

AMANTA RESOURCES LTD.

Form 51-102F1

Management Discussion and Analysis

For the Quarter Ending

August 31, 2013

(All amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

5423 Monte Bre Place,
West Vancouver, BC
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1. Introduction

1.1 Date

The following management discussion and analysis of the financial position of Amanta Resources Ltd. (“Amanta” or “the Company”) and results of operations of the Company should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements including the notes thereto for the year ended February 28, 2013, and the Company’s unaudited interim financial statements including the notes thereto for the period ended August 31, 2013. The Company reports its financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), in Canadian dollars.

This MD&A was prepared with information available as of October 30, 2013. Additional information and disclosure relating to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com

1.2 Overview

Amanta is a mineral exploration and development company focused on properties in South East Asia. Its primary assets include the Luang Namtha copper and associated minerals project in Laos. The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol AMH.

2. Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation, which include all statements, other than statements of historical fact, which address activities, events or developments that the Company believes, expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future. These include, without limitation:

- the Company’s anticipated results and developments in the Company’s operations in future periods
- planned exploration and development of its properties
- planned expenditures and budgets
- evaluation of the potential impact of future accounting changes
- estimates concerning recovery of accounts receivable, share-based compensation and carrying value of properties
- other matters that may occur in the future.

These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on expectations of future performance and planned work programs.

Statements concerning mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that may be encountered if the property is developed.

With respect to forward-looking statements and information contained herein, the Company has made a number of assumptions with respect to, including among other things, the price of copper and other metals, economic and political conditions, and continuity of operations.

Although the Company believes that the assumptions made and the expectations represented by such statements or information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that forward-looking statements or information contained or incorporated by reference herein will prove to be accurate.

Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- fluctuations in mineral prices;
- the Company's dependence on one mineral project;
- the nature of mineral exploration and mining and the uncertain commercial viability of certain mineral deposits;
- the Company's lack of operating revenues;
- the Company's ability to obtain necessary financing to fund the development of its mineral properties or the completion of further exploration programs;
- risks related to the Company's principal property being located in Laos, including political, economic and regulatory instability;
- governmental regulations and the ability to obtain necessary licenses and permits;
- risks related to the Company's mineral properties being subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers, or claims and other defects in title;
- fluctuations in the currency markets (particularly the Lao kip, Thai baht, Canadian dollar and United States dollar);
- changes in environmental laws and regulations which may increase costs of doing business and restrict the Company's operations;
- risks related to the Company's dependence on key personnel; and
- estimates used in the Company's financial statements proving to be incorrect.

This is not an exhaustive list of the factors that may affect the Company's forward-looking statements. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. The Company's forward-looking statements are based on beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date the statements are made. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

3. International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

Effective March 1, 2011, the Company has converted to IFRS as mandated by regulatory bodies in Canada. A detailed description of IFRS which are used by the Company is included in note 2 to the unaudited financial statements for the period ended August 31, 2013.

3.1 IFRS Overview

Canadian public companies are required to prepare their financial statements in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company therefore reported its interim, commencing with the quarter ending May 31, 2011, and annual financial results during the year ending

February 28, 2013, in accordance with IFRS. The Company also provided in its 2011-2012 interim and annual financial results comparative data for the corresponding periods in 2010-2011 on an IFRS basis, including an opening balance sheet as at March 1, 2010.

IFRS are applied retrospectively, except in certain circumstances as allowed or required under IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* (see below). Accordingly, the Company also provided in its financial statements for the year ended February 28, 2013, a reconciliation of previously disclosed comparative period financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) to IFRS.

3.2 Impact of Adoption of IFRS

The Company has identified a number of key accounting areas where there are potential differences between IFRS and Canadian GAAP and which may have an impact on the Company’s financial results. These have been summarized below based on the standards currently issued and applicable to the Company. This is not a complete list of differences between IFRS and Canadian GAAP and several standards are in the process of being amended by the IASB.

(a) Other capital assets

Canadian GAAP requires that other capital assets (property, plant and equipment) be recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment provisions. Under IFRS, other capital assets may be measured using either the cost model, the model used in Canadian GAAP, or the revaluation model, under which assets are recorded at fair value and revalued at each reporting date. The Company will continue to use the cost model.

In addition, IFRS requires that each significant item within property and equipment be depreciated separately, including significant components of assets. The Company has determined that no changes to its depreciation policies are required to comply with IFRS.

(b) Mineral properties

The Company’s accounting policy for mineral property expenditures is to capitalize costs related to the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. This policy choice is allowed under IFRS and the Company will continue to apply this method of accounting for mineral properties.

Under IFRS, the costs of mineral properties previously classified separately under Canadian GAAP must be allocated either to other property and equipment or to intangible assets based on the nature of the properties and costs. The Company has determined that the rights it has to its mineral properties are intangible assets and have included them as exploration and evaluation assets on its financial statements.

(c) Impairment of assets

Under Canadian GAAP, asset impairment is identified if the recorded amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. The impairment threshold under IFRS is defined as the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and the expected discounted future cash flows from the assets. The Company has determined that this change will not affect the recorded amount of any of its assets.

IFRS, unlike Canadian GAAP, also allows impairment provisions to be reversed in future periods if the recoverable amount exceeds the recorded value. The Company has determined that this change will not affect the carrying amount of any of its assets.

(d) Share-based payments

IFRS requires that share-based payments made to employees with different vesting periods be treated as separate awards for the purpose of determining their fair value. In addition, IFRS requires that the number of anticipated forfeitures be estimated at the grant date and incorporated into the calculation of share-based compensation expense. Under Canadian GAAP, share-based payments with different vesting periods can be treated as a single award and forfeitures recorded as they occur.

The Company has determined that these requirements will result in an accelerated recognition of share-based compensation on a prospective basis.

As noted, initial adoption of IFRS requires retroactive application as at the transition date, with adjustments arising on the conversion to IFRS from Canadian GAAP recognized in opening retained earnings. However, to assist with the difficulties associated with reformulating historical accounting information, IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* provides for a number of optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions which generally allow prospective rather than retrospective treatment under certain conditions. The following summarizes the most significant of these as they apply to the Company:

(a) Share-based payments (optional exemption)

IFRS 1 encourages, but does not require, first-time adopters to apply IFRS 2 *Share Based Payments* to equity instruments that were granted subsequent to November 7, 2002, or that were granted subsequent to November 7, 2002 and vested before the later of the date of transition to IFRS and January 1, 2005. The Company has elected not to apply IFRS 2 *Share Based Payments* to equity instruments that vested prior to March 1, 2010.

(b) Estimates (mandatory exemption)

In accordance with IFRS 1, an entity's estimates in accordance with IFRS at the date of transition to IFRS must be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP, unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were made in error. The Company's IFRS estimates at March 1, 2010 are consistent with its Canadian GAAP estimates for the same date.

An analysis of the potential business impacts on the conversion to IFRS on such activities as hedging, debt covenants, performance measures and compensation arrangements has been

completed. No significant impacts were noted as, at this time, the Company's business affairs are typically not driven by financial results.

Impacts on the Company's information technology systems of the conversion to IFRS are minimal. Changes to the calculation of share-based payments will require amendments to information systems which capture and report on these transactions, which have been implemented by the Company.

No significant changes to the control environment are expected as a result of the conversion to IFRS other than those controls governing the conversion process itself. Conversion controls implemented include skills training, process documentation and the engagement of both the Company's auditors and consultants in the conversion process.

4. Overall Performance

4.1 Summary

The ongoing depressed economic environment which began during 2008, along with depressed capital markets for exploration companies in particular, continues to affect the Company's ability to raise additional capital. The Company will need to raise additional funds in the short term to carry out its planned exploration program in 2013-14. The Company expects that raising sufficient funding for its exploration programs will continue for some time and continues to manage its costs tightly. With the Company's sole focus now being on Laos, the Company announced on June 5, 2012, to terminate its gold and tungsten projects in Thailand.

4.2 Luang Namtha Copper-Silver/Molybdenum-Gold Project in the Lao PDR: 2012-13 Work Program

On May 29, 2013, the Company reported on exploration activity at its Luang Namtha project where a 2,000-meter drilling program had recently been completed. This program, designed and supervised by Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation's ("JOGMEC") consultants, was to explore for suspected copper porphyry mineralization under the hydrothermal breccia bodies in the Pakieng target area. These breccia bodies, encountered in four of the earlier drilled holes are mineralized with commercial grade gold, molybdenum and silver and have been recognized as part of a high sulfidation system. The setting, the alteration and the breccia style suggest the existence of a larger system nearby.

Four diamond drill holes (PK 15, PK 16, PK 17 and PK 18), each 500 meters deep, were completed in the NW Pakieng area to try to confirm the existence of such a system, with one hole located in the centre of the earlier recognized mineralization and three others at distances of between 100 and 300 meters, to the north, the west and the south.

Two of the holes intersected the gold/molybdenum mineralization, while the other two were drilled from lower elevations, beneath the area of the breccia deposit, penetrating the northern flank of the Pakieng area. Although one of these holes exhibited anomalous, non-commercial, grade copper over several hundred meters, none of the holes encountered the copper porphyry target.

Holes PK17 and PK18 however confirmed the breccia hosted molybdenum, gold, silver mineralization at fairly shallow depths of up to 160 meters, enlarging the N-S extension of the mineralization by some 150 meters. This mineralization remains open to the north and south.

PK 17 included an 8-meter intercept, from a depth of 126 meters, averaging 0.5 g/t gold; 15 g/t silver and 0.07 % molybdenum. Assay results for this hole showed peak values of: 0.9 g/t gold; 38 g/t silver and 0.22 % molybdenum.

PK 18 included a 10-meter intercept, from a depth of 84 meters, averaging 1.1 g/t gold; 16 g/t silver and 0.09 % molybdenum. Assay results for this hole showed peak values of: 3.2 g/t gold; 35 g/t silver and 0.22 % molybdenum.

JOGMEC's technical consultants suggest that the Pakieng molybdenum, gold, silver mineralization shows similarities with the Chatree gold deposit in Thailand, in that it also consists of a series of shallow dipping mineralized breccia bodies. The Chatree mine has produced over 1,000,000 ounces Au and the remaining resources are estimated (2012) at up to 3,500,000 ounces Au (cut-off grade 0.3 g/t).

Detailed evaluation at the Luang Namtha project has mainly focussed on the Pakieng area and three styles of base and precious metals mineralization have now been identified in a volcano-sedimentary setting, in which a large number of intrusive centres are present:

High sulphidation, breccia-hosted gold/molybdenum/silver mineralization occurs in strongly altered and silicified dacitic to andesitic volcanics, in the NW Pakieng area. A total of six holes have now been drilled within this area, which presently encompasses about 0.6 km². The mineralized zone is open to the West and to the South and possibly also at depth.

Each of the four holes drilled in the earlier reconnaissance program showed significant gold (Au), molybdenum (Mo) and silver (Ag) values in each of the holes. Gold grades ranged up to 2.5 g/t, while silver values ranged up to 51.0 g/t and molybdenum values ranged up to 0.52%.

Hole PK 10 contained a 4-meter interval grading 1.60 g/t Au, 0.52% Mo and 51 g/t Ag, within an interval of 32 meters grading 0.25 g/t Au and 11 g/t Ag and 0.10% Mo. The hole ended in mineralization, at a depth of 161 meters and exhibited a gold "halo" extending from surface to a depth of 50 meters, averaging 0.2 g/t and featuring gold grades of up to 1.14 g/t. Also, between 143 and 151 meters, the average gold grade was 1.0 g/t over 8 meters, with a high of 2.5 g/t.

Hole PK 11, contained an interval of 18 meters grading 1.0 g/t Au, 11 g/t Ag and 0.05% Mo and exhibited a similar gold "halo", from 108 to 159 meters, which averaged 0.4 g/t Au, including almost 20 meters averaging 1.0 g/t Au. The highest grade measured in this "halo" was 2.8 g/t Au.

A total of ten holes were drilled to test numerous copper/silver anomalies in the Pakieng area where outcropping mineralization, hosted in andesitic and basaltic volcanic rocks, has been identified over an area covering up to 10 km² and rock chip samples have yielded assay values of up to 6% Cu and 400 g/t Ag. Drilling results confirmed the continuity of the surface indications to depth and show significant intersections of high copper/silver grades.

Hole PK 02 had a 17-meter interval grading 0.6% Cu and 20 g/t Ag, including a 2-meters grading 3.12% Cu and 99 g/t Ag, while hole PK 04 showed copper grades of up to 3.1% and silver grades of up to 260 g/t over a 1 meter interval, within a 9-meter mineralised intersection.

Hole PK 09 was mineralized from surface down to 57 meters and, included a 9-meter intersection grading 0.3% copper and 32 g/t silver. In hole PK 013, grades of 1.3% copper and 25 g/t silver, over 4 meters, and 1.2% copper and 24 g/t silver, over 5 meters, were observed within an interval of 15 meters grading 0.8% copper and 15 g/t silver.

In hole PK 014, a 7- meter interval grading 0.9% copper and 23 g/t silver, was observed within an interval of 17 meters grading 0.5% copper and 11.5 g/t silver, and a one-meter interval showed very high grade mineralization which graded 4.2% copper and 100 g/t silver.

The JOGMEC consultants comment in their report that "...The Luang Namtha project is located along the 'Sukhothai (Malaya) fold belt, a mineralised structure which hosts numerous significant mineral deposits. Ore deposits along this belt are tectonically and metallogenetically controlled and include the Yulong copper mine, in Chibet province, China, which has reserves of 650 million tonnes, grading 1% Cu and 0.03% Mo". JOGMEC's technical consultant suggests that, "the same type of ore deposits as Yulong copper deposit are expected to be discovered in the Luang Namtha area".

Copper mineralized porphyritic diorite does occur in the Huakhoua area, to the NE of Pakieng, but the limited drilling program recently completed at Pakieng did not intersect copper porphyry mineralization. Further exploration and drilling is needed to test for the presence of such a porphyry body.

The Company considers the Luang Namtha area has demonstrated commercial potential and remains confident that, in addition to the Pakieng mineralized area, several other targets will show commercial potential.

Reconnaissance has been completed at the 60 km² Nam Bo area; identifying wide, channel sampled ore grade copper/silver outcrops which require detailed follow up work, as do the porphyritic diorite occurrences in Huakhoua.

For the NW Pakieng area, which clearly shows the promise of a medium sized gold resource, with molybdenum and silver credits, detailed re-mapping and sampling over a larger area than thus far needs to be completed, followed by ground IP and this in turn followed by a drill program to quantify a resource.

Based on its current progress and its belief that northern Laos represents a new mineral province, Amanta has already established a strong presence in the country and is focusing its efforts on enhancing its unique position as the leading junior exploration company in Laos.

4.3 Foreign Investment License for Luang Namtha Project Extended to June 2016

Subsequent to August 31, 2013, on October 1, 2013, the Company announced that it had received formal notification that the Lao government had approved a 3-year license extension to the Foreign Investment License for its Luang Namtha project in northern Laos. In accordance

with the laws of the Lao P.D.R., the Company had applied for the license extension three months prior to the completion of the initial 5-year term and the license is now effective to June, 2016. Planning is now underway for the next phase of exploration at Luang Namtha.

4.4 JEA with JOGMEC at Luang Namtha

On April 10, 2009, the Company entered into a JEA with JOGMEC for the further exploration and development of the Luang Namtha copper and associated minerals project. With the commencement of the JEA with JOGMEC the Company's Board of Directors has decided to focus its ongoing activities solely on copper and associated minerals exploration in Laos and will continue to assess additional acquisition and development opportunities in that country.

On October 18, 2011, the Company announced that JOGMEC confirmed its ongoing participation in the Luang Namtha Project. By investing US\$ 3 million in the project, JOGMEC completed its initial financial obligations under the JEA between the parties and acquired a 51% interest in the Luang Namtha Project.

On May 28, 2012, at a meeting of the Luang Namtha Joint Venture management committee, held in Vancouver, Amanta and JOGMEC agreed on a work program and budget for the next phase of the Luang Namtha JV. A budget of US\$1,467,000 was agreed on and the program was to focus on the drilling of four diamond drill holes to an average depth of 500 meters to test for the possible presence of significant underlying porphyry copper and gold mineralization in the Pakieng area of the concession area. The Company's interest in the Luang Namtha project was reduced to 47.27% (JOGMEC – 52.73%) to compensate for a shortfall in funding pro-rata project costs.

Amanta and JOGMEC are committed to the acceleration of the exploration program, especially the evaluation of the Pakieng copper/silver deposits through further drilling and in other exploration targets in the concession area during the 2013-14 field season. The agreement relates solely to the Luang Namtha project.

4.5 Joint Venture Agreement between Amanta and CNP

On July 19, 2010, Amanta signed a Joint Venture Agreement (the "JV") between Amanta and CNP Exploration and Mining Import – Export Co., Ltd., an established Lao construction and mining company. Under the terms of the JV, Amanta will hold an 80% position in a Joint Venture Company to be established in the Lao PDR, while CNP will hold a 20% interest. The JV Company will be known as the Lao – Canada Mining Co. Ltd. and Amanta will act as its Project Manager.

Following registration of the Agreement with the Lao Government and incorporation of the JV Company, Amanta and CNP will prepare and submit an application to the Department of Investment for an Investment Licence in respect of a proposed exploration project. The JV Company will make an application to the Lao Government for a concession area of up to 500 km², in Oudom Xai, a northern Lao province. Amanta has agreed to make an initial investment of up to \$2 million for prospecting and exploration activities in the area.

As at August 31, 2013, the Joint Venture was awaiting approval from the Lao PDR for its Foreign Investment License. Applications for exploration concessions on the Oudom Xai property in Northern Laos are also pending approval.

4.6 Convertible Loan

On January 5, 2009, the Company entered into a loan agreement (the "Convertible Loan") for \$1,000,000 with Torakit Investments Ltd. ("Torakit"), a company who at that time had directors in common with the Company. On December 1, 2009, Cypress Consulting Services Inc. ("Cypress"), a private Company controlled by the president of the Company agreed with Torakit Investments Ltd. to acquire the Convertible Loan dated January 5, 2009. There was no change to the terms of the Convertible Loan and the principal amount of \$1,000,000 was repayable on or before January 5, 2012. During the year ended February 29, 2012, the Company and Cypress agreed to extend the maturity date of the Convertible Loan to April 5, 2013. During the year ended February 28, 2013, the Company and Cypress agreed to amend certain terms of the Convertible Loan and extend the maturity date to April 5, 2014.

4.7 Private Placements

On August 23, 2012, the Company consolidated the issued and outstanding share capital of the Company such that every seven existing shares were consolidated into one new share. The consolidated shares of the Company commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange on a consolidated basis on August 24, 2012.

On November 26, 2012 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 36,190,475 units at \$0.0525 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,900,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share warrant, with each full warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of \$0.10 per share until November 26, 2013. The Company paid a finder's fee of \$49,350 in cash and other cash share issue costs of \$23,661 in connection with the private placement.

As a result of the private placement, a private company which subscribed for 9,400,000 units became an insider of the Company, holding 19.9% of the issued and outstanding common shares. The share purchase warrants issued to this company as part of the private placement are subject to restrictions on exercise which prevent the company from owning more than 20% of the outstanding shares of the Company.

As at August 31, 2013, the Company had 47,237,642 common shares outstanding.

5. Results of Operations

5.1 Luang Namtha Copper-Silver-Molybdenum Project, Laos

5.1.1 Background

In June 20, 2008, Amanta Resources Ltd. signed a five-year Copper Mineral Exploration Agreement with the Government of the Lao PDR for the Luang Namtha copper and associated

minerals project. This represented a significant achievement for Amanta and was the culmination of over two years of negotiation.

On April 14, 2009, the Company entered into a JEA with JOGMEC for the further exploration and development of the Luang Namtha project. JOGMEC was established in February 2004 following the integration of the former Japan National Oil Corporation (JNOC) and Metal Mining Agency of Japan (MMAJ). It is a corporation under the Japanese Ministry of Economics, Trade and Industry (METI) with a mandate of investing in developing minerals projects worldwide to help secure a stable supply of natural resources for Japanese industry.

Under the terms of the JEA, JOGMEC was granted an Option to acquire an undivided 51% interest in the Luang Namtha project by investing a total of US\$ 3 million by March 31, 2012. Amanta acted as the Project Operator during the earn-in phase, earning a fee of up to 10% on project expenditures.

During the year ended February 29, 2012, JOGMEC completed its financial obligations under the earn-in phase and acquired a 51% interest in the Luang Namtha Project. JOGMEC has the right to transfer this interest to a qualified nominee, a Japanese company. With the exception of a transfer to a JOGMEC nominee, each party shall have a first right of refusal if either party wishes to sell any part of its interest in the project.

The Company's interest in the Luang Namtha project was reduced to 47.27% (JOGMEC – 52.73%) to compensate for a shortfall in funding pro-rata project costs. Accordingly, no amount is payable to JOGMEC as at August 31, 2013 (2012 - \$Nil).

5.1.2 Work Programs 2008-2012

Detailed surface, geochemical – including stream sediment and soil sampling – mapping, and ground geophysics programs as well as a reconnaissance drilling program have been completed.

Amanta has acted as Project Operator responsible for the execution of agreed field programs. Only a small part of the potential of the Luang Namtha concession area has been examined and fieldwork has demonstrated extensive volcanic-hosted copper/silver mineralization in several parts of the concession area, including Pakieng, Nam Bo and Chakamping. At the Huakhoua target, to the north of Pakieng, copper-bearing porphyritic intrusive rocks have been discovered.

To date, most of the detailed exploration activity has focussed on the Pakieng area, where outcropping mineralization occurs over an area extending to about 10 km² and where a molybdenum/gold target has been discovered. The 14-hole reconnaissance-drilling program at Pakieng tested the copper and molybdenum anomalies and confirmed the continuity of the surface mineralization to depth showing significant intersections of high copper/silver grades and molybdenum/gold. The drilling results for this program were reported in the Company's earlier news releases.

5.2 Oudom Xai Copper-Silver Project, Laos

On July 19, 2010, Amanta signed a JV between Amanta and CNP Exploration and Mining Import – Export Co., Ltd. Under the terms of the JV, Amanta will hold an 80% position in a Joint Venture

Company to be established in the Lao PDR, while CNP will hold a 20% interest. The JV Company will be known as the Lao – Canada Mining Co. Ltd. and Amanta will act as its Project Manager.

Following registration of the Agreement with the Lao Government and incorporation of the JV Company, Amanta and CNP will prepare and submit an application to the Department of Investment for an Investment Licence in respect of a proposed exploration project in Oudom Xai, a northern Lao province. Amanta has agreed to make an initial investment of up to \$2 million in the Joint Venture.

As at August 31, 2013, the Joint Venture was awaiting approval from the Lao government for its Foreign Investment License. Applications for exploration concessions on the Oudom Xai property in Northern Laos are also pending approval.

5.3 Langu Gold Project, Thailand

5.3.1 Langu

The Langu property originally consisted of four Special Prospecting Licenses (SPLs). Two of the Langu licenses expired on July 2, 2009 and the Company reapplied over the same general ground for one new SPL, thereby relinquishing areas that do not warrant further work. The remaining two SPLs expired on September 28, 2011. The new SPL covers an area of 4,000 rai, approximately 640 hectares, covering the anomalous gold trend and those areas over which mapping and sampling have rendered positive results. The new application is being considered by the Thai Department for Primary Industries and Mining for approval.

The Company completed extensive surface work on the Langu property, including geochemical sampling and geological mapping, trenching and Induced Polarization. Results received appear to confirm that an anomalous gold trend extends for over 6,000 meters along a north-south strike within the Company's Special Prospecting License areas. Phase 1 of a 10,000 meter drill program was completed on the property. The Company believes that the potential of Langu to host an economic resource is excellent, but a large drill program of 25,000 meters combined core and RC drilling is needed to uncover this potential, a program that at the present cost levels would amount to \$3 million dollars.

With the Company's sole focus now being on Laos, the Company announced on June 5, 2012 that it had terminated its gold and tungsten projects in Thailand. The Langu performance bond in the amount of \$42,039 for the expired SPLs was returned to the Company.

5.3.2 Surat Gold Prospect, Thailand

Amanta had previously applied for two SPLs north of Langu, near the town of Surath Thani, over an area with 'Langu style' mineralization in a similar setting as the Langu project.

With the Company's sole focus now being on Laos, the Company announced on June 5, 2012 that it had terminated its gold and tungsten projects in Thailand.

5.4 Mae Lama Tungsten Property, Thailand

The Company completed extensive surface work on the Mae Lama property, followed by a limited initial drilling program. 18 core drill holes were completed, for a total drilled depth of 2,958 meters. Global Prospectors and Consultants (Global), a Thai mining services company, rehabilitated part of the former mine workings. Additional rehabilitation work would be required at a future date.

The owner of the property, with whom the Company has an agreement to acquire a 100% working interest in the project, previously applied for an extension to the original Mining Licence, the initial term of which has now expired.

With the Company's sole focus now being on Laos, the Company announced on June 5, 2012 that it had terminated its gold and tungsten projects in Thailand.

5.5 Mae Chedi Tungsten Property, Thailand

In December 2007, the Company was granted a Special Prospecting Licence covering an area of 14 km² by the Government of Thailand. The project is located in Chiang Rai Province, northern Thailand, and is the location of a former tungsten/tin mining operation. The Company completed a limited surface sampling and mapping program.

At February 28, 2011, the Company wrote down the cost of the Mae Chedi tungsten property to the value of a recoverable performance bond on the property.

With the Company's sole focus now being on Laos, the Company announced on June 5, 2012 that it had terminated its gold and tungsten projects in Thailand.

6. Summary of Quarterly Results

The following selected unaudited quarterly financial information for the last eight quarters is derived from the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance International Financial Reporting Standards (for the six months ended August 31, 2013) and with Canadian GAAP (for the three month periods from May 31, 2009 to February 28, 2011). Net loss per share for each period has been adjusted to reflect the Company's seven for one share consolidation during the year ended February 28, 2013.

Description	Three Months Ended (\$)							
	Aug. 31, 2013	May 31, 2013	Feb. 28, 2013	Nov. 30, 2012	Aug. 31, 2012	May 31, 2012	Feb. 29, 2012	Nov. 30, 2011
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income or loss for period								
Total	66,266	59,191	389,869	109,071	112,698	124,486	303,418	144,232
Per share	0.004	0.003	0.016	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.075	0.014

A precise determination of many assets and liabilities is dependent upon future events, therefore the preparation of financial statements for a period necessarily involves the use of estimates by management that have been made using careful judgment. Actual results may vary from these estimates.

7. Liquidity

7.1 Summary

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a 'going concern' basis, which contemplates that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at August 31, 2013, the Company has a working capital deficiency of \$779,563 and has accumulated losses totalling \$20,732,042 since inception.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the ability of the Company to raise financing through equity issues, joint venture/earn-in arrangements and the attainment of profitable operations. The economic recession which began during 2008 and the depressed capital markets are conditions which make raising funds more challenging for the Company, creating uncertainty that adequate funding will be available in the future, or available under terms acceptable to the Company. Management believes that the Company will need to generate funding in the short-term to carry out its planned 2013-14 exploration program, responding to the current economic environment with specific cost reduction measures, while at the same time pursuing business acquisition and joint venture opportunities with companies having access to capital. The consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. If the going concern assumption was not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary in the carrying value of assets such as mineral interests, and liabilities, the reported expenses, and the balance sheet classifications used.

7.2 Warrants and Options

The Company had the following share purchase warrants and incentive stock options outstanding at August 31, 2013:

Warrants

Warrants Outstanding	Expiry Dates	Exercise Prices
18,095,238	November 26, 2013	\$0.10
18,095,238		

Options

Options Outstanding	Expiry Date	Exercise Price
4,350,000	February 27, 2018	\$0.10
4,350,000		

On February 27, 2013, the Company cancelled 724,993 outstanding share purchase options exercisable at a price of \$0.84 per share and issued 4,350,000 share purchase options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company, exercisable at a price of \$0.10 per share until February 27, 2018.

At October 30, 2013, there are 47,237,642 common shares issued and outstanding.

7.3 Convertible Loan

On January 5, 2009, the Company entered into a loan agreement for \$1,000,000 with Torakit Investments Ltd. ("Torakit"), a company who at that time had directors in common with the Company. The loan is unsecured and is repayable in one payment of \$1,000,000 on January 5, 2012. The loan bears interest at the Canadian bank prime rate (as determined by HSBC Bank Canada) plus 2% per annum, payable quarterly in advance. The loan is convertible into 10,000,000 common shares of the Company at any time prior to maturity at a deemed price of \$0.10 per share. Torakit cannot convert the loan if, as a consequence, it will hold 20% or more of the outstanding common shares of the Company. The Company has granted Torakit 10,000,000 transferable share purchase warrants, exercisable at a price of \$0.10 per share and expiring January 5, 2012. The Company granted Torakit the right to purchase a 10% working interest in the Luang Namtha project on the loan maturity date, which may be exercised by Torakit reimbursing the Company for 10% of the direct project expenditures incurred by the Company during the period between the closing date and the maturity date of the original loan agreement.

On December 1, 2009, Cypress Consulting Services Inc. ("Cypress"), a private Company controlled by the president of the Company, agreed with Torakit Investments Ltd. to acquire the convertible loan agreement dated January 5, 2009. There was no change to the terms of the loan and the principal amount of the loan, \$1,000,000, is repayable on or before January 5, 2012. The principal amount of the loan may be converted into a total of up to 10,000,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.10 per share. The conversion restricts Cypress from acquiring 20% or greater of the number of listed shares of the Company. Torakit also retains the 10,000,000 transferable share purchase warrants, exercisable at a price of \$0.10 per share and expiring January 5, 2012. Torakit also retains the right to purchase a 10% working interest in the Luang Namtha project, on the loan maturity date, which may be exercised by reimbursing the Company for 10% of the direct project expenditures incurred by the Company during the period between the closing date and the maturity date of the loan agreement. During the year ended February 29, 2012, the Company and Cypress agreed to extend the maturity date of the loan to April 5, 2013.

During the year ended February 28, 2013, the Company and Cypress agreed to extend the maturity date of the Loan to April 5, 2014. The following terms apply: (a) Interest shall be payable at the rate of HSBC Prime rate (currently 3%) plus 3%, payable monthly in arrears, and (b) the loan may be converted, in full or in part, to common, voting shares of Amanta at a price of \$0.10 per share, at any time prior to April 5, 2014.

8. Capital Resources

The Company's primary capital assets are cash and mineral property assets. The Company capitalizes all costs related to the mineral properties until the properties are abandoned and written-off.

The Company presently has no revenue-producing operations and is dependent on the capital markets for project funding.

9. Transactions with Related Parties

Key management personnel and director compensation for the six months ended August 31, 2013 and August 31, 2012 was as follows:

	2013	2012
Salaries	\$ 23,848	\$ 50,065
Consulting fees	40,000	45,995
Management and consulting fees	110,000	200,105
Interest paid on Convertible loan	30,000	25,000
	\$ 203,848	\$ 321,165

The Company has entered into management and consulting agreements with key management personnel and companies controlled by key management personnel which require aggregate minimum future payments of \$323,000 in fiscal year 2014 and \$272,000 in fiscal year 2015. These contracts contain termination clauses for compensation in the event that the contracts are terminated without cause of up to 12 times the monthly payments.

In addition, the Company has a consulting services agreement with a Company controlled by a director which requires minimum future payments of \$38,520.

Accounts payable at August 31, 2013 include \$418,550 (2012 - \$1,114,517) arising from unpaid fees and interest payable to directors and officers of the Company and a company controlled by a director of the Company. The Company also owed \$118,378 to directors for repayable advances made to the Company.

During the six months ended August 31, 2013, the Company paid salaries of \$23,848 (2012 - \$50,065), and advanced \$Nil (2012 - \$Nil) to employees who are also close family members of key management personnel.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amounts agreed to by the related parties.

10. Commitments

During the year end 2012 the Company terminated its operations in Thailand, including its office and premises leases and local employees, in order to focus its efforts on operations in Laos. The Company does not have significant future commitments not disclosed elsewhere.

11. Proposed Transactions

There are no transactions proposed that will materially affect the performance of the Company.

12. Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (the "Certifying Officers") are responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a system of disclosure controls and procedures. This system is designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company under various securities legislation or the rules of regulatory agencies is appropriately reported within the time periods specified.

The Certifying Officers evaluate the system periodically throughout the year. They have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls are effective in providing reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is accumulated, reviewed by management and reported within the time periods specified.

The Certifying Officers are also responsible for the establishment of a system of internal controls over financial reporting. This system is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability and timeliness of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Ultimate responsibility for financial reporting rests with the Board of Directors. The Board carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board and is composed of a majority of independent outside directors. It meets periodically with management and the external auditors to review accounting, auditing and internal control matters and regularly reports its findings and recommendations to the Board of Directors.

12. Risks and Uncertainties

12.1 Summary

The Company's principal activity is mineral exploration and development. Companies in this industry are subject to many and varied kinds of risks, including but not limited to, environmental, metal prices, political and economical.

The Company has no significant source of operating cash flow and no revenues from operations. None of the Company's mineral properties currently have reserves. The Company has limited financial resources. Substantial expenditures are required to be made by the Company to establish ore reserves.

12.2 Precious and Base Metal Price Fluctuations

The profitability of the precious and base metal operations in which the Company has an interest will be significantly affected by changes in the market prices of precious and base metals. Prices for precious and base metals fluctuate on a daily basis, have historically been subject to wide fluctuations and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company such as the level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, central bank transactions,

world supply of the precious and base metals, foreign currency exchange rates, international investments, monetary systems, speculative activities, international economic conditions and political developments. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving adequate returns on invested capital or the investments retaining their respective values. Declining market prices for these metals could materially adversely affect the Company's operations and profitability.

12.3 Fluctuations in the price of consumed commodities

Prices and availability of commodities consumed or used in connection with exploration, development and mining, such as natural gas, diesel, oil, electricity, cyanide and other reagents fluctuate affecting the costs of exploration in the Company's operational areas. These fluctuations can be unpredictable, can occur over short periods of time and may have a materially adverse impact on the Company's operating costs or the timing and costs of various projects.

12.4 Foreign Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Operations in Laos, Thailand and Canada are subject to foreign currency exchange fluctuations. The Company raises its funds through equity issuances which are priced in Canadian dollars, and the majority of the exploration costs of the Company are denominated in US dollars, Lao kip, and Thai baht. The Company may suffer losses due to adverse foreign currency fluctuations.

12.5 Competitive Conditions

Significant competition exists for natural resource acquisition opportunities. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large, well established mining companies with substantial capabilities and significant financial and technical resources, the Company may be unable to either compete for or acquire rights to exploit additional attractive mining properties on terms it considers acceptable. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to acquire any interest in additional projects that would yield reserves or results for commercial mining operations.

12.6 Operating Hazards and Risks

Exploration activities may generally involve a high degree of risk, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following: environmental hazards, industrial accidents, third party accidents, unusual or unexpected geological structures or formations, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, floods, explosions, cave-ins, land-slides, acts of God, periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions, earthquakes, war, rebellion, revolution, delays in transportation, inaccessibility to property, restrictions of courts and/or government authorities, other restrictive matters beyond the reasonable control of the Company, and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour and other risks involved in the normal course of exploration activities

Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of precious

and base metals, any of which could result in work stoppages, delayed production and resultant losses, increased production costs, asset write downs, damage to or destruction of mines and other producing facilities, damage to life and property, environmental damage and possible legal liability for any or all damages. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins or hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. Any compensation for such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

12.7 Infrastructure

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. The lack of availability on acceptable terms or the delay in the availability of any one or more of these items could prevent or delay exploitation or development of the Company's projects. If adequate infrastructure is not available in a timely manner, there can be no assurance that the exploitation or development of the Company's projects will be commenced or completed on a timely basis, if at all.

12.8 Exploration and Development

There is no assurance given by the Company that its exploration and development programs and properties will result in the discovery, development or production of a commercially viable ore body or yield new reserves to replace or expand current reserves.

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. At this time, none of the Company's properties have any defined ore-bodies with proven reserves.

The economics of developing copper, silver, gold, molybdenum, tungsten and other mineral properties are affected by many factors including capital and operating costs, variations of the tonnage and grade of ore mined, fluctuating mineral markets, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. Depending on the prices of copper, silver, gold, tungsten or other minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is impractical to commence or continue commercial production. Substantial expenditures are required to discover an ore-body, to establish reserves, to identify the appropriate metallurgical processes to extract metal from ore, and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure. The marketability of any minerals acquired or discovered may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the Company's control and which cannot be accurately foreseen or predicted, such as market fluctuations, conditions for precious and base metals, the proximity and capacity of milling and smelting facilities, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting minerals and environmental protection. In order to commence exploitation of certain properties presently held under exploration concessions, it is necessary for the Company to apply for an exploitation concession. There can be no guarantee that such a concession will be granted. Unsuccessful exploration or development programs could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations and profitability.

12.9 Business Strategy

As part of the Company's business strategy, it has sought and will continue to seek new exploration and development opportunities in the mining industry. In pursuit of such opportunities, it may fail to select appropriate acquisition candidates, negotiate appropriate acquisition terms, conduct sufficient due diligence to determine all related liabilities or to negotiate favourable financing terms. The Company may encounter difficulties in transitioning the business, including issues with the integration of the acquired businesses or its personnel into the Company. The Company cannot assure that it can complete any acquisition or business arrangement that it pursues, or is pursuing, on favourable terms, or that any acquisitions or business arrangements completed will ultimately benefit its business.

12.10 Environmental Factors

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that any future changes in environmental regulation, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. The costs of compliance with changes in government regulations have the potential to reduce the profitability of future operations. Environmental hazards that may have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators may exist on the Company's mineral properties, but are unknown to the Company at the present.

12.11 Title to Assets

Although the Company has or will receive title opinions for any properties in which it has a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company has not conducted surveys of the claims in which it holds direct or indirect interests and, therefore, the precise area and location of such claims may be in doubt. The Company's claims may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or native land claims and title may be affected by unidentified or unknown defects. The Company has conducted as thorough an investigation as possible on the title of properties that it has acquired or will be acquiring to be certain that there are no other claims or agreements that could affect its title to the concessions or claims. If title to the Company's properties is disputed it may result in the Company paying substantial costs to settle the dispute or clear title and could result in the loss of the property, which events may affect the economic viability of the Company.

12.12 Uncertainty of Funding

The Company has limited financial resources, and the mineral claims in which the Company has an interest or an option to acquire an interest require financial expenditures to be made by the Company. There can be no assurance that adequate funding will be available to the Company so as to exercise its option or to maintain its interests once those options have been exercised.

Further exploration work and development of the properties in which the Company has an interest or option to acquire depend upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through joint venturing of projects, debt financing or equity financing or other means. Failure to obtain financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit all or parts of its interests in mineral properties or reduce or terminate its operations.

12.13 Agreements with Other Parties

The Company has entered into agreements with other parties relating to the exploration, development and production of its properties. The Company may, in the future, be unable to meet its share of costs incurred under agreements to which it is a party, and the Company may have its interest in the properties subject to such agreements reduced as a result. Furthermore, if other parties to such agreements do not meet their share of such costs, the Company may be unable to finance the costs required to complete recommended programs.

12.14 Potential Conflicts of Interest

The directors and officers of the Company may serve as directors and/or officers of other public and private companies, and may devote a portion of their time to manage other business interests. This may result in certain conflicts of interest. To the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company is also participating, such directors and officers of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and reaching an agreement with respect to the extent of each company's participation. The laws of British Columbia, Canada, require the directors and officers to act honestly, in good faith, and in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. However, in conflict of interest situations, directors and officers of the Company may owe the same duty to another company and will need to balance the competing obligations and liabilities of their actions.

There is no assurance that the needs of the Company will receive priority in all cases. From time to time, several companies may participate together in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties, thereby allowing these companies to: (i) participate in larger properties and programs; (ii) acquire an interest in a greater number of properties and programs; and (iii) reduce their financial exposure to any one property or program. A particular company may assign, at its cost, all or a portion of its interests in a particular program to another affiliated company due to the financial position of the company making the assignment. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, it is expected that the directors and officers of the Company will primarily consider the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

12.15 Third Party Reliance

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

12.16 Absolute Assurance on Financial Statements

The Company's prepares its financial reports in accordance with accounting policies and methods prescribed by International Financial Reporting Standards. In the preparation of financial reports, management may need to rely upon assumptions, make estimates or use their best judgment in determining the financial condition of the Company. Significant accounting policies and practices are described in more detail in the notes to the Company's interim financial statements for the period ended February 28, 2013. In order to have a reasonable level of assurance that financial transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use and transactions are properly recorded and reported, the Company has implemented and continues to analyze its internal control systems for financial reporting. Although the Company believes its financial reporting and financial statements are prepared with reasonable safeguards to ensure reliability, it cannot provide absolute assurance in that regard.

12.17 General Economic Conditions

The unprecedented events in global financial markets during the last few years have had a profound effect on the global economy. Many industries, including the gold and silver mining industry, are affected by these market conditions. Some of the key effects of the current financial market turmoil include contraction in credit markets resulting in a widening of credit risk, devaluations and high volatility in global equity, commodity, foreign exchange and precious metal markets, and a lack of market liquidity. A continued or worsened slowdown in the financial markets or other economic conditions, including but not limited to, consumer spending, employment rates, business conditions, inflation, fuel and energy costs, consumer debt levels, lack of available credit, the state of the financial markets, interest rates, and tax rates may adversely affect the Company's growth and profitability.

12.18 Substantial Volatility of Share Price

In recent years, the securities markets in the United States and Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the securities of many mineral exploration companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. The price of the Company's common shares is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in mineral prices or in the Company's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its quarterly financial reports.

12.19 Potential dilution of present and prospective shareholdings

In order to finance future operations and development efforts, the Company may raise funds through the issue of common shares or the issue of securities convertible into common shares. The Company cannot predict the size of future issues of common shares or the issue of securities convertible into common shares or the effect, if any, that future issues and sales of the Company's common shares will have on the market price of its common shares. Any transaction involving the issue of shares, or securities convertible into shares, could result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective holders of shares.

13. Critical Accounting Estimates

13.1 Summary

A detailed description of the significant accounting policies which were used by the Company for the preparation of the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended February 28, 2013 and February 29, 2012 is included in note 2 to those financial statements. The Company considers the following policies to be most critical in understanding the estimates and judgements included in its financial results:

13.2 Carrying value of mineral property interests

Mineral property interests are recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses. All direct costs related to the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties are capitalized until the properties to which they relate are ready for their intended use, sold, abandoned or management has determined there to be impairment. On the commencement of commercial production, net capitalized costs are charged to operations on a unit-of-production basis, by property, using estimated proven and probable recoverable reserves as the depletion base.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for properties in the exploration stage, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and noncompliance with regulatory requirements.

The amounts shown for mineral property interests and related costs represent acquisition, holding and exploration costs and the recoverability of these amounts is dependent upon the confirmation of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to successfully complete their development and to meet the requirements, from time to time, of lenders who are providing this financing and upon future profitable production.

13.3 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts and other disclosures in these financial statements. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Critical estimates used in the preparation of these financial statements include, among others, the recoverability of amounts receivable and carrying values of property and equipment, the fair value of options and warrants issued, the fair value of reclamation obligations. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments. Critical accounting judgments include the expected economic lives of and the estimated future operating results and net cash flows from property and equipment.

13.4 Share-based compensation

The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for options granted under its share purchase option plan. Options granted to directors, officers and employees are measured at fair value, which is charged to operations over the applicable vesting period, with an offsetting credit to share option reserves. Options granted to non-employees are measured at fair value of goods and services received, which is charged to operations at the date the options are fully vested, with an offsetting credit to share option reserves. The cumulative expense is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Consideration received upon exercise of share purchase options, along with the related amount previously recorded in the share option reserve, is credited to share capital. Cash received on the exercise of share options is recorded in share capital and the related compensation included in share option reserves is transferred to share capital to recognize the total consideration for the shares issued.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the fair value of stock options granted. This model is subject to various assumptions. The assumptions the Company makes will likely change from time to time. At the time the fair value is determined; the methodology the Company uses is based on historical information, as well as anticipated future events.

14. Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

15. Additional Information

Additional information, including quarterly and annual consolidated financial statements, annual information forms, news releases and other disclosure documents may be found by accessing

the Canadian System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) website at www.sedar.com. The Company's website is located at www.amantaresources.com.

On Behalf of the Board,
AMANTA RESOURCES LTD.

"Gerald D. Wright"
Gerald D. Wright,
President