

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

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This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") provides a discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of Khan Resources Inc. (the "Company" or "Khan") for the three and six months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, and is intended to be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three and six months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 and the related notes thereto. The interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian dollars.

The date of this MD&A is May 3, 2012.

Auditor Involvement

The auditor of Khan has not performed a review of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011.

Highlights – Second Quarter, 2012

- The Company's interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and in Canadian dollars. Comparative statements, previously prepared in US dollars under Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), have been adjusted for changes in the functional and reporting currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries and other IFRS adjustments.
- The net loss for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 was \$1,259,000 or \$0.02 per share compared to a net loss of \$1,222,000 or \$0.02 per share for the same period in 2011.
- In respect of the \$200 million International Arbitration action against the Government of Mongolia, a hearing on jurisdictional matters will be held May 14 to May 16, 2012. As a result, activity levels were high in the second quarter preparing and submitting briefs in advance of the actual hearing. Submissions were made to the Tribunal on February 3, 2012 and on April 23, 2012. The Company remains confident of a favourable outcome to the arbitration action. (See International Arbitration below).
- In respect of the \$300 million lawsuit against Atomredmetzoloto JSC ("ARMZ"), the Company announced on March 12, 2012 that it had received the decision of Justice O'Marra of the Superior Court of Justice of Ontario allowing an appeal by ARMZ of the previous decision of the Superior Court which had validated service of a statement of claim in respect of Khan's lawsuit against ARMZ. On April 20, 2012, Khan announced that it has filed an appeal with the Court of Appeal for Ontario in relation to the March decision of the Superior Court. (See ARMZ below).
- On April 12, 2012, the Company announced that it had received a notice from the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") that the TSX has decided to delist the Company's securities effective at the close of market on May 11, 2011. The Company's common shares have been conditionally approved for trading on the Canadian National Stock Exchange ("CNSX") and the Company is in the process of completing the listing procedures for the CNSX.
- On April 19, 2012, the Company announced the closing of a non-brokered private placement financing resulting in the issuance of 13,600,000 common shares at a price of \$0.17 per common share for gross proceeds of \$2,312,000. The Company plans to use the proceeds of the offering to advance the International Arbitration case against the Government of Mongolia and for general corporate purposes.

Company Profile

Khan is a Canadian-based company that, along with its predecessors, has held interests for the last 15 years in certain uranium properties that are located in the Dornod district of northeastern Mongolia. These uranium properties are known as the Dornod Uranium Project and currently consist of a 58% interest in the "Main Dornod Property" (defined below) and a 100% interest in the "Additional Dornod Property" (defined below). The Company has been affected by other developments in Mongolia that impact its properties and assets and its interests therein, including the refusal of the Mongolian Nuclear Energy Agency ("NEA") to reissue its mining and exploration licenses. See Significant Developments below for further details.

The Main Dornod Property consists of an open pit mine and approximately two-thirds of an underground deposit. The mining license in respect of the Main Dornod Property is registered in the name of Central Asian Uranium Company LLC ("CAUC"), a Mongolian company, in which the Company currently holds a 58% interest through its subsidiary CAUC Holding Company Limited ("CAUC Holding"). Other shareholders of CAUC, who each currently hold a 21% interest are MonAtom LLC ("MonAtom"), a Mongolian state owned company and JSC Priargunsky Industrial Mining and Chemical Union ("Priargunsky"), a Russian state-owned company. Khan operates the Main Dornod Property through a joint venture with MonAtom and Priargunsky. In January 2010, CAUC received a formal notice from the State Property Committee of Mongolia ("SPC") requiring CAUC to propose to its shareholders a resolution to approve an increase of the Mongolian state ownership in CAUC to 51%, which resolution was subsequently authorized and approved by MonAtom and CAUC Holding, and submitted to the SPC (see "Significant Developments - Mineral Licenses - Nuclear Energy Law" below for further details).

The Additional Dornod Property is contiguous to the Main Dornod Property and consists of approximately one third of the underground deposit. The exploration license in respect of the Additional Dornod Property is registered in the name of Khan Resources LLC ("KRL"), a Mongolian company in which the Company currently holds a 100% interest through subsidiaries. Although no formal notice has been received, the Company expects that the Additional Dornod Property will be subject to Mongolian State ownership of 51% as a result of the passage of the Nuclear Energy Law in 2009.

The Company also holds 15,523,330 common shares and 4,031,665 share purchase warrants of Macusani Yellowcake Inc., a Canadian TSX Venture Exchange listed company that holds uranium properties in the Macusani Plateau district of Peru. Further details concerning Khan's investment in Macusani are set out below under the section entitled Significant Developments – Macusani Yellowcake Inc.

Significant Developments

Mineral Licenses

On July 16, 2009, the Mongolian Parliament passed a new Nuclear Energy Law that, amongst many other things, effectively required that the Mongolian state be provided 51% ownership of the Dornod Uranium Project free of charge. In addition, all existing exploration and mining licenses, including those held by CAUC and KRL were required to be renewed and re-registered. Khan submitted the applications for the renewal and re-registration of the mining license and exploration license for the Dornod Uranium Project on November 10, 2009. The applications were in compliance with the requirements of the new legislation, including the requirement to state that the license holder accepted the ability of the Mongolian State to take an ownership interest in the license-holder.

In April 2010, the Company announced that it had received notices from the Nuclear Energy Agency ("NEA") stating that the mining license for the Main Dornod Property and the exploration license for the Additional

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

Dornod Property had been invalidated. Shortly thereafter, CAUC and KRL filed separate formal claims in the Capital City Administrative Court (the "Court") in Mongolia challenging the legal basis for the notices received from the NEA purporting to invalidate CAUC's mining license and KRL's exploration license. In July 2010, the Court ruled in favour of CAUC and declared that the previous decision by the NEA to invalidate CAUC's mining license was itself illegal and invalid. The NEA subsequently appealed this decision but the appeal was unsuccessful. In August 2010, the Court also ruled in favour of KRL and declared that the previous purported decision by the NEA to invalidate KRL's exploration license was itself illegal and invalid.

On November 12, 2010, the NEA published what it called an official notification in certain Mongolian newspapers stating that it did not intend to reissue the CAUC and KRL licenses. The notices broadly accused KRL and CAUC, amongst other things, of disrespecting state laws and legislation and failing to fulfill conditions and requirements set out by law. The newspaper notice did not constitute an official decision that, under Mongolian law must include the legal reasons for making such a decision pursuant to Mongolian law. To date, the NEA has not reissued the licenses.

The Company continues to believe that there exists no legal basis for the NEA to refuse to reinstate and re-register its licenses and that it has always acted in conformance with Mongolian laws.

International Arbitration

Following the failure of the NEA to reissue the Dornod licenses to CAUC and KRL, the Company announced on January 10, 2011 that it had formally commenced an international arbitration action against the Government of Mongolia for its expropriatory and unlawful treatment of Khan in relation to the Dornod Uranium Project. The claim seeks over US\$200 million in compensation for losses and damages.

The arbitration, which is brought by Khan and several of its subsidiaries, is governed by the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), and asserts claims under the Energy Charter Treaty, the Foreign Investment Law of Mongolia, and the Founding Agreement between Khan and the Mongolian Government. The claim was served on various officials of the Government of Mongolia on January 10, 2011.

The Tribunal that presides over the International Arbitration action was constituted on May 9, 2011 and consists of three well-known and highly respected international arbitrators: Mr. Yves Fortier of Canada (appointed by Khan); Mr. Bernard Hanotiau of Belgium (appointed by Mongolia) and Mr. David A.R. Williams of New Zealand (appointed as the presiding arbitrator by Messrs. Fortier and Hanotiau and with the consent of the parties). The arbitration is being administered by the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), and is seated in Paris, France.

The Tribunal has held two hearings to date, primarily on procedural and scheduling matters.

The next hearing will take place in Paris on May 14 to May 16, 2012 to address jurisdictional matters governing the arbitration. The Government of Mongolia filed documents stating its jurisdictional objections to the process on December 2, 2011. The Company filed its response to this document on February 3, 2012. The Government of Mongolia filed further responses on March 14, 2012 and by Khan on April 23, 2012. A decision by the Tribunal will be made on these jurisdictional matters by September 2012.

On the assumption that the Government of Mongolia's jurisdictional objections are denied, the merits and damages phase of the action will commence in October 2012. Submissions on the merits and damages of the case will be filed from December 2012 through September 2013 and a hearing on merits and damages is scheduled for November 11 through November 16, 2013. Although investor-state arbitration cases brought under international investment treaties and laws typically require substantial periods of time to complete, Khan believes that this action is proceeding on a reasonably timely basis.

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

The Company continues to believe it has a very strong case against the Government of Mongolia and intends to continue to press its case vigorously.

The Notice of Arbitration is posted on the Company's website.

ARMZ

On August 20, 2010, the Company announced that it and certain of its subsidiaries had filed a statement of claim against ARMZ and its affiliate Priargunsky, with the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. The claim has been brought by the Company and certain of its subsidiaries, and seeks damages from ARMZ and its affiliate in the total amount of 300,000,000 Canadian dollars, including equitable compensation resulting from their breach of fiduciary duties as one of Khan's joint venture partners and a shareholder of CAUC, general damages resulting from their unlawful interference with the plaintiffs' economic relations, general damages resulting from their deliberately causing damage to Khan's and its subsidiaries' rights, business reputation and property and aggravated, exemplary and punitive damages.

The statement of claim alleges, among other things, that the harmful conduct of ARMZ and its affiliates, namely in seeking to establish a joint venture with the Government of Mongolia over the Dornod uranium region without regard to Khan's rights and interests, impugning the legitimacy of Khan's interests in Mongolia, interfering with its economic relations with MonAtom (Khan's other joint venture partner in CAUC and the Mongolian state-owned entity with which Khan sought to pursue a strategic transaction), and interfering with the competing and superior take-over bid by CNNC, all with the goal of eliminating Khan's interests in Mongolia, has caused Khan, its subsidiaries and its shareholders substantial damage. Subsequent to filing the statement of claim against ARMZ, various reports have circulated concerning the advancement of a proposed Dornod uranium joint venture between the Russian and Mongolian Governments to develop the Dornod region to the exclusion of Khan and its subsidiaries. These reports culminated in an announcement on December 14, 2010 that Russia and Mongolia signed an agreement in principle for the creation of a joint venture to develop the Dornod resource. According to ARMZ's press release on their website, the agreement was signed on December 14, 2010 by Rosatom Corp. (Russia's nuclear power company), ARMZ, Mongolia's state owned MonAtom and the NEA and approves the terms and conditions of the Dornod Uranium Joint Venture. In June 2011, Mongolian President Elbegdorj visited Moscow and reportedly signed a further agreement with Russia confirming each side's desire to consummate the Dornod Uranium Joint Venture.

The statement of claim against ARMZ and Priargunsky was filed with the Russian Department of Justice in October 2010 to be legally served in accordance with the applicable laws and protocols. The Russian Department of Justice informed the Company in February 2011 that it had refused to serve ARMZ and Priargunsky with the Company's statement of claim based on Article 13 of the Hague Convention. Article 13 states that service can be denied only if the State deems that compliance would infringe its sovereignty or security.

Following the refusal by the Russian Department of Justice to serve ARMZ and Priargunsky with the Company's statement of claim, the Company filed a motion with the Ontario Superior Court of Justice seeking an order dispensing with or substituting service of the statement of claim on ARMZ and Priargunsky. After a series of delay tactics by ARMZ, the motion was heard and on October 31, 2011, the Court released its decision on the matter and ruled in favour of Khan. ARMZ appealed the decision and the appeal was heard on January 24, 2012. On March 9, 2012, the Superior Court decided to allow the appeal and dismiss Khan's motion to validate, substitute or dispense with service. On April 19, the Company filed an appeal with the Court of Appeal of Ontario in relation to the March 9 decision. In the appeal, Khan seeks to, among other things, restore the prior order of the Superior Court of Justice that validated service of the Statement of Claim on ARMZ.

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

The original Statement of Claim against ARMZ and the Notice of Appeal to the Appeal Court are posted on the Company's website.

Khan also understands that major shareholders of the Company have initiated a suit in the Ontario Courts against ARMZ for inadequate disclosure of information during ARMZ's hostile take-over bid for Khan initiated in December 2009. The suit by the major shareholders is following similar due process as was followed by Khan in its suit against ARMZ.

Macusani Yellowcake Inc.

From November, 2009, through March, 2011, the Company, through a combination of private placements and prospectus offerings, has purchased 15,523,330 common shares of Macusani Yellowcake Inc., 2,540,000 unlisted share purchase warrants with an exercise price of \$0.35 per warrant and 1,494,665 listed share purchase warrants with an exercise price of \$0.85 per warrant. The Company's cost basis for its purchases aggregates to \$4.3 million.

On March 31, 2012, the closing share price for Macusani was \$0.135 per share. The value for Macusani listed share purchase warrants with an exercise price of \$0.85 is estimated to be \$0.001 per warrant while the value for the unlisted share purchase warrants with an exercise price of \$0.35 is estimated to be \$0.01. As of March 31, 2012, the estimated market value for the Company's Macusani holdings totalled \$2.13 million (\$2,096,000 for Macusani common shares and \$34,000 for Macusani share purchase warrants). An unrealized loss on the investment in common shares of \$78,000 was recorded in the statement of comprehensive loss for the six months ended March 31, 2012. An unrealized loss of \$57,000 on share purchase warrants was recorded in the statement of operation and deficit for the six months ended March 31, 2012.

As of the date of this MD&A, the market value of the Company's investment in Macusani was estimated to be \$3.7 million.

On April 13, 2012, Macusani announced the completion of a merger with Southern Andes Energy Inc. and the issuance of 59.3 million additional Macusani shares. As a result, Khan's interest in Macusani has reduced from 14.4% to 9.2%.

Uranium Prices

From mid-2010 to March 2011, the spot price for U₃O₈ appreciated dramatically from US\$40 per lb. to almost US\$75 per lb. However, the Tohoku earthquake and subsequent tsunami in Japan on March 11, 2011 caused extensive damage to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear station and resulted in reassessments of nuclear programs in many parts of the world. Spot uranium prices fell subsequent to that event and now appear to have stabilized at a level just above US\$50.00 per lb. The company expects the uranium price will recover over the medium term as a majority of countries recommit to and continue with their nuclear build programs.

Overall Performance

Financial

Total assets of the Company at March 31, 2012 were \$21,810,000 compared with \$24,996,000 at September 30, 2011. The net decrease of \$3,186,000 resulted from the decreases in current assets of \$2,065,000, investments of \$134,000, and capital assets of \$254,000 and mineral rights and properties of \$733,000. The decrease in current assets was due primarily to the cash used in operating and investing activities during the six months ended March 31, 2012. The decrease in investments was due to the decline in value of the

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

investment in shares of Macusani. The decrease in capital assets was due to amortization recorded during the quarter and a foreign currency translation adjustment due to the decline in value of the Mongolian Tugrik ("MNT"). The decrease in mineral interests was due to a foreign currency translation adjustment offset by the costs incurred on the Dornod Uranium Project.

With the adoption of IFRS, the Company's Mongolian subsidiaries changed their functional currency from the USD to the MNT. Such change resulted in a foreign exchange difference between the two accounting standards on non-monetary assets and liabilities. These assets were previously translated from MNT to USD by using historical rates (temporal method). However under IFRS, they are translated from MNT to CAD by using period end rates (current method). Under Canadian GAAP, exchange differences were recognized in net income whereas under IFRS exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. The change from the temporal to the current method might result in significant Currency Translation Adjustments ("CTA") variances from period to period in major assets of the Company such as Plant and Equipment and Mineral Properties recorded in the Mongolian subsidiaries.

The following table summarizes the components of net change to the Company's assets during the six months ended March 31, 2012:

	As at Sep. 30 2011	Effect of operation/ investment activities	Effect of Foreign Exchange change	As at Mar. 31, 2012
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,927	\$ (1,979)	\$ (37)	3,911
Accounts receivable	28	12	-	40
Prepaid expenses and other assets	115	(61)	-	54
Restricted cash	52	-	-	52
	<u>6,122</u>	<u>(2,028)</u>	<u>(37)</u>	<u>4,057</u>
Investments	2,264	(134)	-	2,130
Capital assets, net	3,588	(209)	(45)	3,334
Mineral rights and properties	13,022	24	(757)	12,289
	<u>\$ 24,996</u>	<u>(2,347)</u>	<u>(839)</u>	<u>21,810</u>

Three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, the Company recorded a net loss of \$1,259,000 or \$0.02 per share compared with a net loss of \$1,222,000, or \$0.02 per share in the comparable period of 2011. The increase in the net loss of \$37,000 was due to an increase in general corporate expense of \$448,000 related to a significant increase in legal expenses, a decrease in interest income of \$11,000 and a loss on investments of \$21,000, offset by a decreases in income tax expense of \$260,000, stock-based compensation expense of \$114,000, Mongolian operation expense of \$54,000, and amortization expense of \$11,000 and foreign exchange loss of \$3,000. In respect of general corporate expense, legal expenses increased from \$150,000 in

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

the second quarter of fiscal 2011 to \$711,000 in the second quarter of fiscal 2012. All other major items of corporate expense decreased due to sustained efforts to minimize corporate overhead other than legal. The Company recognized a reduction in the gain of available-for-sale investments during the second quarter. Accordingly, the provision for income tax was reduced by \$262,000.

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, the Company recorded a comprehensive loss of \$723,000 compared to the income statement loss \$1,259,000 for the same period. One element of the comprehensive loss was a CTA gain of \$536,000. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Company also recognized a comprehensive loss of \$2,692,000 compared to the income statement loss of \$1,222,000 for the same period. Elements of the comprehensive loss were an unrealized holding loss on available-for-sale securities of \$2,095,000 net of income tax recovery of \$262,000 and a CTA gain of \$363,000.

The change in the CTA gain of \$173,000 is due to the fluctuation in the value of the MNT against the Canadian dollar. With the transition to IFRS, Mongolian assets and liabilities that are denominated in the functional currency of MNT are translated into Canadian dollars at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet. The CTA for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 represents the difference in the CTA amounts as at the end of the current quarter and the end of the previous quarter. The table below summarises changes in the CTA over the three months ending March 31, 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011	Change from 2011 to 2012 <u>Increase (Decrease)</u>
CTA gain (loss) , end of current quarter	\$ (967)	\$ 756	\$ (1,723)
CTA gain (loss), end of previous quarter	(1,503)	393	(1,896)
Change in CTA over three months period	<u>536</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>173</u>

Six months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

During the six months ended March 31, 2012, the Company recorded a net loss of \$2,191,000 or \$0.04 per share compared with a net loss of \$1,522,000, or \$0.03 per share in the comparable period of 2011. The net increase in the loss of \$669,000 was partially due to the non-recurrence of an income tax recovery of \$241,000 related to the unrealized gain on the available-for-sale investments recorded in 2011. In the period ended March 31, 2012, the Company incurred a loss on available-for-sale investments. No income tax provision has been recognized because management has determined that it is not probable that it would be realized. Other factors which contributed to the net change are a decrease in interest income of \$22,000, an increase in general corporate expense of \$643,000 due to a significant increase in legal expenses, and a loss on investments of \$57,000. These cost increases have been offset by an increase in rental income of \$11,000 and decreases in stock-based compensation expense of \$91,000, Mongolian operation expense of \$166,000, amortization expense of \$23,000, and write-off assets of \$3,000 and foreign exchange loss of \$3,000.

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

During the six months ended March 31, 2012, the Company recognized a comprehensive loss of \$3,236,000 compared to the income statement loss \$2,191,000 for the same period. Elements of the comprehensive loss were an unrealized holding loss on available for sale securities of \$78,000 and a CTA loss of \$967,000. During the six months ended March 31, 2011, the Company recognized comprehensive income of \$922,000 compared to the income statement loss of \$1,522,000 for the same period. Elements of the comprehensive income were an unrealized holding gain on available-for-sale securities of \$1,929,000 net of income tax expense of \$241,000 and a CTA gain of \$756,000.

The change in CTA from a gain of \$756,000 in 2011 to a loss of \$967,000 in 2012 is due to the fluctuation in the value of the MNT against the Canadian dollar. With the transition to IFRS, Mongolian assets and liabilities that are denominated in the functional currency of MNT are translated into Canadian dollars at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet. In 2012 at the date of the balance sheet, the Canadian dollar was equivalent to 1,322 compared with 1,232 in 2011; that is a 9% decrease in value of the MNT against Canadian dollar.

During the six months ended March 31, 2012, cash decreased by \$2,016,000 compared with \$3,972,000 in the comparable period of 2011.

The net operating cash flow for the six-month period was \$1,954,000 in 2012 compared with \$1,498,000 in 2011. The increase of \$456,000 was primarily due to the decreases in interest income of \$22,000 and non-cash working capital balances related to operations of \$46,000 and an increase in general corporate expense of \$643,000 offset by an increase in rental revenue of \$11,000 and decreases in Mongolian operation expense of \$166,000 and realized foreign exchange losses of \$80,000.

The cash used in investing activities for the three-month period was \$25,000 in 2012 compared with \$2,556,000 in 2011, a decrease of \$2,531,000. In 2011 purchases of investments used cash of \$2,425,000 and there was no comparable amount in 2012. In 2012 mineral interests used cash of \$24,000 compared with \$131,000 in 2011. The decrease of \$107,000 resulted from the lower level of activity at the Dornod Uranium Project in 2012. In 2012, purchase of capital assets used cash of \$1,000 and there were no comparable amount in 2011.

In 2011, the cash provided by financing activities for the six-month period was \$62,000 and there was no comparable amount in 2012. In 2011, the exercise of stock options provided cash of \$62,000.

The effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash was a loss of \$37,000 in 2012 compared with a gain of \$20,000 in 2011. Cash balances are comprised of Canadian dollars; however, the Company does retain some cash in other currencies. The increase in foreign exchange loss on cash was due to the fluctuation in value of these currencies in terms of the Canadian dollar.

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

Results of Operations

Khan is a development stage company and expects to incur losses for the foreseeable future and may require additional funds to finance its activities.

Three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

Revenue

Total revenue has decreased during the three months ended March 31, 2012 from the comparable period in 2011 due to a decrease in interest income of \$11,000. The decrease in interest income was due to lower cash balances on hand.

Expenses

Total expenses increased by \$286,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2012 from the comparable period in 2011. The increase was due to the increases in general corporate expense of \$448,000 and loss on investments of \$21,000 offset by a decrease in Mongolian operations expense of \$54,000, stock based compensation of \$115,000, and amortization expense of \$11,000 and write-off of assets of \$3,000.

General corporate expense increased by \$448,000 in 2012 compared with 2011. The following table illustrates the major items included in general corporate expense:

	Three months ended March 31, 2012 \$000's	Three months ended March 31, 2011 \$000's
Accounting and audit	61	59
Investor relations	30	70
Insurance	32	34
Legal	711	150
Management remuneration	143	203
Office and travel	91	104
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,068	620
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Major factors responsible for the changes in general corporate expense were as follows:

- Investor relations expense decreased due to a lower level of activity;
- Legal expenses increased due to higher costs associated with International Arbitration;
- Management remuneration expense decreased due to a change from full-time to part-time basis for certain staff and a reduction of overall staff levels; and
- Office and travel costs decreased due to a lower level of activity and a focus on expense reduction.

Mongolian operations expense decreased by \$54,000 in 2012 compared with 2011 due to fewer staff and a lower level of activity.

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

Amortization expense decreased by \$11,000 in 2012 compared with 2011 as a number of assets became fully amortized in 2011.

Stock-based compensation expense decreased by \$114,000 in 2012 compared with 2011 due to the lower fair value of options granted. Fair value of options granted was lower in 2012 primarily because of lower exercise price of the options. On February 16, 2012, the exercise price of the options granted was \$0.20, while on February 16, 2011 the exercise price of the options granted was \$0.55.

The loss on investments during the three months ended March 31, 2012 was due to a decline in value of the Macusani warrants. There was no comparable amount in 2011.

Mineral interests

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, the deferred development costs, consisting mainly of camp operations and site maintenance incurred for the Dornod Uranium Project, were \$9,000. The following table sets out the change in deferred development costs:

	As at Dec. 31, 2011	Cost incurred during the three months ended Mar. 31, 2012	Effect of Foreign Exchange change	As at Mar. 31 2012
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Deferred Development Costs				
Dornod Uranium Project, Mongolia	11,396	9	407	11,812
	<u>\$ 11,396</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>11,812</u>

Six months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

Revenue

Total revenue has decreased during the six months ended March 31, 2012 from the comparable period in 2011 by \$11,000 due to the decrease in interest income of \$22,000 offset by the increase in rental income of \$11,000. The decrease in interest income was due to lower cash balances on hand. The Company has started subletting office space from January, 2011. As such, there was no rent revenue recorded in the first three months of the six-month comparable period of 2011.

Expenses

Total expenses increased by \$414,000 during the six months ended March 31, 2012 from the comparable period in 2011 was due to the increases in general corporate expense of \$643,000 and loss on investments of

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

\$57,000 offset by decrease in Mongolian operations expense of \$166,000, stock based compensation of \$90,000 amortization expense of \$23,000 and write-off of assets of \$3,000.

General corporate expense increased by \$643,000 in 2012 compared with 2011. The following table illustrates the major items included in general corporate expense:

	Six months ended March 31, 2012 \$000's	Six months ended March 31, 2011 \$000's
Accounting and audit	90	105
Investor relations	37	70
Insurance	63	71
Legal	1,133	256
Management remuneration	324	444
Office and travel	174	232
	1,821	1,178
	1,821	1,178

Major factors responsible for the changes in general corporate expense were as follows:

- Accounting and audit expense decreased due to lower audit fees and elimination of additional charges for IFRS transition recorded in 2011;
- Investor relations expense decreased due to a lower level of activity;
- Insurance expense decreased due to lower insurance rates;
- Legal expenses increased due to higher costs associated with International Arbitration;
- Management remuneration expense decreased due to a change from full-time to part-time basis for certain staff and a reduction of overall staff levels; and
- Office and travel costs decreased due to a lower level of activity and a focus on expense reduction.

Mongolian operations expense decreased by \$166,000 in 2012 compared with 2011 due to fewer staff and a lower level of activity.

Amortization expense decreased by \$23,000 in 2012 compared with 2011 as a number of assets became fully amortized in 2011.

Stock-based compensation expense decreased by \$91,000 in 2012 compared with 2011 due to the lower fair value of options granted. Fair value of options granted was lower in 2012 because of a lower exercise price of the options. On February 16, 2012, the exercise price of the options granted was \$0.20, while on February 16, 2011; the exercise price of the options granted was \$0.55.

The loss on investments during the three months ended March 31, 2012 was due to a decline in value of the Macusani warrants. There was no comparable amount in 2011.

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

Mineral interests

During the six months ended March 31, 2012, the deferred development costs, consisting mainly of camp operations and site maintenance incurred for the Dornod Uranium Project, were \$24,000. The following table sets out the change in deferred development costs:

	As at Sep. 30 2011	Cost incurred during the six months ended Mar. 31, 2012	Effect of Foreign Exchange change	As at Mar. 31 2012
Deferred Development Costs				
Dornod Uranium Project, Mongolia	12,521	24	(733)	11,812
	\$ 12,521	24	(733)	11,812

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets out the financial results for Khan's six most recently completed quarters. The results are expressed in thousands of dollars except per share amounts.

	Quarter ended March 31, 2012 \$000's	Quarter ended December 31, 2011 \$000's	Quarter ended September 30, 2011 \$000's	Quarter ended June 30, 2011 \$000's
Revenue	19	24	278	18
Expenses	(1,278)	(956)	(2,216)	(1,381)
Net income (loss)	(1,259)	(932)	(1,938)	(1,363)
Net income (loss) per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.03)

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

	Quarter ended March 31, 2011 \$000's	Quarter ended December 31, 2010 \$000's
Revenue	30	24
Expenses	(1,252)	(324)
Net income (loss)	<u>(1,222)</u>	<u>(300)</u>
Net income (loss) per share - basic and diluted	\$ <u>(0.02)</u>	\$ <u>(0.01)</u>

Over the past six quarters, variations in the quarterly loss have been caused by fluctuations in general corporate expense (primarily legal), Mongolian operation expense, stock-based compensation expense, foreign exchange gain or loss, other comprehensive income or loss and other expense items. General and corporate expense and Mongolian operation expenses vary according to the level of activity in the head office and Mongolian office. Stock-based compensation expense varies from quarter to quarter depending on the number of stock options granted, fair value of options granted and vested in the quarter. The foreign exchange gain or loss arises from the translation of amounts denominated in foreign currencies to Canadian dollars. Other comprehensive income or loss arises from the unrealized holding gains or losses on available-for-sale securities and from CTA on translation of Mongolian assets and liabilities from MNT to Canadian dollars at the balance sheet closing date.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at March 31, 2012, the Company had working capital of \$3,548,000 (September 30, 2011 - \$5,494,000) which was comprised of cash of \$3,911,000 (September 30, 2011 - \$5,927,000), accounts receivable in the amount of \$40,000 (September 30, 2011 - \$28,000), prepaid expenses and other assets in the amount of \$54,000 (September 30, 2011 - \$115,000), restricted cash in the amount of \$52,000 (September 30, 2011 - \$52,000) and current liabilities of \$509,000 (September 30, 2011 - \$628,000).

The Company earns no income from operations and any significant improvement in working capital results from the issuance of share capital. For the six months ended March 31, 2012, the operating activities of Khan used cash of \$1,954,000 (2011 - \$1,498,000), the investing activities, which consisted of the purchase of investments, capital assets and mineral interests used cash of \$25,000 (2011 - \$2,556,000), the financing activities provided cash of nil (2011 - \$62,000) and the foreign exchange loss on cash was \$37,000 (2011 - gain of \$20,000). The Company's last primary financing activity was on March 1, 2007, when the Company completed a public offering of 8,150,000 Common Shares, which were issued pursuant to a prospectus dated February 21, 2007. The Common Shares were issued at a price of \$3.70 each, for total proceeds of \$30,155,000.

Subsequent to March 31, 2012, the Company announced the closing of a non-brokered private placement financing resulting in the issuance of 13,600,000 common shares at a price of \$0.17 per common share for gross proceeds of \$2,312,000.

The Company believes that it has sufficient financial resources to pay its ongoing general corporate and Mongolian operations expenses and to meet its liabilities over the next year. This expectation is based on the forecast costs associated with maintaining the current operations.

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

The Company does not have any contractual obligations, including those in the nature of long-term debt, capital lease obligations, operating leases, purchase obligations or other long-term obligations other than a five-year lease for office space that commenced on March 1, 2006. The lease has been extended to August 2012. The expected rent for the remaining period is \$45,000.

Outstanding Share Data

The following table sets forth particulars of the fully diluted share capitalization of Khan as at as of the date of this MD&A:

Securities	Number of Common Shares
Issued and outstanding common shares	68,125,445
Shares issuable upon exercise of stock options	<u>4,878,334</u>
Total	<u><u>73,003,779</u></u>

Transactions with Related Parties

An officer of the Company is a partner in a firm that provides legal services to the Company. The Company paid an aggregate of \$54,000 for these legal services for the six months ended March 31, 2012. (March 31, 2011 - nil).

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

Critical Accounting Estimates

IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management uses its judgment and knowledge from past experience as a basis for estimates and other assumptions in connection with the preparation of the financial statements. Management's estimates and assumptions are evaluated and updated regularly. The actual results of the Company may materially differ if management were to use different estimates and assumptions. The following accounting estimates are what management currently considers being the most critical in the preparation of the Company's financial statements.

Mineral interests

The carrying values for development and exploration properties are the cost less any write down to recognize impairment. Management reviews properties when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying value of certain long-lived assets may not be recoverable. Impairment assessments are conducted at the level of cash-generating units (CGU), which is the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets. Management has assessed its CGUs as being an individual mine site (the Dornod properties in Mongolia). An impairment loss is recognized for any excess of carrying amount of the CGU over its recoverable amount, which is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For mineral rights and properties and processing facilities, the recoverable amount is estimated as the discounted future net cash flows expected to be derived from expected future production, metal prices, and net proceeds from the disposition of assets on retirement, less operating and capital costs. Impairment losses are recognized in the period they are incurred. Management based on estimated uranium

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

prices, operating costs, production volume, reclamation costs, capital expenditures and mineral reserves, estimates future cash flows. Each of these variables is subject to uncertainty and risk.

Impairment losses are reversed if the conditions that gave rise to the impairment are no longer present and it has been determined that the asset is no longer impaired as a result. This reversal is recognized in net income in the period the reversal occurs limited by the carrying value that would have been determined, net of any depreciation, had no impairment charge been recognized in prior years.

Assets held for sale are separately presented in the consolidated balance sheet and reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, and are not depreciated while they are classified as held for sale.

Rehabilitation Provision

The Company is subject to environmental protection laws governing reclamation of its development and exploration properties. These laws are continually changing and these changes may affect the procedures and costs required to complete reclamation obligations. The Company will recognize a rehabilitation provision for statutory, contractual, constructive or other legal obligations relating to site reclamation and restoration costs that will incur on the retirement of assets and abandonment of mine and exploration sites. Provisions for the cost of the mine site's rehabilitation program are normally recognized at the time that an environmental disturbance occurs or a constructive obligation is determined. No amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements for rehabilitation obligations as no such obligations were incurred as at the date of these financial statements.

Contingencies

An estimated contingent loss is recorded when it is determined from available information that a loss is probable and that the amount can be reasonably estimated. Contingent liabilities involve the exercise of judgment and an estimate of future outcomes.

Stock-based compensation expense

The Company has a stock-based compensation plan. The Company accounts for stock options using the fair value method. The determination of the fair value of stock options issued requires management to estimate future stock volatility and a risk-free rate of return. Management uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of Khan's stock options. The assumptions made may change from time to time.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, restricted cash, investments and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Fair Value

Cash and restricted cash are designated as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss with the unrealized gains or losses recorded in the consolidated statements of income. Accounts receivable are designated as loans and receivables and, therefore, carried at amortized cost with the gains and losses recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period that the asset is derecognized or impaired. Investments in non-hedge derivatives are designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and recorded at fair value using quoted prices in an active market if such prices are available; otherwise, such

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

instruments are measured at fair value using measurement techniques based on the market price of underlying equity instrument traded in the active market. Gains or losses on non-hedge derivatives are recorded in the consolidated statement of income. Investments in equity instruments are designated as available-for-sale and recorded at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss and realized gains and losses recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and deficit. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are designated as other financial liabilities and therefore carried at amortized cost with the gains or losses recognized in the consolidated statements of operation and deficit when the financial liability is derecognized or impaired. The estimated fair values of accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their respective carrying values.

Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its bank accounts and guaranteed investment certificates. Bank accounts are held with major banks in Canada and Mongolia. As a Canadian bank holds the majority of the Company's cash and the same Canadian bank also holds the guaranteed investment certificate, there is a concentration of credit risk with one bank in Canada. This risk is managed by using a major bank that is a high credit quality financial institution as determined by rating agencies. The Company's secondary exposure to credit risk is on its accounts receivable. This risk is minimal as accounts receivable consist primarily of refundable government taxes.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and it is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from such transactions. The Company conducts its operations in Mongolia and thereby the majority of the Company's assets, liabilities and expenses are denominated in MNT. The reporting results of operation and assets and liabilities would, therefore, partially depend on strengthening or weakening of the MNT against the Canadian dollar.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as bank accounts earn interest income at variable rates. The fair value of its portfolio is relatively unaffected by changes in short-term interest rates. The income earned on these bank accounts is subject to the movements in interest rates.

The Company also records transaction costs related to the acquisition or issue of held for trading financial instruments to the consolidated statements of operations and deficit as incurred. Transaction costs related to financial instruments not designated as held for trading are included in the financial instrument's initial recognition amount.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises through the excess of financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. The Company achieves this by maintaining sufficient cash balances.

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

Equity price risk

The Company holds certain marketable securities that will fluctuate in value as a result of trading on Canadian financial markets. As the Company's marketable securities holding are mainly in mining companies, the value will also fluctuate based on commodity prices.

International Financial Reporting Standards

The Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) adopted IFRS as Canadian GAAP for publicly accountable enterprises for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. As such, the Company is reporting its second interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting for the three and six months ended March 31, 2012, with comparative figures for the corresponding period for 2011.

IFRS Transition Plan

The Company had established a comprehensive IFRS transition plan and engaged third-party advisers to assist with the planning and implementation of its transition to IFRS. The following summarizes the critical transition components identified by the Company. All of these have been completed by the date of this report:

- Initial scoping and analysis of key areas for which accounting policies may be impacted by the transition to IFRS.
- Detailed evaluation of potential changes required to accounting policies, information systems and business processes, including the application of IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards.
- Determination of changes to accounting policies and choices to be made with respect to first-time adoption alternatives.
- Resolution of the accounting policy change implications on information technology, business processes and contractual arrangements.
- Design and implement new processes to maintain effective Disclosure Control & Procedures ((DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting throughout the IFRS transition plan.
- Management and employee education and training.

Impact of Adopting IFRS on Company's Business

As part of its analysis of potential changes to significant accounting policies, the Company assessed what changes would be required to its accounting systems and business processes. The Company determined that most changes identified, with the exception of the change in functional currencies, were minimal and the systems and processes can accommodate the necessary changes.

The change in functional currencies under IFRS had considerable impact on the accounting systems and procedures during the transition period. The Company was required to recreate the 2011 ledgers of the head-office and the holding companies in CAD, transaction by transaction. Consequently the consolidation for each reporting period in fiscal 2011 had to be re-compiled including the foreign currency translation of the Mongolian subsidiaries. In the case of the Mongolian subsidiaries, the translation method applied changed from the temporal method to the current method.

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

The Company has not identified any contractual arrangements that may be affected by potential changes to significant accounting policies.

The Company's employees involved in the preparation of the financial statements have been trained on the relevant aspects of IFRS and the changes to accounting policies

The Board of Directors and Audit Committee were regularly updated on the progress of the IFRS conversion plan, and made aware of the evaluation of the key aspects of IFRS affecting the Company.

IFRS 1 does not permit changes to estimates that have been made previously. Accordingly, estimates used in the preparation of Company's opening IFRS statement of financial position as at the Transition Date will be consistent with those made under Canadian GAAP. If necessary, estimates will be adjusted to reflect any difference in accounting policy.

Impact of Adopting IFRS on the Company's Financial Statements

The adoption of IFRS resulted in some changes to the Company's accounting policies that are applied in the recognition, measurement and disclosure of balances and transactions in its financial statements. The following provides a summary of the Company's evaluation of changes to accounting policies in key areas based on the current standards and guidance within IFRS. This is not intended to be a complete list of areas where the adoption of IFRS will require a change in accounting policies, but to highlight the areas the Company identified as having the most significant change.

Foreign Currency

IFRS requires that the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries be determined separately; the factors considered to determine functional currency are somewhat different than Canadian GAAP. The Company has determined the functional currency for its Mongolian subsidiaries to be the Mongolian tugrik and the functional currency of the Canadian head office and all intermediate holding companies is the Canadian dollar (CAD). The Company has determined the resulting impact of each functional currency on the October 1, 2010 opening balance sheet.

Share-based Payments

In certain circumstances, IFRS requires a different measurement of stock-based compensation related to stock options than Canadian GAAP. The Company has implemented the changes to its accounting policies relating to share-based payments and recorded the resulting adjustment to its opening balance sheet as at October 1, 2010 and for the three and six months ended March 31, 2011.

Asset Retirement Obligations (Rehabilitation Provision)

IFRS requires the recognition of a decommissioning liability for legal or constructive obligations, while Canadian GAAP only required the recognition of such liabilities for legal obligations. A constructive obligation exists when an entity has created reasonable expectations that it will take certain actions. The Company's accounting policies related to the rehabilitation provision have been changed to reflect these differences, and it has been determined that this change does not have an immediate impact to the carrying value of its assets.

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

Property Plant and Equipment

IFRS contains different guidance related to recognition and measurement of property and equipment than current Canadian GAAP. Under IFRS the Company has the option to value its property and equipment based on either a cost or a revaluation model. The Company will continue to value its Property and Equipment at cost.

Income Taxes

In certain circumstances, IFRS contains different requirements related to recognition and measurement of future (deferred) income taxes based on a "probable" versus a "more likely than not" criteria. The Company has determined that these will not result in any significant changes to its accounting policies related to income taxes and does result in a significant change to line items within its financial statements.

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

IFRS currently allows an entity to elect to retain its existing accounting policies related to the exploration for and evaluation of mineral properties, subject to some restrictions. The Company retained its current policy of deferring exploration and evaluation expenditures until such time as the properties are either put into commercial production, sold, determined not to be economically viable, or abandoned. Adoption of IFRS did not result in any significant change to the related line items within its financial statements.

Impairment of (Non-financial) Assets

IFRS, like Canadian GAAP, requires an assessment at each reporting date as to whether there are indicators of impairment of deferred exploration and evaluation costs. The factors considered under IFRS are quite similar to Canadian GAAP, but there are some differences. IFRS requires a write down of assets if the higher of the fair market value and the value in use of a group of assets is less than its carrying value. Value in use is determined using discounted estimated future cash flows. Canadian GAAP required a write down to estimated fair value only if the undiscounted estimated future cash flows of a group of assets are less than its carrying value. The Company's accounting policies related to impairment of deferred exploration costs has been changed to reflect these differences, however the Company does not expect this change will have an immediate impact to the carrying value of its assets. The Company has performed impairment assessments as at the Transition Date in accordance with IFRS.

IFRS and Internal Control over Financial Reporting and Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company applied the existing control framework to the IFRS changeover process. The Company has made changes necessary to maintain the integrity of internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures. The changes to internal control over financial reporting have been set out below.

Risks and Uncertainties

Khan's success depends upon a number of factors, many of which are beyond its control. Typical risk factors include, among others, political risk, financing risk, title risks, exploration and development risks, joint venture risks, commodity price, and currency exchange rate risks, operating and environmental hazards encountered in the mining business and changing laws and public policies. Risk factors are more fully described in the Company's Annual Information Form (the "AIF") filed on SEDAR on December 17, 2011.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the six months ended March 31, 2012, there have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting, except as noted below.

In connection with the Company's conversion to IFRS, certain controls around the restatement of the 2011 ledgers of the head-office and the holding companies and the process by which financial statements are consolidated, were changed. It is not expected that these changes will impact the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure in the current year.

Management will continue to monitor the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting and may make modifications from time to time as considered necessary or desirable.

Additional Information

Additional information, including the AIF of the Company, is available by accessing SEDAR.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This management's discussion and analysis contains "forward-looking statements" and "forward-looking information" that are not historical facts and which include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the future financial or operating performance of the Company, its subsidiaries and its projects, the future price of uranium, the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital, operating and exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, costs and timing of future exploration, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims, limitations of insurance coverage, and the timing and possible outcome of pending and potential litigation and regulatory matters. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements and information can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes" or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or state that certain actions, events, performance or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements and information have been prepared for internal planning purposes and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Forward-looking statements and information involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance, events or achievements of the Company and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements and information. Such risks, uncertainties and factors include, among others: significant business, economic, competitive, political, regulatory and social uncertainties and contingencies; the impact of International, Mongolian and Canadian laws, trade agreements, treaties and regulatory requirements on Khan's business, licenses, operations and capital structure; Khan's ability to re-instate, re-register and maintain its licenses; regulatory uncertainty and obtaining governmental and regulatory approvals; legislative, political, social, regulatory and economic developments or changes in jurisdictions in which Khan and Macusani carry on business; the nature and outcome of pending and future litigation, arbitration and other legal or regulatory proceedings; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; the actual results of exploration or reclamation activities; possible variations in ore grades or recovery rates; changes in market conditions; changes or disruptions in the securities markets and market fluctuations in prices for Khan's securities; the lack of any strategic or alternative transactions or the terms

Khan Resources Inc.
Management's Discussion and Analysis
March 31, 2012

and conditions of any such transactions not being acceptable; the existence of third parties interested in purchasing some or all of the common shares or Khan's assets; the method of funding and availability of potential strategic transactions involving Khan, including those transactions that may produce strategic value to shareholders; changes in the worldwide price of certain commodities such as uranium, coal, fuel, electricity and fluctuations in resource prices; fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rates, including fluctuations in the value of United States and Canadian dollars relative to the Mongolian Tugrog; inflationary pressures; the occurrence of natural disasters, hostilities, acts of war or terrorism; the need to obtain and maintain licenses and permits and comply with national and international laws, regulations, treaties or other similar requirements; risks involved in the exploration, development and mining business; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities, including conducting such activities in remote locations with limited infrastructure; employee relations and shortages of skilled personnel and contractors; and uncertainty in the estimation of mineral reserves and resources that will be encountered if any property is developed; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic developments in Canada, Mongolia, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands or the Netherlands, as well as other risks associated with resource exploration and mine development described under the heading "Risk Factors" in the AIF. Although the Company believes that the assumptions inherent in the forward-looking statements and information are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on these statements and information. Forward-looking statements and information contained herein are made as of the date of this document and the Company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, except as required under applicable laws. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements or information will prove to be accurate, as actual results, performance, achievements and events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements and information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information.