

Vatic Ventures Corp.
Management's Discussion & Analysis
For the three months ended May 31, 2013

**VATIC VENTURES CORP.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31, 2013**

July 30, 2013

OVERVIEW

The following management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is a review of the operations, current financial position and outlook for Vatic Ventures Corp. (the "Company") and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim financial statements for the three months ended May 31, 2013 and the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended February 28, 2013, of which are filed on the SEDAR website: www.sedar.com.

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All dollar figures included herein and in the following discussion and analysis are quoted in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

The financial information in this MD&A is derived from the Company's financial statements. This MD&A may contain forward looking statements based on assumptions and judgments of management regarding events or results that may prove to be inaccurate as a result of risk factors beyond its control. Actual results may differ materially from the expect results.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated on October 30, 2007 and was classified as a Capital Pool Company ("CPC") as defined in Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"). Until January 26, 2011, the principal business of the Company was the identification and evaluation of assets or a business and once identified or evaluated, to negotiate an acquisition of or participation in a business subject to receipt of shareholder approval, if required, and acceptance by regulatory authorities (as that term is defined in Policy 2.4).

On May 17, 2010 and further amended on January 13, 2011, the Company announced that it entered into an option agreement to acquire an undivided 100% interest in a property consisting of 14 claims, covering 7,176 hectares southwest of Merritt, British Columbia (see Mineral Interests). On January 26, 2011, the Exchange accepted the filing of the Company's Qualifying Transaction. As a result, the Company is listed on the Exchange as a Tier 2 mining exploration issuer and the common shares resumed trading on the Exchange on January 27, 2011 under the TSX-V symbol "VCV".

The Company is engaged in exploration and development of mineral properties, focusing on projects in British Columbia, Canada. At this time, the Company does not own any operating mines and has no operating income from mineral production. Funding for operations is raised primarily through public and private share offerings. Future operations and the Company's ability to meet its mineral interest commitments are dependent on the Company's ability to raise sufficient funds through share offerings, debt, or operations to support current and future expenditures.

On June 20, 2012, the Company incorporated two wholly owned subsidiaries VV Mining Exploration Services Mexico S. DE. R. I. and VV Mining Mexico S. DE R. I. C. V. to carry out the exploration of the La Silla West claims in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico. As at May 31, 2013, the two subsidiaries were inactive.

The Company expects to use its available working capital to finance exploration and development on the properties, and for general working capital, including complementary acquisitions. The Company's immediate short-term objectives are to:

- (a) complete the recommended work program on the mineral properties; and
- (b) acquire and evaluate additional complementary mineral properties to expand the Company's portfolio.

The Company's long-term objectives will be to:

- (a) determine if an economic mineral deposit exists on the acquired mineral properties;

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- (b) find one or more economic mineral deposits and bring them to commercial production; and
- (c) deliver a return on capitalization to shareholders.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

On May 24, 2012, the Company engaged Michael Rahtjen to perform investor relations and a communications services for the Company; the Company will pay Michael Rahtjen \$5,000 per month for an initial twelve months. In addition, the Company also granted 220,000 options for a period of two year and will vest over a period of 12 months per the Exchange policies. On January 11, 2013, the contract was terminated, and the 220,000 share options were cancelled.

On June 21, 2012, the Company appointed Mr. R. Tim Henneberry, P. Geo to be a Technical Advisor. As a professional Geologist and a member of the Board of Advisors, Mr. Henneberry's role initially will be to review and oversee the exploration activities of Company's current North American precious metal projects.

During the year ended February 28, 2013, the Company obtained loans from 3 arms-length parties, Quarry Bay, Jacques Martel and Coventry Partners Inc. As at May 31, 2013, the loan payable consisted of a \$32,500 loan from Coventry Partners Inc, a \$117,455 loan from Quarry Bay Equity and a \$37,300 loan from Jacques Martel. The Company also accrued \$9,352 (February 28, 2013 - \$3,722) interest on the loans for an aggregate balance of \$196,607 (February 28, 2013 - \$188,477). All the loans are unsecured, due on demand and bear an annual interest rate of 12%.

As at February 28, 2013, the Company decided not to pursue its interest in the La Silla West property and recorded \$445,838 as an impairment charge to write-off the property.

As at February 28, 2013, the Company decided not to pursue its interest in the La Silla property and recorded \$504,432 as an impairment charge to write-off the property.

On March 18, 2013, the Company appointed Mike M. Magrum (P. Eng) as Chief Operating Officer.

On June 28, 2013, the Company terminated its option agreement with Minera Meridian Minerales S.R.L. de C.V. dated April 14, 2012 whereby the Company was to acquire the right to earn a 100% undivided interest in La Silla claims located in Sinaloa, Mexico.

MINERAL INTERESTS

Brookmere Property, British Columbia, Canada

On May 17, 2010 and as amended on January 14, 2011, the Company entered into a mineral property option agreement (the "Agreement") with Eastland Management Ltd. ("Eastland"). Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, the Company has the option to acquire a 100% undivided interest in 14 claims (the "Brookmere Property") located southwest of Merritt, British Columbia, Canada.

On July 25, 2011, the Company completed Phase one exploration program at the Brookmere Property. The program consisted of mapping and sampling of the northern part of the about 7,000 ha large property. During this phase, 11 stream sediment samples, 31 rock samples and 517 soil samples were taken and submitted to ACME Laboratories in Vancouver, BC. The samples were taken in the northeast and middle part of the property as previously identified as the most interesting areas. The results of the samples are encouraging with multiple anomalous gold assays and lead the company to the decision to enter into the Phase 2 program. The Phase 2 program will consist of a sampling program over a 2,600 m by 2,700 m grid with 100 m lines sampled at every 25 m.

On January 18, 2012, the Company has located a linear 900 meter long by 25 to 50 meter wide multi-element anomaly as a result of its 2011 exploration program on its Brookmere property. The anomaly is highlighted by gold and silver, along

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with pathfinder elements antimony and selenium. The rock and soil samples were taken and submitted to ACME Laboratories in Vancouver BC.

The Company continues to evaluate all results and is considering its next steps.

Mr. Stephen B. Butrenchuk, P. Geol, is the independent qualified person for this project.

La Silla West Property, Sinaloa, Mexico

On April 6, 2011, the Company signed a proposed mineral property option agreement with K.J. Gold Canada Ltd. ("K.J. Gold") and its wholly owned Mexican subsidiary (the "Option Agreement"). On November 30, 2011, the Company signed the definitive agreement. The agreement was subsequently approved by the Exchange on Dec 13, 2011. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company was to acquire an undivided 100% interest in and to certain mineral claims known as the La Silla West property (the "La Silla West Property") located in Sinaloa, Mexico. The property encompasses a total of approximately 29,000 hectares.

As at February 28, 2013, the Company decided not to pursue its interest in the La Silla West property and recorded \$445,838 as an impairment charge to write-off the property.

La Silla Property, Sinaloa, Mexico

On April 16, 2012, the Company entered into an agreement with Minera Meridian Minerals S.R.L. de C.V. ("Minera Meridian"). Pursuant to the agreement, the Company was to acquire an undivided 100% interest in and to certain mineral claims known as the La Silla claim located in Sinaloa, Mexico. The property encompasses a total of approximately 14,427 hectares.

As at February 28, 2013, the Company decided not to pursue its interest in the La Silla property and recorded \$504,432 as an impairment charge to write-off the property.

On June 28, 2013, the Company terminated its option agreement with Minera Meridian Minerales S.R.L. de C.V. dated April 14, 2012 whereby the Company was to acquire the right to earn a 100% undivided interest in La Silla claims located in Sinaloa, Mexico.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company had a net loss of \$86,656 for the three months ended May 31, 2013 (2012 - \$164,835). The Company's expenses related to professional fees for accounting and legal, amortization, transfer agent and filing fees and general administration fees. Such expenses consisted of amortization expense of \$317 (2012 - \$396), business development of \$625 (2012 - \$23,440), consulting fees of \$1,000 (2012 - \$51,753), professional fees of \$11,142 (2012 - \$13,514), management fees of \$44,250 (2012 - \$30,750), office and general expenses of \$8,183 (2012 - \$5,837), rent of \$2,700 (2012 - \$5,400), salaries and wages of \$3,212 (2012 - \$13,728), share-based payment of \$Nil (2012 - \$6,193), transfer agent and filing fees of \$9,396 (2012 - \$8,378) and travel of \$Nil (2012 - \$5,446). During the three months ended May 31, 2013, the Company also had interest expenses of \$5,831 (2012 - \$Nil).

The expenses of the Company have been decreasing as the Company's exploration expenditures and operational activities decreased.

Business development expenses of \$625 (2012 - \$23,440), consist of expenses relating to activities promoting the Company and its projects and investigating new and potential projects for the Company, such as news dissemination, investors and media relations, as well as meals and entertainment expenses. There is a decrease in business development expenses over the same period of previous year as management focused on conserving cash.

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Consulting fees of \$1,000 (2012 - \$51,753), relates to fees paid to consultants of the Company for consultation on the Company's current and prospective projects. The decrease from the same period last year is attributed to the decrease in activities associated with the operations of the Company and its projects.

Professional fees of \$11,142 (2012 - \$13,514) relates to legal and accounting expenses in connection with reporting and compliance for the operations of the Company.

Management fees of \$44,250 (2012 - \$30,750), relates to fees paid to officers of the Company for management of the Company's operations and projects (see Transactions with Related Parties).

The Company recorded interest expenses of \$5,831 (2012 - \$Nil) on loans payable.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY FINANCIAL RESULTS

The Company's quarterly operating results for the period from March 1, 2011 to February 28, 2013 are summarized as follows:

| | August 31, 2011 | November 30, 2011 | February 29, 2012 | May 31, 2012 | August 31, 2012 | November 30, 2012 | February 28, 2013 | May 31, 2013 |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Revenue | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Net income(loss) | (132,349) | (149,983) | (221,706) | (164,835) | (323,205) | (160,511) | (1,116,841) | (86,656) |
| Basic and diluted net loss per share | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.01) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.05) | (0.01) |

Fluctuations in the Company's expenditures reflect the seasonal variations of exploration and the ability of the Company to raise capital for its projects. Variations in losses during quarters were due to the higher business development fees, management fees, and professional fees were incurred or payables. Also as the Company attends to the mineral projects, office and administrative expenses also increase to support the operation of these projects.

Major variations between the quarter ended November 30, 2011 and August 31, 2011 were primarily due to the increase of travel costs by \$10,349, property investigation of \$35,819, decreased business development of \$18,937, increase of office and administration of \$4,435, decreased rent fee of \$5,400, increased travel expense of \$10,349 and decreased share-based payment of \$19,076.

Major variations between the quarter ended February 29, 2012 and November 30, 2011 were primarily due to the decrease of business development costs by \$17,823, increased consulting fees of \$37,938, increased rent fees of \$5,400, increased travel expense of \$15,754, increased salary expense of \$11,856, and increased professional fee of \$28,391.

Major variations between the quarter ended May 31, 2012 and February 29, 2012 were primarily due to the decrease of office and administration costs by \$7,604, decrease of professional fee of \$35,518, decrease of rent fees of \$5,400 and decrease of travel expenses of \$21,817.

Major variations between the quarter ended August 31, 2012 and May 31, 2012 were primarily due to the increase of business development by \$35,872, increase of professional fee of \$12,903, increase of rent fees of \$2,700 and increase of share-based payment of \$88,374.

Major variations between the quarter ended November 30, 2012 and August 31, 2012 were primarily due to the decrease of business development by \$66,709, decrease of professional fee of \$3,232, and decrease of share-based payment of \$92,899.

Major variations between the quarter ended February 28, 2013 and November 30, 2012 were primarily due to the write-down of exploration and evaluation assets of \$950,267 during the quarter ended February 28, 2013.

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Major variations between the quarter ended May 31, 2013 and February 28, 2013 were primarily due to the write-down of exploration and evaluation assets of \$950,267 during the quarter ended February 28, 2013.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of May 31, 2013, the Company had net working capital deficiency of \$466,303 (February 28, 2013 - \$379,964) and cash issued in excess of funds on deposit of \$4,033 (February 28, 2013, cash and cash equivalent - \$43,649). The Company anticipates that given its current cash position it will have to raise funds for the coming periods to support exploration expenditures on its acquisition of property interests and for operating expenditures.

Three months ended May 31, 2013 and 2012

Cash balances decreased by \$47,682 during the three months ended May 31, 2013 and decreased by \$152,060 during the three months ended May 31, 2012. Below are detailed discussions related to the Company's cash flows.

Operating Activities

During the three months ended May 31, 2013, cash used in operating activities was \$55,812 compared to cash used in operating activities of \$157,269 during the three months ended May 31, 2012. The difference is primarily attributed to a decrease in consulting, advertising and promotion, as well as salaries and benefits expenses and overall decrease in the Company's operational and exploration activities.

Investing Activities

Net cash used by investing activities during the three months ended May 31, 2013 was \$Nil, compared with cash used in investing activities of \$5,209 during the three months ended May 31, 2012. The decrease is primarily attributable to the less exploration expenditures on Brookmere property and the La Silla West property incurred during the period.

Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities during the three months ended May 31, 2013 was \$8,130, compared with cash provided by financing activities of \$Nil during the three months ended May 31, 2012. The cash used in financial activities for the three months ended May 31, 2013 and 2012 is attributable to the loan payable.

As at May 31, 2013, the Company had shareholders' equity of negative balance of \$43,131 (February 28, 2013 – \$43,525). The capital to date was from proceeds of the issuance of common shares. The Company did not have any revenues during the three months ended May 31, 2013. Until the Company's property interests generate profits sufficient to maintain operations, the ability of the Company to meet financial liabilities and commitments is primarily dependent upon the continued issuance of equity to new or existing shareholders.

At May 31, 2013, there were 26,859,725 issued and fully paid common shares (February 28, 2013 – 26,859,725), of which 450,000 common shares were held in escrow.

Authorized:

Unlimited common shares, without par value

| | Number of shares | Share capital |
|--|------------------|---------------|
| Balance, February 29, 2012 | 16,037,000 | \$ 1,618,414 |
| Private placements | 5,964,600 | 566,210 |
| Shares issued for acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets | 4,858,125 | 395,541 |
| Share issuance costs - cash | - | (56,811) |
| Fair value of finders' warrants granted | - | (11,658) |
| Balance, February 28, 2013 and May 31, 2013 | 26,859,725 | \$ 2,511,696 |

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There is no share capital transactions during the three months ended May 31, 2013.

During the year ended February 28, 2013:

On February 25, 2013, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 1,512,500 units at a price of \$0.08 per unit for total proceeds of \$121,000. Each unit will be issued as a non flow-through unit consisting of one common share and one-half share purchase warrant. One full warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.12 per share for the first year, and \$0.15 per share in the second year. If the closing trading price for the common shares is at or above a price of \$0.30 for ten consecutive days, the Company has the option to accelerate the expiry date and if it so chooses, the Company may issue a press release that it intends to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants to a date that is the later of 30 days from either the date of the press release or the date that all hold periods attaching to the shares comprising the units expires. The share purchase warrants shall expire on the earlier of the last day of the two year exercise term or the accelerated expiry date.

The Company paid \$4,000 and issued 50,000 agent's warrants with a fair value of \$2,295 in finders' fee in connection with the private placement. The fair value of warrants were calculated using a risk free rate of 1.19%, and expected life of 2 years, a volatility of 150.87% and an expected dividend rate of 0.00%.

On October 24, 2012, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 4,452,100 units at a price of \$0.10 per unit for total proceeds of \$445,210. Each unit was issued as a non flow-through unit consisting of one common share and one-half of a share purchase warrant. One full warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.15 per share for the first year, and \$0.20 per share in the second year. If the closing trading price for the common shares is at or above a price of \$0.30 for ten consecutive days, the Company has the option to accelerate the expiry date and if it so chooses, the Company may issue a press release that it intends to accelerate the expiry date of the warrants to a date that is the later of 30 days from either the date of the press release or the date that all hold periods attaching to the shares comprising the units expires. The share purchase warrants shall expire on the earlier of the last day of the two year exercise term or the accelerated expiry date.

The Company paid \$52,811 and issued 150,000 agents' warrants with a fair value of \$9,363 in finders' fee in connection with the private placement closed on October 24, 2012. The fair value of warrants were calculated using a risk free rate of 1.09%, and expected life of 2 years, a volatility of 206.7% and an expected dividend rate of 0.00%.

In the year ended February 28, 2013, the Company issued 4,858,125 common shares for the acquisition of mineral property interests for a total market value of \$395,541.

OUTSTANDING SHARES

As of the date of this report, the Company had the following outstanding:

- 26,859,725 common shares
- 1,280,000 share options
- 5,007,300 warrants

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements as at May 31, 2013 or as of the date of this report.

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TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The amounts due to related parties are amounts due to the officer and director of the Company. The balances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific terms for repayment. These transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been valued in these financial statements at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Due to related parties

| | May 31, 2013 | February 28, 2013 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Nasim Tyab, <i>President and CEO</i> | \$ 45,659 | \$ 30,799 |
| Tom Wilson, <i>CFO</i> | 53,850 | 33,690 |
| Loren Currie, <i>Corporate secretary</i> | 2,250 | - |
| Total | \$ 101,759 | \$ 64,489 |

During the three months ended May 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company paid management fees to its officers as follows:

| | Three months ended | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| | May 31, 2013 | May 31, 2012 |
| Nasim Tyab, <i>President and CEO</i> | \$ 24,000 | \$ 24,000 |
| Tom Wilson, <i>CFO</i> | 18,000 | 4,500 |
| Loren Currie, <i>Corporate secretary</i> | 2,250 | 2,250 |
| | \$ 44,250 | \$ 30,750 |

The CEO's management fees were increased to \$8,000 as of January 2012, and the CFO's management fees were increased to \$3,000 for the period from August 2012 to December 2012. The CFO's management fees were further increased to \$6,000 as of January 2013.

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

The Company had no proposed transactions.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Management believes the estimates are reasonable; however, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

1) Estimated Useful Lives of Assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical and industry experience. Adjustments to useful life are made when considered necessary. Amortization charges are disclosed in Note 5.

2) Share-Based Payments

Equity-settled share-based awards are recognized as an expense based on their fair value at date of grant. The fair value of equity-settled share options is estimated through the use of an option valuation model – Black-Scholes, which require inputs such as the risk-free interest rate, expected dividends, expected volatility and the expected option life, and is expensed over the vesting period. Using different input estimates or models produces different option values, which would result in the recognition of a higher or lower expense.

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For a detailed summary of the Company's significant accounting policies, the reader is directed to Note 3 of the Notes to the consolidated audited financial statements for the three months ended May 31, 2013 available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company believes that the following risks and uncertainties may materially affect its success.

Limited Operating History

The Company is a relatively new company with limited operating history and no history of business or mining operations, revenue generation or production history. The Company was incorporated on October 30, 2007 and has yet to generate a profit from its activities. The Company is subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business enterprise, including the risk that it will not achieve its growth objective. The Company anticipates that it may take several years to achieve positive cash flow from operations.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

The exploration for and development of minerals involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no guarantee that the estimates of quantities and qualities of minerals disclosed will be economically recoverable. With all mining operations there is uncertainty and, therefore, risk associated with operating parameters and costs resulting from the scaling up of extraction methods tested in pilot conditions. Mineral exploration is speculative in nature and there can be no assurance that any minerals discovered will result in an increase in the Company's resource base.

The Company's operations are subject to all of the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of minerals. These include unusual and unexpected geological formations, rock falls, seismic activity, flooding and other conditions involved in the extraction of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Although precautions to minimize risk will be taken, operations are subject to hazards that may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability that could have a material adverse impact on the business, operations and financial performance of the Company.

Fluctuating Mineral Prices

The economics of mineral exploration is affected by many factors beyond the Company's control, including commodity prices, the cost of operations, variations in the grade of minerals explored and fluctuations in the market price of minerals. Depending on the price of minerals, it may be determined that it is impractical to continue the mineral exploration operation.

Mineral prices are prone to fluctuations and the marketability of minerals is affected by government regulation relating to price, royalties, allowable production and the importing and exporting of minerals, the effect of which cannot be accurately predicted. There is no assurance that a profitable market will exist for the sale of any minerals found on the Property.

Substantial Capital Requirements and Liquidity

Substantial additional funds for the establishment of the Company's current and planned mining operations will be required. No assurances can be given that the Company will be able to raise the additional funding that may be required for such activities, should such funding not be fully generated from operations. Mineral prices, environmental rehabilitation or restitution, revenues, taxes, transportation costs, capital expenditures, operating expenses and geological results are all factors which will have an impact on the amount of additional capital that may be required. To meet such funding requirements, the Company may be required to undertake additional equity financing, which would be dilutive to shareholders. Debt financing, if available, may also involve restrictions on financing and operating activities. There is

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no assurance that additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing as needed, it may be required to reduce the scope of its operations or anticipated expansion, and pursue only those development plans that can be funded through cash flows generated from its existing operations.

Regulatory Requirements

The current or future operations of the Company require permits from various governmental authorities, and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing exploration, development, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, site safety and other matters. Companies engaged in the exploration and development of mineral properties generally experience increased costs and delays in development and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. There can be no assurance that all permits which the Company may require for the facilities and conduct of exploration and development operations will be obtainable on reasonable terms or that such laws and regulation would not have an adverse effect on any exploration and development project which the Company might undertake.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in exploration and development operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the exploration and development activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed upon them for violation of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulation and permits governing operations and activities of mineral companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or exploration and development costs or require abandonment or delays in the development of new properties.

Financing Risks and Dilution to Shareholders

The Company will have limited financial resources, no operations and no revenues. If the Company's exploration program on its properties is successful, additional funds will be required for the purposes of further exploration and development. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be available on favourable terms or at all. It is likely such additional capital will be raised through the issuance of additional equity, which will result in dilution to the Company's shareholders.

Title to Properties

Acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral properties may be disputed. The Company cannot give an assurance that title to the Property will not be challenged or impugned. Mineral properties sometimes contain claims or transfer histories that examiners cannot verify. A successful claim that the Company, as the case may be, does not have title to the properties could cause the Company to lose any rights to explore, develop and mine any minerals on that property, without compensation for its prior expenditures relating to such property.

Requirement for Permits and Licenses

As the Company holds an option to acquire the properties, subject to the NSR and it and may need to acquire further permits or licenses necessary to carry on proposed exploration activities on the properties. A substantial number of permits and licenses may be required should the Company proceed beyond exploration; such licenses and permits may be difficult to obtain and may be subject to changes in regulations and in various operational circumstances. It is uncertain whether the Company will be able to obtain all such licenses and permits.

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Competition

There is competition within the mining industry for the discovery and acquisition of properties considered to have commercial potential. The Company will compete with other mining companies, many of which have greater financial, technical and other resources than the Company, for, among other things, the acquisition of minerals claims, leases and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other personnel.

Reliance on Management and Dependence on Key Personnel

The success of the Company will be largely dependent upon on the performance of the directors and officers and the ability to attract and retain key personnel. The loss of the services of these persons may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and prospects. The Company will compete with numerous other companies for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and contractors. There is no assurance that the Company can maintain the service of its directors and officers or other qualified personnel required to operate its business. Failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its prospects.

No Mineral Reserves or Mineral Resources

The properties in which the Company holds an interest is considered to be an early exploration stage property, however no mineral reserve or mineral resource estimates have been prepared in respect of the properties. Mineral reserves are, in the large part, estimates and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized. Reserve estimates for properties that have not yet commenced production may require revision based on actual production experience. Market price fluctuations of metals, as well as increased production costs or reduced recovery rates, may render mineral reserves containing relatively lower grades of mineralization uneconomic and may ultimately result in a restatement of reserves. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the mineral reserves, such as the need for orderly development of the ore bodies and the processing of new or different mineral grades, may cause a mining operation to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period.

Environmental Risks

The Company's exploration and appraisal programs will, in general, be subject to approval by regulatory bodies. Additionally, all phases of the mining business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions and federal, provincial and municipal laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with mining operations. The legislation also requires that wells and facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs.

Governmental Regulations and Processing Licenses and Permits

The activities of the Company are subject to Canadian and provincial approvals, various laws governing prospecting, development, land resumptions, production taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters. Although the Company believes that its activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of exploration and mining, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the business, operations and financial performance of the Company. Further, the mining licenses and permits issued in respect of its projects may be subject to conditions which, if not satisfied, may lead to the revocation of such licenses. In the event of revocation, the value of the Company's investments in such projects may decline.

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Local Resident Concerns

Apart from ordinary environmental issues, work on, or the development and mining of the properties could be subject to resistance from local residents that could either prevent or delay exploration and development of the properties.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company will be engaged in, and will continue to engage in, other business activities on their own behalf and on behalf of other companies (including mineral resource companies) and, as a result of these and other activities, such directors and officers of the Company may become subject to conflicts of interest. The British Columbia Business Corporations Act ("BCBCA") provides that in the event that a director has a material interest in a contract or proposed contract or agreement that is material to the issuer, the director must disclose his interest in such contract or agreement and refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract or agreement, subject to and in accordance with the BCBCA. To the extent that conflicts of interest arise, such conflicts will be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the BCBCA.

Uninsurable Risks

Exploration, development and production operations on mineral properties involve numerous risks, including unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, floods, earthquakes and other environmental occurrences. It is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks and the Company may decide not to insure against certain risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could have an adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition and could cause a decline in the value of the Company shares. The Company does not intend to maintain insurance against environmental risks.

Litigation

The Company and/or its directors may be subject to a variety of civil or other legal proceedings, with or without merit.

Dividends

To date, the Company has not paid any dividends on its outstanding shares. Any decision to pay dividends on the shares of the Company will be made by its board of directors on the basis of the Company's earnings, financial requirements and other conditions.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are projections of events, revenues, income, future economic performance or management's plans and objectives for future operations. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the use of terminology such as "may", "should", "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "predicts", "potential" or "continue" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Examples of forward-looking statements made in this MD&A include statements about the Company's business plans; the costs and timing of its developments; its future investments and allocation of capital resources; success of exploration activities; requirements for additional capital; government regulation of mining operations. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including: general economic and business conditions, fluctuations in worldwide prices and demand for minerals; our lack of operating history; the actual results of current exploration activities; conclusions or economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; possible variations in grade and or recovery rates; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents, labour disputes or other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining government approvals or financing or incompletion of development or construction activities, any of which may cause our or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

While these forward-looking statements and any assumptions upon which they are based are made in good faith and reflect our current judgment regarding the direction of the Company's business, actual results will almost always vary,

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sometimes materially, from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions or other future performance suggested herein. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the Canada, the Company does not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

In connection with Exemption Orders issued in November 2007 by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited interim financial statements and the audited annual financial statements and respective accompanying MD&A.

In contrast to the certificate under National Instrument ("NI") 52-109 (Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings), the Venture Issuer Basic Certification includes a 'Note to Reader' stating that the CEO and CFO do not make any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financing reporting, as defined in NI 52-109.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES INCLUDING INITIAL ADOPTION

New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee that are mandatory for accounting years beginning after January 1, 2013. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the Company's financial statements:

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations that have not been early adopted in these financial statements will or may have an effect on the Company's future results and financial position:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after March 1, 2015.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements - IFRS 10 builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. The standard provides additional guidance to assist in the determination of control where this is difficult to assess. The Company is yet to assess the full impact of IFRS 10 and intends to adopt the standard no later than the accounting period beginning on March 1, 2013.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements – IFRS 11 describes the accounting for joint arrangements in which two or more parties have joint control; IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and SIC 13 Jointly Controlled Entities — Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers. The Company is yet to assess the full impact of IFRS 11 and intends to adopt the standard no later than the accounting period beginning on March 1, 2013.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities – IFRS 12 includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off balance sheet vehicles. The Company is yet to assess the full impact of IFRS 12 and intends to adopt the standard no later than the accounting period beginning on March 1, 2013.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement – IFRS 13 aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The requirements, which are largely aligned between IFRSs and US GAAP, do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRSs or US GAAP. The Company is yet to assess the full impact of IFRS 13 and intends to adopt the standard no later than the accounting period beginning on March 1, 2013.

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IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements - The amendment addresses accounting for subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates in non-consolidated financial statements. The Company intends to adopt the standard beginning on March 1, 2013.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - This amendment includes joint ventures in its scope and addresses the changes in IFRS 10-13. It deals with the requirements for separate financial statements, which have been carried over largely un-amended from IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. The Company intends to adopt the standard beginning on March 1, 2013.

Amendments to IFRS 7 Disclosures – Amended IFRS requires additional disclosures on transferred financial assets.

Amendments to IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - The amendments to IAS 32 clarify certain aspects because of diversity in application of the requirements on offsetting, focused on four main areas:

- The meaning of currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off;
- The application of simultaneous realization and settlement;
- The offsetting of collateral amounts; and
- The unit of account for applying the offsetting requirement.

The Company intends to adopt the standard beginning on March 1, 2014.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The IFRS requires disclosure about the inputs used in making fair value measurements, including their classification within a hierarchy that prioritizes their significance. 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.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities consist of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable, due to related parties, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant credit, liquidity or market risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair value of these instruments approximates their carrying value due to the short-term nature of their maturity.

The Company's financial instruments include:

- Cash and cash equivalents is classified as FVTPL.
- Accounts receivables are classified as loans and receivables.
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities have been classified as other financial liabilities.
- Amounts due to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities.
- Loan payable is classified as other financial liabilities.

Transaction costs related to financial instruments other than at FVTPL are capitalized as part of the cost of the financial instrument.

The Company does not use any derivative or hedging instruments.

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Fair Values

The following table outlines the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by level with the fair value hierarchy described above. Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair measurement.

As at May 31, 2013 and February 28, 2013, the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value are as follows:

| Assets | As at May 31, 2013 | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Cash | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Cash issued in excess of funds on deposit | (4,033) | - | - | (4,033) |
| Term deposit | - | - | - | - |
| Total | \$ (4,033) | \$ - | \$ - | \$ (4,033) |

| Assets | As at February 28, 2013 | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| Cash | \$ 4,039 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,039 |
| Term deposit | 39,610 | - | - | 39,610 |
| Total | \$ 43,649 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 43,649 |

OTHER MATTERS

Legal proceedings

The Company is not aware of any legal proceedings.

Contingent liabilities

At the date of report, management was unaware of any outstanding contingent liability relating to the Company's activities.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE FOR VENTURE ISSUERS WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

Detailed listings of general and administrative expenses and exploration expenditures are provided in the financial statements of the Company for the three months ended May 31, 2013.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Current Directors and officers of the Company are as follows:

Nasim Tyab, President, CEO and Director
Barry Coughlan, Director
Matt Mikulic, Director
Tom Wilson, CFO
Loren Currie, Corporate Secretary

OUTLOOK

The Company's primary focus for the foreseeable future will be on reviewing its financial position, continuing exploration and development activities on its mineral properties.

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OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Additional disclosure of the Company's material documents, information circular, material change reports, new release, and other information can be obtained on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.