31, 2012	Percent Change	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012	Percent Change
	(thousands of dollars)			*(thousands of dollars)*		
Total operating costs	8,889	3,584	148	25,988	8,464	207
Percent of total revenue	15.8%	16.5%	(4)	14.8%	16.9%	(12)
Per boe ($)	12.42	12.44	-	12.57	12.82	(2)

Operating expenses increased to $8.9 million in the fourth quarter of 2013 from $3.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2012. The increase is attributable to the 148 percent increase in production volumes. The increase in operating costs relating to normal seasonal weather conditions was offset by operational efficiencies achieved which led to no change on a per boe basis.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, operating expenses increased 207 percent to $26.0 million from $8.5 million in the comparable period. The increase is primarily a result of a 149 percent increase in production volumes. On a per boe basis, a slight decrease is noted due operational efficiencies achieved in 2013 as well a portion of operating costs remain fixed as additional volumes are added in the year.

Transportation Expenses

	Three months ended December 31, 2013	Three months ended December 31, 2012	Percent Change	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012	Percent Change
	(thousands of dollars)			*(thousands of dollars)*		
Total transportation costs	1,502	503	199	4,403	1,145	285
Percent of total revenue	2.7%	2.3%	17	2.5%	2.3%	9
Per boe ($)	2.10	1.75	20	2.13	1.73	23

Transportation expenses relate to the cost of transporting natural gas and hauling crude oil to the point of sale. Transportation costs increased to $1.5 million in the fourth quarter from $503 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2012 as a result of a 148 percent increase in production volumes. On a per boe basis, transportation expenses for the fourth quarter increased to $2.10 per boe from $1.75 per boe primarily due to a larger portion of our clean oil being transported by truck rather than pipeline, which has a higher cost per boe.

During the year ended December 31, 2013 transportation costs increased 285 percent to $4.4 million from $1.1 million in the comparable period. The increase is primarily a result of a 149 percent increase in production volumes. On a per boe basis, transportation expenses increased to $2.13 per boe from $1.73 per boe primarily due to a larger portion of our clean oil being transported by truck rather than pipeline, which has a higher cost per boe.

General and Administrative ("G&A") Expenses

	Three months ended December 31, 2013	Three months ended December 31, 2012	Percent Change	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012	Percent Change
	(thousands of dollars)			*(thousands of dollars)*		
General and administrative	1,960	1,277	53	5,933	3,145	89
Overhead recoveries	(355)	(306)	16	(984)	(636)	55
Capitalized G & A	(333)	(308)	8	(1,121)	(673)	67
	1,272	663	92	3,828	1,836	108
Percent of total revenue	2.3%	3.0%	(23)	2.2%	3.7%	(41)
Per boe ($)	1.78	2.30	(23)	1.85	2.78	(33)

The Company incurred gross G&A expenses of $2.0 million and $5.9 million, respectively, during the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2013. Increased general and administrative costs before recoveries and capitalization were mainly the result of increased employee related costs including salaries and office rent driven by the capital growth of Raging River and its operations. Higher salary costs were driven by increased personnel including technical, operations and administrative staff.

Net general and administrative expenses incurred were $1.3 million or $1.78 per boe and $3.8 million or $1.85 per boe, respectively, during the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2013. The decrease in net G&A per boe from the comparable periods is primarily due to the significant increase in production volumes from successful drilling activities. In addition, overhead recoveries and capitalized G&A increased in both the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2013, due to a significant increase in capital expenditures.

Financial Charges

	Three months ended December 31, 2013	Three months ended December 31, 2012	Percent Change	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012	Percent Change
	(thousands of dollars)			*(thousands of dollars)*		
Financial charges	545	227	140	1,099	513	114
Percent of total revenue	1.0%	1.0%	-	0.6%	1.0%	(40)
Per boe ($)	0.76	0.79	(4)	0.53	0.78	(32)

Financial charges during the fourth quarter of 2013 and year ended December 31, 2013, were $545 thousand and $1.1 million respectively compared to $227 thousand and $513 thousand respectively for 2012. Interest on bank debt increased in both the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2013, due to carrying higher average debt levels throughout both the quarter and year, than in the comparable periods of 2012.

In November 2013, the Company closed a $102.7 million property acquisition which was funded through a combination of bank debt and an equity issuance for net proceeds of $74.1 million.

In the fourth quarter of 2013 the Company entered into a credit facility of $225 million consisting of a $20 million operating facility and a $205 syndicated revolving facility. Interest rates fluctuate based on a pricing grid and range from the applicable Canadian prime rate or Banker's Acceptance rate, plus between 1.00% and 3.50% depending upon the Company's then current debt to cash flow ratio. As at December 31, 2013 the Company had drawn $50.6 million against the available credit facility.

Stock-based Compensation

	Three months ended December 31, 2013	2012	Percent Change	Year ended December 31, 2013	2012	Percent Change
	(thousands of dollars)			*(thousands of dollars)*		
Stock based compensation	682	276	147	2,248	663	239
Percent of total revenue	1.2%	1.3%	(8)	1.3%	1.3%	-
Per boe ($)	0.95	0.96	(1)	1.09	1.00	9

As at December 31, 2013, the Company has issued a total of 10.0 million stock options with a weighted average fair value of $0.77 per option. The expense is driven by the timing and valuation of new stock option grants. Stock based compensation expense in the fourth quarter of 2013 was $682 thousand compared to $276 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2012. Stock based compensation expense increased due to the grant of 3.9 million stock options in the year ended December 31, 2013. Stock options granted have a term of 3.5 years to expiry and have a three year vesting period from the date of grant. The stock-based compensation plan is accounted for using the fair value method of accounting.

Depletion, Depreciation and Accretion

	Three months ended December 31, 2013	2012	Percent Change	Year ended December 31, 2013	2012	Percent Change
	(thousands of dollars)			*(thousands of dollars)*		
Depletion and depreciation	16,130	8,155	98	53,703	19,222	179
Exploration and evaluation lease expiries	-	-	-	1,185	-	100
Accretion	104	53	96	351	153	129
	16,234	8,208	98	55,239	19,375	185
Percent of total revenue	28.9%	37.7%	(23)	31.4%	38.8%	(19)
Per boe – depletion and depreciation ($)	22.54	28.32	(20)	26.54	29.11	(9)
Per boe – accretion ($)	0.15	0.18	(17)	0.17	0.23	(26)

Depletion of oil and gas assets is provided on the “unit-of–production” method based on total proved and probable reserves, including future development costs, on a component basis. Depletion and depreciation expense for the fourth quarter was $16.1 million or $22.54/boe compared to $8.2 million or $28.32/boe in the fourth quarter of 2012. A 148 percent increase in production volumes which resulted in a larger capital asset base being depleted was more than off-set by significant reserve additions in the year ended December 31, 2013. Reserve additions resulting from the capital program combined with the property acquisition that closed in the fourth quarter of 2013, led to a 20 percent decline in the depletion rate per boe.

Depletion and depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 was $54.9 million or $26.54/boe compared to $19.2 million or $29.11/boe in the comparable period of 2012. On a unit of production basis, the decrease of 9 percent to $26.54/boe from the $29.11 per boe in the year ended December 31, 2012 was primarily from an intensive drilling program which resulted in significant reserve additions in 2013. Total proved plus probable reserves grew to 42.7 million boe, a 148 percent increase over the December 31, 2012 reserves of 17.2 million boe. Future development costs of $485 million have been included in the capital base used in the calculation and salvage values of $11 million have been excluded in the calculation.

Accretion increased in the fourth quarter of 2013 to $104 thousand compared to $53 thousand in the comparable period in 2012. This is primarily due to increased costs attributable to drilling activities in

2013 combined with the previously mentioned property acquisition and an increase in the risk-free discount rate to 3.2% from 2.3% in the fourth quarter of 2012. Accretion represents the time value of the asset retirement obligation and is calculated at the Company's risk-free rate. It will continue to increase with the passage of time and the increases in asset retirement obligations.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, $1.2 million of costs associated with expired mineral leases were recognized as depletion expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Earnings. There were no lease expires in the comparable period of 2012.

Gain on sale of assets

During the second quarter of 2012, the Company completed a minor undeveloped land disposition and asset exchange. The excess of the monetary and non-monetary consideration received over the carrying value of assets given up, resulted in the recognition of a net gain in the amount of $1.5 million.

Asset Retirement Obligations

As at December 31, 2013, the asset retirement obligation was $19.6 million. The liability increased by $7 million from the asset retirement obligation of $12.6 million as at December 31, 2012. This increase is related to asset retirement additions from drilling activities, obligations acquired from property acquisitions and accretion expense, which was somewhat offset by a downward revision to the estimate due to discounting the costs at a higher risk-free rate at December 31, 2013 relative to the rate applied at December 31, 2012.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 was $16.5 million which consisted of $14.2 million of deferred income taxes and $2.3 million of current income tax for an effective tax provision rate of 26.1 percent. The federal tax pools are as follows:

($ thousands)	Estimated balance at January 1, 2014
Canadian oil and gas property expense	187,890
Canadian development expense	119,048
Undepreciated capital cost	90,877
Share issue costs	7,243
Total	405,058

Funds from Operations and Net Earnings

The Company's funds from operations and net earnings generating capability are a direct result of production, commodity prices, and the cost to find and produce reserves. In the year of operations ended December 31, 2013, Raging River recorded funds from operations of $117 million and net earnings of $43.4 million. This is a significant increase from the 2012 results with funds from operations of $33.8 million and net earnings of $11.3 million, due primarily to increased production volumes, higher commodity pricing, lower cash costs per boe and lower depletion rates per boe in 2013.

The following table summarizes the operating netback, funds from operations and net earnings on a barrel of oil equivalent basis:

	Three months ended December 31, 2013	2012	Percent Change	Year ended December 31, 2013	2012	Percent Change
	($/boe)			($/boe)		
Petroleum and natural gas revenue	78.42	75.59	4	85.02	75.67	12
Realized gain (loss) on commodity contracts	(1.99)	0.83	(340)	(2.69)	0.90	(399)
Royalties	(7.02)	(6.69)	5	(7.56)	(7.26)	4
Net revenue	69.41	69.73	-	74.77	69.31	8
Operating expenses	(12.42)	(12.44)	-	(12.57)	(12.82)	(2)
Transportation expenses	(2.10)	(1.75)	20	(2.13)	(1.73)	23
Operating netback	54.89	55.54	(1)	60.07	54.76	10
General and administrative expenses	(1.78)	(2.30)	(23)	(1.85)	(2.78)	(33)
Financial charges	(0.76)	(0.79)	(4)	(0.53)	(0.78)	(32)
Asset retirement expenditures	-	(0.04)	100	-	(0.02)	100
Current taxes	(2.20)	-	100	(1.13)	-	100
Funds from operations	50.15	52.41	(4)	56.56	51.18	11
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial instruments	3.60	0.43	737	(0.92)	0.60	253
Asset retirement expenditures	-	0.04	(100)	-	0.02	(100)
Stock-based compensation expense	(0.95)	(0.96)	(1)	(1.09)	(1.00)	9
Gain on sale	-	-	-	-	2.22	(100)
Depletion, depreciation and accretion expense	(22.69)	(28.50)	(20)	(26.71)	(29.34)	(9)
Earnings before taxes	30.11	23.42	29	27.84	23.68	18
Deferred income tax provision	(6.87)	(6.25)	10	(6.85)	(6.51)	5
Net earnings	23.24	17.17	35	20.99	17.17	22

Capital Expenditures

Total exploration and development capital expenditures for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2013, were $164.1 million and $272.5 million respectively, compared to $67.4 million and $126.3 million for the same periods in 2012. The expenditures are detailed below:

	Three months ended December 31, 2013	2012	Percent Change	Year ended December 31, 2013	2012	Percent Change
	(thousands of dollars)			(thousands of dollars)		
Land	1,619	1,362	19	3,999	2,134	87
Property acquisitions	103,423	36,074	187	104,370	65,886	58
Geological and geophysical	55	152	(64)	265	773	(66)
Drilling and completions	53,726	24,180	122	155,602	51,221	204
Production facilities	5,286	439	1,104	8,242	1,076	666
Office	12	2	500	17	37	(54)
Exploration and development	164,121	62,209	164	272,495	121,127	125
Corporate acquisitions	-	5,211	(100)	-	5,211	(100)
	164,121	67,420	143	272,495	126,338	116

In the year ended December 31, 2013, Raging River drilled a total of 210 (173.5 net) wells resulting in 209 crude oil wells and 1 vertical stratigraphic test well for a 100 percent success rate. The drilling was all in the Dodsland area of southwest Saskatchewan. In the fourth quarter of 2013, Raging River drilled a total of 66 gross (60.2 net) crude oil wells. By comparison, the Company drilled a total of 29 (24.9 net) wells in the fourth of 2012 and 71 (54.5 net) wells in the year ended December 31, 2012.

During the fourth quarter of 2013, Raging River completed the acquisition of Viking light oil water flood assets and a freehold leasing arrangement consisting of 900 boe/d (85% light oil) of production and 40.3 net sections land targeting Viking oil for proceeds of $103.4 million after closing adjustments. Proved and probable reserves were approximately 4.6 million boe.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, Raging River invested a total of $272.5 million including $155.3 million on drilling and completions, $104.4 million on property acquisitions, $8.5 million on production facilities, and $265 thousand on geological and geophysical costs. Additionally the Company has expanded its undeveloped land base spending $3.9 million primarily in the core area of Dodsland in southwest Saskatchewan.

The Company's Board of Directors approved an initial 2014 exploration and development budget of $215 million. On March 17, 2014, this capital budget was subsequently expanded to $235 million. This budget will be funded from anticipated 2014 cash flow combined with the Company's existing credit facility of $225 million.

Land Holdings

We have evaluated our undeveloped land holdings internally. This internal evaluation estimated the fair market value of our 163,782 net acres undeveloped land holdings as at December 31, 2013, at $108 million. For purposes of the internal evaluation "fair market value" is defined as the price which we feel could be expected to be received for the undeveloped lands in an arm's length transaction. In order to determine fair market value, we considered a number of factors including a) current prices being paid for crown lands in the same area b) terms and conditions, expressed in monetary terms of recent farm-in and/or work commitments and the degree of exploration activity in each area, and c) recent industry sales of similar properties in the same general area. In areas where current prices or other pertinent information was not available, we used our best judgment.

During 2013, Raging River significantly increased its undeveloped land base. A total of 56,976 net acres of undeveloped land were acquired primarily in our core area of Dodsland in southwest Saskatchewan, through land sales and property acquisitions completed throughout 2013. The following table summarizes our developed and undeveloped land holdings (in acres) as at December 31, 2013.

	Undeveloped		Developed		Total	
	Gross [1]	Net [2]	Gross [1]	Net [2]	Gross [1]	Net [2]
Alberta	13,440	13,440	-	-	13,440	13,440
Saskatchewan	189,306	150,342	30,567	24,566	219,873	174,908
Total	202,746	163,782	30,567	24,566	233,313	188,348

(1) *"Gross" means the total number of acres in which we hold an interest.*
(2) *"Net" means the aggregate of the percentage working interests of Raging River in the gross acres*

Drilling Activity

The following table summarizes our drilling results:

	Three months ended December 31,				Year ended December 31,			
	2013		2012		2013		2012	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude oil	66	60.2	28	23.9	209	172.5	69	52.5
Test well	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dry and abandoned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	66	60.2	29	24.9	210	173.5	71	54.5
Success	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2013, the Company had net debt of $96.3 million compared to net debt of $15.2 million at December 31, 2012. For the year ended December 31, 2013, funds from operations of $117 million combined with common share equity issuances for net proceeds of $74.1 million, warrant and stock option proceeds of $0.3 million less capital expenditures of $272.5 million, resulted in the ending net debt of $96.3 million. The Company expects to have adequate liquidity to fund the 2014 capital expenditure budget of $215 million through funds from operations combined with our existing credit facility.

Capital Resources

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(thousands of dollars)	
Capital Resources		
Bank debt available	225,000	100,000
Net debt	(96,322)	(15,157)
Total capital resources available	128,678	84,843

During the year ended 2013, the Company had the following changes to capital:

During 2013, 113 thousand warrants were exercised for 113 thousand common shares for proceeds of $252 thousand and 43 thousand stock options were exercised for 43 thousand common shares for proceeds of $98 thousand.

On November 13, 2013, the Company completed a bought deal financing issuing 14 million common shares at a price of $5.60 per common share for gross proceeds of $78.4 million.

Common share information

CAPITALIZATION AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Share Capital

Outstanding common shares	Three months ended December 31, 2013	2012	Year ended December 31, 2013	2012
Weighted average outstanding common shares (1)				
-Basic	164,121	127,149	158,613	118,999
-Diluted	178,729	129,380	170,236	121,094
Outstanding securities at December 31, 2013				
-Common shares				170,913,702
-Common share options – average strike price of $2.64				10,038,592
-Warrants issued through Private Placement – strike price of $2.00				14,261,972

(1) Diluted weighted average share information reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares. Diluted weighted average share information is calculated assuming that any proceeds received by the Company upon exercise of in-the-money stock options or warrants plus the unamortized stock compensation expense would be used to buy back common shares at the average market price for the period.

Total Market Capitalization

The Company's market capitalization at December 31, 2013 was $1,152 million.

	December 31, 2013
Common shares outstanding	170,913,702
Share price (1)	$6.74
Total market capitalization	$1,151,958,351

(1) Represents the last price traded on the TSX Exchange ("TSX") on December 31, 2013.

As at March 17, 2014 the Company had 178,393,954 common shares outstanding.

	March 17, 2014
Outstanding securities at March 17, 2014	
-Common shares	178,393,954
-Stock options – weighted average strike price of $2.75	10,289,467
-Warrants issued through Private Placement – strike price of $2.00	3,892,972

Subsequent Events

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2013, 10.4 million warrants have been exercised.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Raging River has assumed various contractual obligations and commitments in the normal course of operations and financing activities. We consider these obligations when assessing cash requirements in the discussion of future liquidity that follows:

Contractual Obligations

Payments due by Period ($ thousands)	Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	4 to 5 Years	After 5 Years	Total
Bank debt	-	50,611	-	-	50,611
Financial instruments	1,498	-	-	-	1,498
Operating lease obligations (note 1)	157	-	-	-	157
Total contractual obligations	1,655	50,611	-	-	52,266

1. Operating lease obligations consist of the office lease.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are currently no significant off-balance sheet arrangements.

Related Party Transactions

Refer to description of the Company above for discussion of the common control transaction.

Summary of Quarterly Results

	Q4/13	Q3/13	Q2/13	Q1/13	Q4/12	Q3/12	Q2/12	Q1/12
Financial *(thousands of dollars except share data)*								
Petroleum and natural gas revenue	56,106	50,287	36,264	33,151	21,764	15,038	11,602	1,559
Funds flow from operations (1)	35,882	32,174	25,527	23,383	15,089	10,269	7,492	948
Per share - basic	0.22	0.21	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.01
- diluted	0.20	0.19	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.01
Net earnings	16,622	11,738	8,810	6,241	4,943	2,648	3,363	383
Per share - basic	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	-
- diluted	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	-
Capital expenditures, net	164,121	60,184	10,583	37,608	62,209	27,270	31,537	72
Capital expenditures – corporate	-	-	-	-	5,211	-	-	-
Shareholders' equity	379,403	286,318	273,703	264,027	257,371	161,133	158,154	97,640
Weighted average shares								
Basic	164,121	156,757	156,757	156,757	127,149	122,382	112,380	88,416
Diluted	178,729	169,485	166,546	164,775	129,380	123,437	112,380	97,640
Shares outstanding, end of period *(thousands)*								
Basic	170,914	156,757	156,757	156,757	156,757	122,382	122,382	91,041
Diluted	195,214	180,879	180,829	177,672	177,372	142,827	142,952	102,310
Operating *(6:1 boe conversion)*								
Average daily production								
Crude oil and NGLs *(bbls/d)*	7,458	5,495	4,387	4,454	3,027	2,073	1,667	1,345
Natural gas *(mcf/d)*	1,912	1,104	1,401	580	618	319	268	291
Barrels of oil equivalent (2) *(boe/d)*	7,777	5,679	4,620	4,550	3,131	2,127	1,711	1,394
Average selling prices(4)								
Crude oil and NGLs *($/bbl)*	80.93	98.98	89.71	82.29	77.54	78.54	76.28	76.95
Natural gas *($/mcf)*	3.28	2.43	3.55	3.18	3.05	1.91	1.37	1.38
Barrels of oil equivalent (2) *($/boe)*	78.42	96.25	86.26	80.95	75.59	76.86	74.50	74.56
Netbacks ($/boe)								
Operating								
Petroleum and natural gas revenue(4)	78.42	96.25	86.26	80.95	75.59	76.86	74.50	74.56
Realized gain (loss) on commodity contracts	(1.99)	(7.65)	(0.49)	0.15	0.83	0.04	2.25	-
Royalties	(7.02)	(8.86)	(7.46)	(6.94)	(6.69)	(7.70)	(7.79)	(7.10)
Operating expenses	(12.42)	(12.53)	(12.78)	(12.66)	(12.44)	(12.03)	(14.25)	(14.63)
Transportation expenses	(2.10)	(2.02)	(2.25)	(2.20)	(1.75)	(1.69)	(1.73)	(2.03)
Operating netback *($/boe)*	54.89	65.19	63.28	59.31	55.54	55.48	52.98	50.80
General and administrative expense	(1.78)	(1.85)	(1.95)	(1.88)	(2.31)	(2.48)	(3.97)	(3.25)
Financial charges	(0.76)	(0.32)	(0.61)	(0.32)	(0.79)	(0.51)	(0.90)	(2.21)
Asset retirement obligation	-	-	-	-	(0.03)	-	-	-
Current taxes	(2.20)	(0.55)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funds flow netback(3) *($/boe)*	50.15	62.47	60.72	57.10	52.41	52.49	48.10	45.34

(1) Management uses funds flow from operations to analyze operating performance and leverage. Funds flow from operations as presented does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore it may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures for other entities. The reconciliation between funds flow from operations and cash flow from operating activities can be found in this MD & A.
(2) Boe conversion ratio for natural gas of 1 Boe: 6 Mcf has been used, which is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not necessarily represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. As the value ratio between natural gas and crude oil based on the current prices of natural gas and crude oil is significantly different from the energy equivalency of 6:1, utilizing a conversion on a 6:1 basis may be misleading as an indication of value.
(3) Funds flow netbacks are calculated as the operating netback less general and administrative expenses, financial charges asset retirement obligations, transaction costs and current taxes.
(4) Excludes unrealized risk management contracts.

The fluctuations in Raging River's revenue, funds flow from operations and net earnings from quarter to quarter are primarily due to increases in production volumes, changes in realized commodity pricing and the related impact on royalties. With the commencement of operations in the later part of the first quarter of 2012, and continuing through into 2013, the Company has maintained an active capital expenditure program combined with property acquisitions and corporate acquisitions. This has resulted in a substantial increase on a quarter over quarter basis in the Company's 2013 production, revenues, funds from operations and net earnings. Please refer to the Financial and Operating Results section of this MD&A for detailed discussions of changes in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Business Environment and Risk

The business risks the Company is exposed to are those inherent in the oil and gas industry as well as those governed by the individual nature of Raging River's operations. Geological and engineering risks, the uncertainty of discovering commercial quantities of new reserves, commodity prices, interest rate and foreign exchange risks, competition and government regulations – all of these govern the business and influence the controls and management at the Company. Raging River manages these risks by:

- attracting and retaining a team of highly qualified and motivated professionals who have a vested interest in the success of the Company;
- operating properties in order to maximize opportunities;
- employing risk management instruments to minimize exposure to volatility of commodity prices, interest rate and foreign exchange rates;
- maintaining a strong financial position; and
- maintaining strict environmental, safety and health practices

See the Company's Annual Information Form dated March 17, 2014 for additional risk factors that may affect the Company.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures as defined in National Instrument 52-109 of the Canadian Securities Administrators, to provide reasonable assurance that: (i) material information relating to the Company is made known to the CEO and the CFO by others, particularly during the period in which the annual filings are being prepared; and (ii) information required to be disclosed by the Company 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. The CEO and CFO have evaluated the disclosure controls and procedures as at December 31, 2013 and have concluded that they were effective as at such date.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The CEO and the CFO have designed, or caused to be designed under their supervision, internal controls over financial reporting as defined in National Instrument 52-109 of the Canadian Securities Administrators, in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. The CEO and CFO have concluded that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were effective as of December 31, 2013. There have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the period from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

It should be noted that while Raging River's CEO and CFO believe that the Company's internal controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance and that they are effective, they do not expect that these controls will prevent all errors or fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

Application of Critical Accounting Estimates

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and use judgment regarding the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. By their nature, estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and changes in such estimates in future periods could require a material change in the financial statements. Accordingly, actual results may differ from the estimated amounts as future confirming events occur.

Estimates and their underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and for any future years affected.

a) Critical Judgments in Applying Accounting Policies

The determination of what constitutes a cash-generating unit ("CGU") used to test the recoverability of development and production asset carrying values is subject to management judgment. Judgments are made in regards to shared infrastructure, geographical proximity, petroleum type and similar exposure to market risk and materiality. The asset composition of a CGU can directly impact the recoverability of the assets included therein. The key estimates used in the determination of cash flows from oil and natural gas reserves include the following:

i) Reserves – assumptions that are valid at the time of reserve estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available. Changes in forward price estimates, production levels or results of future drilling may change the economic status of reserves and may ultimately result in reserves being restated.

ii) Oil and natural gas prices – forward price estimates are used in the cash flow model. Commodity prices can fluctuate for a variety of reasons including supply and demand fundamentals, inventory levels, exchanges rates, weather, and economic and geopolitical factors.

iii) Discount rate – the discount rate used to calculate the net present value of cash flows is based on estimates of an approximate industry peer group weighted average cost of capital. Changes in the general economic environment could result in significant changes to this estimate.

Judgments are required to assess when impairment indicators exist and impairment testing is required. In determining the recoverable amount of assets, in the absence of quoted market prices, impairment tests are based on estimates of reserves, production rates, future oil and natural gas prices, future costs, discount rates, market value of land and other relevant assumptions.

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires management to make certain judgments as to future events and circumstances as to whether economic quantities of reserves have been found.

Judgments are made by management to determine the likelihood of whether deferred income tax assets at the end of the reporting period will be realized from future taxable earnings.

b) Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Amounts recorded for depletion and depreciation and amounts used for impairment calculations are based on estimates of petroleum and natural gas reserves. By their nature, the estimates of reserves, including the estimates of future prices, costs, discount rates, future development costs and the related future cash flows, are subject to measurement uncertainty. Accordingly, the impact to the Financial Statements in future periods could be material.

Amounts recorded for asset retirement obligations and the related accretion expense requires the use of estimates with respect to the amount and timing of abandonment expenditures. Other provisions are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future cash outflow.

The estimated fair values of derivative financial instruments resulting in financial assets and liabilities, by their very nature are subject to measurement uncertainty.

The estimated fair values of stock options and warrants using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes model is based on significant assumptions such as volatility and expected term.

Tax interpretations, regulations and legislation in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates are subject to change. As such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty.

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Significant accounting policies are described in note 3 of the December 31, 2013 annual financial statements.

As of January 1, 2013, the Company adopted several new IFRS standards and amendments in accordance with the transitional provisions of each standard. A brief description of each new standard and its impact on the Company's financial statements follows below:

IFRS 10 – "Consolidated Financial Statements" builds on existing principles and standards and identifies the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. The retrospective adoption of this standard does not have any impact on Raging River's financial statements.

IFRS 11 – "Joint Arrangements" establishes the principles for financial reporting by entities when they have an interest in arrangements that are jointly controlled. The retrospective adoption of this standard does not have any impact on Raging River's financial statements.

IFRS 12 – “Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities” provides the disclosure requirements for interests held in other entities including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose entities and other off balance sheet entities.

IFRS 13 – “Fair Value Measurement” defines fair value, requires disclosure about fair value measurements and provides a framework for measuring fair value when it is required or permitted within the IFRS standards.

IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" has been amended to revise the recognition, presentation and disclosure requirements for defined benefit plans. The retrospective adoption of these amendments does not have any impact on Raging River's financial statements.

IAS 27 – “Separate Financial Statements” revised the existing standard which addresses the presentation of parent company financial statements that are not consolidated financial statements. The retrospective adoption of these amendments does not have any impact on Raging River's financial statements.

IAS 28 – “Investments in Associate and Joint Ventures” revised the existing standard and prescribes the accounting for investments and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. The retrospective adoption of these amendments does not have any impact on Raging River's financial statements.

The amendments to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" clarify the current requirements for offsetting financial instruments. The amendments to IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" develop common disclosure requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities that are offset in the financial statements, or that are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements. The Company retrospectively adopted the amendments to both standards on January 1, 2013. The application of these amendments does not have any impact on Raging River's financial statements, other than increasing the level of disclosures provided in the notes to the financial statements.

Future accounting pronouncements

The IASB has issued IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015 with early adoption permitted. IFRS 9 is the first step to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the standard or determined whether it will adopt the standard early.

Corporate Information

Board of Directors

NEIL ROSZELL
President & CEO, Raging River Exploration Inc.
Calgary, Alberta

GEORGE FINK (1) (2) (3)
Chairman & CEO, Bonterra Energy Corp.
Calgary, Alberta

RAYMOND P. MACK (1) (2)
Partner, Kenway Mack Slusarchuk Stewart LLP
Calgary, Alberta

KEVIN OLSON (1) (3)
President, Kyklopes Capital Management Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

DAVE PEARCE (2) (3)
Industry Partner KERN Partners
Calgary, Alberta

GARY BUGEAUD
Businessman
Calgary, Alberta

(1) Audit Committee
(2) Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee
(3) Reserves Committee

Officers

NEIL ROSZELL, P. Eng.
President & CEO

BRUCE ROBERTSON
Executive Vice President

JERRY SAPIEHA, CA
Vice President Finance & CFO

BRUCE BEYNON
Vice President Exploration

JASON JASKELA, P. Eng.
Vice President Production & COO

TED BROWN (Corporate Secretary)
Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer LLP

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