

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of Asante Gold Corporation, ("Asante" or the "Company" or the "Issuer") provides an analysis of the Company's performance and financial condition for the year ended January 31, 2017. It is prepared as at May 29, 2017 and was approved by the Board of Directors on that date.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2017 including the related note disclosures. The Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All dollar figures included therein and in the following discussion and analysis are quoted in the presentation currency of Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or the Company's website at www.asantegold.com

This MD&A may contain forward-looking statements that are based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections regarding its business and the economic environment in which it operates. These statements speak only as of the date on which they are made, are not guarantees of future performance, and involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to control or predict. Examples of some of the specific risks associated with the operations of the Company are set out below. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements and readers should not place undue reliance on such statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following information should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2017 and related notes thereto. The audited annual consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. All currency amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Principal Business and Corporate History

Asante Gold Corporation is a mineral exploration company primarily involved in the acquisition and assessment of mineral properties in the Republic of Ghana. The Company's objective is to undertake mineral exploration on properties assessed to be of merit and to define mineral resources. Precious metals are targeted with a focus on gold and gold royalties. On May 28, 2015 the Company obtained a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange and commenced trading under the symbol "ASE".

The Company entered into a Purchase Agreement with Goknet Mining Company Limited ("Goknet"), a Company with a common director, of Accra, Ghana, on June 15, 2011 to acquire the Fahiakoba Concession, in the Ashanti and Central Regions in the Republic of Ghana. The Company acquired a 100% interest in the Fahiakoba Concession by paying Goknet the sum of US\$51,976 (C\$50,630) and by agreeing to expend US\$1,000,000 over a five year period, which commitment has been met in full. The Company also granted Goknet a 3% net smelter return royalty on production from the Fahiakoba Concession. The Company has applied to have the concession title transferred to ASG Mining Ltd., the Company's 100% owned Ghana subsidiary.

The Company entered into a definitive Option Agreement between the Company, Goknet Mining Company Limited ("Goknet"), Kubi Gold (Barbados) Limited ("Kubi") and Asante Gold Corporation (GH) Limited effective February 28, 2015, to earn a 50% interest in the Kubi Gold Project with the right to increase such interest to 75% and ultimately 100% upon completion of certain conditions.

On August 9, 2016 the Company announced that it has reached agreement with Goknet to close the acquisition of the Kubi Mining Lease, subject to receipt of governmental approvals, by issuing seven million shares and reserving for future delivery to Goknet a total of 8,000 ounces of gold, and thereafter reserving for Goknet a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty (the "Kubi NSR"). Royal Gold Inc. of Denver holds a 3% Net Proceeds of Production royalty, and the Ghana Government a statutory 10% free carry equity and 5% NSR royalty interest. Asante plans to further explore and if warranted develop Kubi as a custom milling and direct shipping underground operation. Goknet and the Company are related by one common director. The acquisition was negotiated by a Special Committee of the Directors of Asante.

In addition the Company will acquire Goknet's interests in eight prospecting licences: two totaling 38 sq km adjoining to the west of the Kubi Mining Lease, and six contiguous licences (the "Ashanti II concessions) totaling ~270 sq km located on the Asankrangwa Gold Belt 15 km to the south west and along the strike of the Asanko mine. To purchase the licences the Company will issue up to a maximum of three million treasury shares, pro rata on a license by license basis if as and when title is registered in the name of the Company. Goknet will retain a 2% Net Smelter Return royalty on each license. Disinterested shareholder approval for this and the Kubi Mining Lease transaction was obtained at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on December 28, 2016.

On October 17, 2016, the Company announced that it entered into an agreement with BXC Company (Ghana) Limited ("BXC") to form the Kubi Gold JV, a 50:50 joint venture to develop the Kubi Mining Leases in Ghana towards production. On May 12, 2017 the Company announced that due to delays in closing, the parties had agreed to allow the agreement to expire. The Company is continuing to source funding to develop Kubi.

On September 8, 2016, the Company announced that it had entered into an agreement with Sikasante Mining Company Limited, a private Ghana corporation, to earn up to a 100% interest in their Keyhole

Gold Project in Ghana. The Company has agreed to issue to Sikasante 250,000 shares in its capital stock on final issuance of the Ayiem license to Sikasante and receipt by Sikasante of all necessary permits required to commence a drilling program (done), and to complete \$500,000 in work over the next four years in order to earn 50%. The Company may earn an additional 50% interest by reserving for Sikasante a 2% net smelter returns royalty (the "Sika NSR Royalty"), and on the assignment of the Sikasante licenses to the Company (subject to the consent of the Minister of Lands and Natural Resources) a final payment of 1 million shares in the capital stock of the Company. Sikasante and the Company are related by one common director. All negotiations and final terms of agreement have been approved by a Special Committee of the Directors of the Company.

On August 10, 2015 the Company announced that it has entered into an Option and Sale Agreement with Perseus Mining (Ghana) Limited ("Perseus") to acquire up to a 100% interest in their Betenase Permit in Ghana. The permit adjoins to the east of the Kubi Gold Mining Lease.

The Company may exercise the option to earn 100% interest in Betenase (subject to 10% reserved for the Government of Ghana, and 1% underlying NSR royalties) by completing US\$1million in exploration within four years and by paying US\$1million to Perseus. In the event the option is fully exercised it will also be subject to and included in the area of influence of the definitive Kubi Option Agreement between the Company and Goknet Mining Company announced March 3, 2015.

Investors are cautioned that final acquisition of Fahiakoba, the Kubi Mining Lease, the Ashanti II concessions and the Betenase and Keyhole options are dependent on additional financing, governmental renewals, approvals and consents, which though expected, may or may not be ultimately completed or obtained.

Key Activities

The Company is currently focused on sourcing financing to further develop the Kubi Mining Lease and move Kubi towards production, and on aggressive exploration at Keyhole and its other Ghanaian holdings.

The Company is continuing to evaluate potential toll milling opportunities in Ghana, as well as sourcing additional management and production expertise.

Capital stock and financing

On February 18, 2016 the Company closed a private placement of 533,000 shares at a price of \$0.10 per share and raised \$53,300.

On March 3, 2016 the Company issued 10,967,000 shares which were valued at \$0.05 per common share in settlement of debt totalling CAD\$854,019 and US\$180,275.

On April 28, 2016 the Company issued 1,000,000 units and on May 9, 2016 a further 600,000 units all at a price of \$0.10 per unit. Each unit comprises one common share and one transferable share purchase warrant, exercisable for a period of two years at a price of \$0.25 per share.

On October 20, 2016, pursuant to the initial closing of a private placement, the Company issued 2,125,311 units at a price of \$0.18. Each unit comprises one common share and one half warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable at a price of \$0.25 until October 20, 2018. In connection with the placement, the Company paid broker fees of \$17,670 and issued 98,166 broker warrants exercisable at \$0.25 until October 20, 2018.

On January 16, 2017, pursuant to the second tranche of the above noted private placement, the Company issued 930,277 units at a price of \$0.18. Each unit comprises one common share and one half warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable at a price of \$0.25 until January 16, 2019. In connection with the

placement, the Company paid broker fees of \$5,249 and issued 32,160 broker warrants exercisable at \$0.25 until January 16, 2019.

On February 17, 2017, pursuant to the third and final tranche of the above noted private placement, the Company issued 3,888,889 units at a price of \$0.18. Each unit comprises one common share and one half warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable at a price of \$0.25 until February 17, 2019.

On May 15, 2017 the Company announced its intention to complete a private placement of up to 5,000,000 units of the Company at \$0.10 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$500,000. Each Unit will consist of one common share of the Company and one full transferrable Common Share purchase warrant. Each Warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one additional Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.15 for twelve months from the closing date of the private placement.

Overall performance

The Company has no operational revenue, and exploration activity is subject to the availability of funds raised through financings. Global financial and commodity markets have been volatile, and the Company is thus impacted by these generic industry factors which are beyond its control. The Company anticipates obtaining additional financing in the future primarily through further debt and equity financing.

The Company has completed its initial exploration program on the Fahiakoba Concession, consisting of 4,987.5 metres of diamond drilling, ground VLF-EM geophysics and 1,200 auger drill holes. Results are considered sufficiently encouraging that further work is planned. Commencement is subject to the raising of additional capital, which management is actively engaged in addressing.

The Company has also completed a program of ground geophysics at Betenase, covering the strong gold in soil anomaly previously outlined by Perseus Mining (Ghana) Limited, and has completed four diamond drill holes for a total of 562 metres. Significant results to 4m @ 3.14 g/t gold and widespread alteration and quartz veining were noted in the drilling. Further ground geophysics IP and a Phase II drilling program has been planned, subject to availability of funding.

Preliminary exploration has also been completed on the Keyhole Option from Sikasante Mining Company Limited. On April 14, 2017 the Company announced the completion of a maiden 1,151 metre drill program in 12 holes, following up on ground geophysical survey results. Drillhole MEM17-001B was spotted to test directly under the old MEM shaft area and intersected 13.12g/t gold over 3.0m at a down hole depth of 139m. The intersection was vertically ~120m below the MEM shaft in a graphitic shear zone hosted in meta-greywacke/argillite, with quartz-sulfide mineralization and with minor visible gold noted. Drillhole MEM17-002 was drilled 85m to the southwest of the MEM shaft, and intersected two shear zones grading 3.43g/t over 3.0m and 3.46g/t over 1.5m at down hole depths of 64.5 and 75.0m respectively. Drillhole MEM17-010B tested the structure 60m to the northeast of the MEM shaft intersecting a narrow shear zone that graded 2.0g/t gold over 0.3m. Two of the five drillholes were lost in bad ground and abandoned.

In addition, twenty five surface grab/channel samples over ~1.0m widths were taken in recently exposed saprolite in an area ~120m to the northeast of the MEM showing, with the best section grading 1.89g/t over 3m.

Additional exploration consisting of detail ground geophysics in the MEM shaft area to further outline the auriferous shear and sub-parallel target shears, and a limited trenching program, is underway.

Selected Quarterly Information

The following table summarizes quarterly results for the current and 8 preceding quarters. The information contained in this table should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements.

Summary of quarterly results

Period ending:	Revenue \$	Net loss for the period \$	Currency translation adjustment \$	Comprehensive Income/(Loss) \$	Net loss per share
January 31, 2017	Nil	151,368	4,904	156,272	\$ -
October 31, 2016	Nil	(300,855)	(15,117)	(315,972)	\$ 0.01
July 31, 2016	Nil	(556,717)	113,534	(443,183)	\$ 0.01
April 30, 2016	Nil	(189,923)	(325,470)	(515,393)	\$ -
January 31, 2016	Nil	(263,600)	160,224	(103,376)	\$ 0.01
October 31, 2015	Nil	(181,034)	26,611	(154,423)	\$ 0.01
July 31, 2015	Nil	(236,847)	210,098	(26,749)	\$ 0.01
April 30, 2015	Nil	(171,382)	(118,413)	(289,795)	\$ 0.01

Results of Operations

The Company's net operating loss for the year ended January 31, 2017 was \$896,127 (2016: \$852,863).

A gain was recognised upon the issuance of shares with a Fair Market Value of \$548,350 in settlement of debt totalling CAD\$854,019 and USD\$180,275. Non-cash share-based payments arising from the granting of stock options increased largely due to appointments to the board, and management and consulting fees reflect the appointment of a VP Operations who held office for the full period compared to a part-year in the comparative period. Shareholder communications costs reflect an investment as the Company moved forward on sourcing funding for its Kubi project.

The Company capitalizes all mineral property acquisition and exploration costs until the properties to which the costs are related are placed into production, sold or abandoned. The decision to abandon a property is largely determined by exploration results and the amount and timing of the Company's write-offs of capitalized mineral property costs will vary in a fiscal period from one year to the next and typically cannot be predicted in advance.

During the year ended January 31, 2017, mineral property acquisition and exploration costs totalling \$250,416 (2016:\$439,919), exclusive of Currency Translation Adjustments, were capitalized to mineral properties. Expenditures are detailed in the exploration expenditure table which is presented on page 7.

The table below presents the key expenditure items for the year ended January 31, 2017 and comparative years. (Note references refer to the Financial Statements for the year ended January 31, 2017).

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the year ended January 31, 2017

	Year ended		
	January 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Expenses			
Advertising, trade shows and promotions	\$ 69,755	\$ 61,174	\$ 11,821
Amortization	878	951	1,263
Directors' fees (Note 11)	52,077	46,818	43,618
Foreign exchange loss	22,134	1,728	352
Gain on settlement of debt (Note 7)	(548,350)	-	-
General office	97,015	81,506	73,472
Loss on disposal of assets	-	-	25,089
Management and consulting fees (Note 11)	422,728	251,912	182,500
Professional services (Note 11)	200,067	237,578	173,894
Share-based payments (Note 8)	304,058	18,854	55,870
Shareholder communications (Note 11)	213,698	95,975	106,309
Transfer agent and regulatory fees	15,265	25,289	16,803
Travel	46,802	31,078	20,479
Net loss for the year	896,127	852,863	711,470
Currency translation adjustment	222,149	(278,520)	(318,512)
Total comprehensive loss/(income) for the year	\$ 1,118,276	\$ 574,343	\$ 392,958
Loss per common share, basic and diluted (Note 14)	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.03

Dividends

There are no restrictions that could prevent the Issuer from paying dividends on its Common Shares. The Issuer has not paid any dividends on its Common Shares and it is not contemplated that the Issuer will pay any dividends in the immediate or foreseeable future. All available cash will be used to finance operations and explore mineral properties, until a revenue stream is generated.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At January 31, 2017, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$1,212,862.

On March 3, 2016, liabilities of CAD\$854,019 and USD\$180,275 were settled through the issuance of shares for debt. In addition, long-term debt agreements were concluded which deferred the maturity date of various amounts in accounts payable, accrued liabilities and amounts due to related parties until May 19, 2018, comprising a total of \$1,373,088 as at January 31, 2017. The amounts are non-interest bearing and are unsecured. In addition key management and directors have deferred cash compensation until the liquidity position improves.

Expenditure obligations in terms of the acquisition of its interest in the Fahiakoba Concession have been met in full by the Company.

At present, the Company's operations do not generate cash flow and its financial success is dependent on management's ability to discover and develop economically viable mineral deposits. The mineral exploration process can take many years and is subject to many factors that are beyond the Company's control.

In order to finance the Company's exploration programs and to cover general and administrative expenses, the Company raises money through shareholder loans and equity issues. In addition the Company continues to source funding for the development of the Kubi Gold Project as discussed in the "Principal Business" section on page 2 above.

Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, including the gold price, the general health of the resource market, the climate for mineral exploration investment, the Company's track record, and the experience and calibre of its management. Actual funding requirements may vary from those planned due to a number of factors, including the progress of exploration activities. Management believes it will be able to raise equity capital as required in the long term, but recognizes there will be risks involved that may be beyond their control.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Exploration Expenditures

Exploration expenditures from January 31, 2015 to January 31, 2017 were as follows:

	Property:				
	Fahiakoba	Betanase	Keyhole	Kubi	Total
Balance at January 31, 2015	\$ 3,312,457	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,312,457
Drilling	-	161,569	-	-	161,569
Assaying, testing and analysis	-	11,546	-	-	11,546
Geology and geophysics	36,706	50,432	-	-	87,138
Field expenses	27,164	39,717	-	-	66,881
General and administrative (Note 11)	87,905	24,880	-	-	112,785
Currency translation adjustment	347,003	6,445	-	-	353,448
Balance at January 31, 2016	3,811,235	294,589	-	-	4,105,824
Assaying, testing and analysis	-	-	1,068	-	1,068
Geology and geophysics	29,522	6,267	14,840	-	50,629
Field expenses	14,209	3,272	11,637	-	29,118
General and administrative (Note 11)	71,780	11,005	43,263	43,553	169,601
Currency translation adjustment	(211,592)	(67,676)	(1,535)	-	(280,803)
Balance at January 31, 2017	\$ 3,715,154	\$ 247,457	\$ 69,273	\$ 43,553	\$ 4,075,437

Outstanding Securities Data

As at May 29, 2017 there are 43,245,477 Common Shares issued and outstanding. There are 325,000 warrants exercisable at \$0.30 until January 5, 2018, 1,600,000 warrants exercisable until May 9, 2018 at \$0.25, and 1,160,821 warrants exercisable at \$0.25 until October 20, 2018, 497,299 warrants exercisable at \$0.25 until January 16, 2019, and 1,944,445 warrants at \$0.25 until February 17, 2019. There are also a total of 4,110,000 incentive options granted to directors, officers and consultants of the Company as follows:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance	Vested and Exercisable
4/11/2014	4/11/2019	\$ 0.15	200,000	200,000
5/15/2014	5/15/2019	\$ 0.15	350,000	350,000
7/2/2015	7/2/2020	\$ 0.15	220,000	220,000
5/6/2016	5/6/2021	\$ 0.17	1,040,000	1,040,000
5/6/2016	5/6/2018	\$ 0.17	300,000	300,000
7/4/2016	7/4/2021	\$ 0.20	1,000,000	1,000,000
3/7/2017	3/7/2022	\$ 0.15	200,000	200,000
5/12/2017	5/12/2022	\$ 0.15	800,000	800,000
Balance as at May 29, 2017			4,110,000	4,110,000

Transactions with Related Parties

Related Party transactions include transactions with key management personnel and their related parties who hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of those entities.

For the year ended January 31, 2017 the following transactions occurred:

	January 31,	
	2017	2016
Management and consulting fees paid or payable to MIA Investments Ltd, a company controlled by an officer and director, D MacQuarrie	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000
Shareholder Communications paid or payable for JNS Capital, a company controlled by a former director of the company, J. Sandhu	-	37,500
Professional services paid or payable to 1765271 Ontario Inc., a company controlled by an officer of the Company, P Gibbs	90,000	90,000
Management and consulting fees paid or payable to Bashir Ahmed, an officer and director	91,047	41,911
	\$ 361,047	\$ 349,411

	January 31,	
	2017	2016
Directors fees:		
F. Riedl-Riedenstein	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000
A. Heath	12,000	12,000
N. Goodman	7,000	-
H. K. Arhin (ASG Mining Limited - Ghana)	15,808	16,766
R. Bourke (Asante Gold Corporation GH Limited - Barbados)	2,635	3,026
R. Holford (Asante Gold Corporation GH Limited - Barbados)	2,634	3,026
	\$ 52,077	\$ 46,818

Executive management and directors have deferred cash compensation until the working capital position is improved, and accordingly amounts due to related parties including key management and directors have increased. As at January 31, 2017 a total of \$1,878,392 was owed to related parties, including working capital loans and advances.

Significant Accounting Policies

Significant accounting policies are detailed in the notes to the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2017, which are available on www.sedar.com and on the Company's website.

Changes in accounting policies including initial adoption

- **New standards adopted in the current period:**

The following standard is effective and has been adopted by the Company on February 1, 2016. The adoption of this standard has had no material impact on the consolidated financial standards.

IFRS 11 - "Joint Arrangements"

- **Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Not Yet Effective**

The International Accounting Standards Board has issued new and amended standards and interpretations which have not yet been adopted by the Company. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of these standards and amendments and does not anticipate early adoption. The following is a brief summary of the new and amended standards and interpretations:

IFRS 9 - 'Financial Instruments'

This standard introduces new classification and measurement models for financial assets, using a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value. To be classified and measured at amortized cost, assets must satisfy the business model test for managing the financial assets and have certain contractual cash flow characteristics. All other financial instrument assets are to be classified and measured at fair value. This standard allows an irrevocable election on initial recognition to present gains and losses on equity instruments (that are not held-for-trading) in other comprehensive income, with dividends as a return on these investments being recognized in profit or loss. In addition, those equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income would no longer have to apply any impairment requirements nor would there be any 'recycling' of gains or losses through profit or loss on disposal. The accounting for financial liabilities continues to be classified and measured in accordance with

IAS 39, with one exception, being that the portion of a change of fair value relating to the entity's own credit risk is to be presented in other comprehensive income unless it would create an accounting mismatch. This standard is effective for interim periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 16 - 'Leases'

This new standard brings most leases on-balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. The application of this standard is effective for interim periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is exposed to a variety of risk factors, of which the most significant are outlined in the section 'Financial Risk Management' below.

Financial Risk Management

The Issuer is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Issuer if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Issuer's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets, including cash and receivables. The Issuer limits the exposure to credit risk by only investing its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions in business and saving accounts, guaranteed investment certificates, and in government treasury bills which are available on demand by the Issuer.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Issuer will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. The Issuer ensures, as far as reasonably possible, it will have sufficient capital or access to debt in order to meet short to medium term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Issuer's holdings of cash and cash equivalents. The liquidity risk at this time is high due to the working capital deficiency and the current investment climate related to the still weak gold price effect on junior mining companies. The Company intends to raise funds from external sources through joint ventures, equity and debt.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Issuer is exposed to financial risk arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. At January 31, 2017, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies:

	US Dollars	Ghana Cedis
Liabilities	\$ 792,208	¢ 98,394
CAD foreign exchange rate	1.3030	0.2631
CAD equivalent	\$ 1,032,247	\$ 25,887

A 10% increase in the Canadian (CAD) dollar against the foreign currency at January 31, 2017 would result in an increase (decrease) to net income of \$105,833, assuming that all other variables remain constant.

The Company is also exposed to foreign currency risk because the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are denominated in United States dollars. A 10% increase in the CAD dollar against the United States dollar at January 31, 2017 would result in a decrease to other comprehensive income of approximately \$407,000 arising from the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

Interest rate risk

The Issuer is subject to interest rate risk with respect to its investments in cash. The Issuer's policy is to invest cash at fixed rates of interest and cash reserves are to be maintained in cash and cash equivalents in order to maintain liquidity, while achieving a satisfactory return for shareholders. Fluctuations in interest rates when the cash and cash equivalents mature impact interest income earned. The Issuer is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Commodity Price Risk

While the value of the Issuer's mineral resource properties is indirectly related to the price of gold, the Issuer currently does not have any operating mines and hence does not have any hedging or other commodity based risks in respect of its operational activities.

Gold prices have historically fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Issuer's control, including, but not limited to, industrial and retail demand, central bank financial policies, forward sales by producers and speculators, levels of worldwide production, short-term changes in supply and demand because of speculative hedging activities, and certain other factors related specifically to gold.

Capital Management

The Issuer's intended policy is to maintain a strong capital base and deal flow so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Given the poor junior company equity markets over the last few years, the Company decided to rely on debt financing rather than equity in order to minimize share dilution. The capital structure of the Issuer consists of cash and equity, comprising of issued common shares, share based payment reserve, accumulated and other comprehensive income (loss) and deficit.

There were no changes in the Issuer's approach to capital management during the quarter. The Issuer is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Fair Value

The fair value of the Issuer's financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amount. Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 - Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured, based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired, as presented below. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis.

Asset	Classification	Subsequent Measurement
Cash	FVTPL	FVTPL
Receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost