

AMARC RESOURCES LTD
Form 20-F
October 03, 2011

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 20-F

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) or 12(g) OF THE *SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934*

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE *SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934*

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE *SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934*

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE *SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934*

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number **0-49869**

AMARC RESOURCES LTD.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**15th Floor, 1040 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 4H1**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**Paul Mann, Chief Financial Officer
Facsimile No.: 604-684-8092
15th Floor, 1040 West Georgia Street**

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 4H1

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class: *Not applicable*

Name of each exchange on which registered: *Not applicable*

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common shares, no par value

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: **None**

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

102,728,896 common shares as of March 31, 2011

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

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If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934* during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S.GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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GENERAL

In this Annual Report on Form 20-F, all references to "we", "Amarc" or the "Company" refer to Amarc Resources Ltd.

The Company uses the Canadian dollar as its reporting currency. All references in this document to "dollars" or "\$" are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated. See also [Item 3 "Key Information"](#) for more detailed currency and conversion information.

Except as noted, the information set forth in this Annual Report is as of September 23, 2011 and all information included in this document should only be considered correct as of such date.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

Induced Polarization (IP) Survey	A geophysical survey used to identify a feature that appears to be different from the typical or background survey results when tested for levels of electro-conductivity; IP detects both chargeable, pyrite-bearing rock and non-conductive rock that has a high content of quartz.
Mineral Reserve	<p>Securities and Exchange Commission Industry Guide 7 <i>Description of Property by Issuers Engaged or to be Engaged in Significant Mining Operations</i> (under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) defines a 'reserve' as that part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Reserves consist of:</p> <p>(1) <i>Proven (Measured) Reserves</i>. Reserves for which: (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling; and (b) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well-established.</p> <p>(2) <i>Probable (Indicated) Reserves</i>. Reserves for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that used for proven (measured) reserves, but the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are farther apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven (measured) reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.</p> <p>As a reporting issuer under the <i>Securities Acts</i> of British Columbia and Alberta, the Company is subject to National Instrument 43-101 <i>Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects</i> of the Canadian Securities Administrators. Securities and Exchange Commission Industry Guide 7, as interpreted by Securities and Exchange Commission Staff, applies standards that are different from those prescribed by National Instrument 43-101 in order to classify mineralization as a reserve. Under the standards of the Securities and Exchange Commission, mineralization may not be classified as a "reserve" unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is</p>

made. Among other things, all necessary permits would be required to be in hand or issued imminently in order to classify mineralized material as reserves under Securities and Exchange Commission Industry Guide 7. Accordingly, mineral reserve estimates established in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 may not qualify as "reserves" under SEC standards. The Company does not currently have any mineral deposits that have been classified as reserves.

<p>Mineral Resource</p>	<p>National Instrument 43-101 <i>Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects</i> of the Canadian Securities Administrators defines a "Mineral Resource" as a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic or fossilized organic material in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge.</p> <p>Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of Measured Mineral Resources, Indicated Mineral Resources, or Inferred Mineral Resources will ever be upgraded to a higher category. It also cannot be assumed that any part of any reported Measured Mineral Resources, Indicated Mineral resources, or Inferred Mineral Resources is economically or legally mineable. Further, in accordance with Canadian rules, estimates of Inferred Mineral Resources cannot form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies.</p> <p>(1) <i>Inferred Mineral Resource.</i> An 'Inferred Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes.</p> <p>(2) <i>Indicated Mineral Resource.</i> An 'Indicated Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed.</p> <p>(3) <i>Measured Mineral Resource.</i> A 'Measured Mineral Resource' is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity.</p> <p>Industry Guide 7 "<i>Description of Property by Issuers Engaged or to be Engaged in Significant Mining Operations</i>" of the Securities and Exchange Commission does not</p>
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define or recognize resources. In addition, disclosure of resources using "contained ounces" is permitted under Canadian regulations; however, the Securities and Exchange Commission only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not qualify as a reserve as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. As used in this Form 20-F, "resources" are as defined in National Instrument 43-101.

For the above reasons, information in the Company's publicly-available documents containing descriptions of the Company's mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Mineral Symbols	As arsenic; Au gold; Ag silver; Cu copper; Fe iron; Hg mercury; Mo molybdenum; Na sodium; Ni nickel; O oxygen; Pd - palladium; Pt platinum; Pb lead; S sulphur; Sb antimony; Zn zinc.
Net Smelter Return (NSR)	Monies received for concentrate delivered to a smelter net of metallurgical recovery losses, transportation costs, smelter treatment-refining charges and penalty charges.
Porphyry Deposit	Mineral deposit characterized by widespread disseminated or veinlet- hosted sulphide mineralization, characterized by large tonnage and moderate to low grade.
Sulphide	A compound of sulphur with another element, typically a metallic element or compound.
Vein	A tabular or sheet-like mineral deposit with identifiable walls, often filling a fracture or fissure.

Currency and Measurement

All currency amounts in this Annual Report are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Conversion of metric units into imperial equivalents is as follows:

Metric Units	Multiply by	Imperial Units
hectares	2.471	= acres
meters	3.281	= feet
kilometers	0.621	= miles (5,280 feet)
grams	0.032	= ounces (troy)
tonnes	1.102	= tons (short) (2,000 lbs)
grams/tonne	0.029	= ounces (troy)/ton

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 20-F contains statements that constitute "forward-looking statements". Any statements that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. These statements appear in a number of different places in this Annual Report and, in some cases, can be identified by words such as "anticipates", "estimates", "projects", "expects", "intends", "believes", "plans", or their negatives or other comparable words. The forward-looking statements, including the statements contained in [Item 3D "Risk Factors"](#), [Item 4B "Business Overview"](#), [Item 5 "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects"](#) and [Item 11 "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk"](#), involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such statements. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding the outlook for the Company's future operations, plans and timing for the Company's exploration programs, statements about future market conditions, supply and demand conditions, forecasts of future costs and expenditures, the outcome of legal proceedings, and other expectations, intentions and plans that are not historical facts.

You are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees. The risks and uncertainties that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements include:

- general economic and business conditions, including changes in interest rates;
- prices of natural resources, costs associated with mineral exploration and other economic conditions;

- natural phenomena;
 - actions by government authorities, including changes in government regulation;
 - uncertainties associated with legal proceedings;
 - changes in the resources market;
 - future decisions by management in response to changing conditions;
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- the Company's ability to execute prospective business plans; and
- misjudgments in the course of preparing forward-looking statements.

The Company advises you that these cautionary remarks expressly qualify, in their entirety, all forward-looking statements attributable to Amarc or persons acting on the Company's behalf. The Company assumes no obligation to update the Company's forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting such statements. You should carefully review the cautionary statements and risk factors contained in this and other documents that the Company files from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

A. DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Not applicable.

B. ADVISERS

Not applicable.

C. AUDITOR

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION**A. Selected Financial Data**

The following tables summarize selected financial data for Amarc extracted from the Company's audited financial statements for the last five years ended March 31, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

The Company's annual financial statements have been audited by its current independent registered public accounting firm, De Visser Gray LLP, Chartered Accountants. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"). Additional information is presented to show the differences which would result from the application of United States generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP") to the Company's financial information. Note 14 to the audited annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2011 included in this Annual Report provides descriptions of the material measurement differences between Canadian GAAP and US GAAP as they relate to Amarc, and a reconciliation to US GAAP of Amarc's financial statements.

The following selected financial data is presented in thousands of Canadian dollars.

(C\$000)	BALANCE SHEET DATA				
	2011	2010	As at March 31,		2007
			2009	2008	
Plant and Equipment, Net					
Canadian and US GAAP\$	27	\$ 38	\$ 54	\$ 20	\$ 25
Mineral Property Interests					
Canadian and US GAAP\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Assets					
Canadian and US GAAP\$	8,370	\$ 4,688	\$ 3,427	\$ 7,984	\$ 8,768
Total Liabilities					
Canadian and US GAAP\$	65	\$ 33	\$ 33	\$ 225	\$ 78
Working Capital					
Canadian and US GAAP\$	8,115	\$ 4,525	\$ 3,246	\$ 7,700	\$ 8,637
Share Capital					
Canadian GAAP	\$ 46,352	\$ 36,474	\$ 31,247	\$ 30,747	\$ 27,287
US GAAP	\$ 45,482	\$ 36,474	\$ 31,247	\$ 30,747	\$ 27,287
Contributed Surplus					
Canadian and US GAAP\$	1,852	\$ 1,852	\$ 1,714	\$ 1,470	\$ 2,295
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income					
Canadian and US GAAP\$	66	\$ (2)	\$	\$	\$
Accumulated Deficit					
Canadian GAAP	\$ (39,965)	\$ (33,669)	\$ (29,568)	\$ (24,459)	\$ (20,892)
US GAAP	\$ (39,095)	\$ (33,669)	\$ (29,568)	\$ (24,459)	\$ (20,892)
Net Assets					
Canadian and US GAAP\$	8,305	\$ 4,655	\$ 3,393	\$ 7,758	\$ 8,690
Shareholders' Equity					
Canadian and US GAAP\$	8,305	\$ 4,655	\$ 3,393	\$ 7,758	\$ 8,690

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA
Year Ended March 31,

(C\$000, except per share amounts)

	2011		2010		2009		2008		2007
Interest and other income	\$ (63)	\$	(24)	\$	(323)	\$	(385)	\$	(334)
General and administrative expenses	1,273		891		951		746		615
Exploration expenditures	5,039		3,195		4,619		3,067		1,033
Stock based compensation (recovery)									
Foreign exchange (gain) loss			40		(219)		138		(38)
Loss on sale of equipment									2
Tax related to flow-through financing	18				81				
Write down of accounts receivable	29								
Write down of mineral property interest									98
Recovery on flow-through shares									
Canadian GAAP									
US GAAP	(870)								
Net loss (income) for the year									
Canadian GAAP	\$ 6,296	\$	4,102	\$	5,109	\$	3,566	\$	1,376
US GAAP	5,426		4,102		5,109		3,566		1,376
Other	\$ (68)	\$	2	\$		\$		\$	
Comprehensive (Income)/Loss									
Total Comprehensive Income									
Canadian GAAP	\$ 6,228	\$	4,104	\$	5,109	\$	3,566	\$	1,376
US GAAP	5,358		4,104		5,109		3,566		1,376
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ (0.07)	\$	(0.05)	\$	(0.07)	\$	(0.06)	\$	(0.03)
	89,132,492		75,376,733		68,465,500		63,434,763		54,557,473

**Weighted average
number of
common shares
outstanding**

Reconciliation to US GAAP

As indicated above, note 14 of the audited annual financial statements included in this Annual Report provides descriptions of the material differences between Canadian GAAP and US GAAP for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009.

Currency and Exchange Rates

On September 23, 2011, the rate of exchange of the Canadian dollar, based on the daily noon rate in Canada as published by the Bank of Canada, was US\$1.00 = Canadian \$1.0282. Exchange rates published by the Bank of Canada are available on its website, www.bankofcanada.ca, are nominal quotations not buying or selling rates and are intended for statistical or analytical purposes.

The following tables set out the exchange rates, based on the daily noon rates in Canada as published by the Bank of Canada for the conversion of Canadian Dollars into U.S. Dollars.

	For year ended March 31				
	(Canadian Dollar per U.S. Dollar)				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
End of Period	\$ 0.9718	\$ 1.0156	\$ 1.2602	\$ 1.0279	\$ 1.1529
Average for the Period*	\$ 1.0197	\$ 1.1240	\$ 1.1347	\$ 1.0256	\$ 1.1352
High for the Period	\$ 1.0778	\$ 1.2643	\$ 1.3000	\$ 1.1584	\$ 1.1853
Low for the Period	\$ 0.9686	\$ 1.0113	\$ 0.9844	\$ 0.9170	\$ 1.0990

* The average rate for each period is the average of the daily noon rates on the last day of each month during the period.

Monthly High and Low Exchange Rate (Canadian Dollar per U.S. Dollar)

	High	Low
September 2011 (until September 23, 2011)	\$ 1.0329	\$ 0.9752
August 2011	\$ 0.9910	\$ 0.9580
July 2011	\$ 0.9668	\$ 0.9449
June 2011	\$ 0.9861	\$ 0.9643
May 2011	\$ 0.9809	\$ 0.9490
April 2011	\$ 0.9691	\$ 0.9486
March 2011	\$ 0.9918	\$ 0.9686

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

An investment in the Company's common shares is highly speculative and subject to a number of risks. Only those persons who can bear the risk of the entire loss of their investment should participate. An investor should carefully consider the risks described below and the other information that the Company furnishes to, or files with, the Securities and Exchange Commission and with Canadian securities regulators before investing in the Company's common shares. The risks described below are not the only ones faced by the Company. Additional risks that management is aware of or that the Company currently believes are immaterial may indeed become important factors that affect the Company's business. If any of the following risks occur, or if others occur, the Company's business, operating results and financial condition could be seriously harmed and the investor may lose all of his investment.

The Company does not currently have any properties on which mineral resources or mineral reserves have been outlined.

All of the Company's mineral projects are in the exploration stage as opposed to the development stage, and have no known body of economic mineralization. The known mineralization at these projects has not been determined to be economic ore. There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by Amarc in the exploration of the Company's mineral properties will result in discoveries of commercially recoverable quantities of ore. There can be no assurance that a commercially mineable ore body exists on any of the Company's properties.

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks.

It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs planned by Amarc will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Resource exploration is a speculative business and involves a high degree of risk. The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Although the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

The commercial viability of any mineral deposit that is identified will be dependent upon a number of factors. These include deposit attributes such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, current and future metal prices (which can be cyclical), and government regulations, including those relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and necessary supplies, and environmental protection. The complete effect of these factors, either alone or in combination, cannot be entirely predicted, and their impact may result in Amarc not

receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Even if exploration efforts are successful, significant capital investment will be required to achieve commercial production.

Significant expenditures may be required to locate and establish ore reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. Therefore, even if exploration efforts are successful, significant capital investment will be required to achieve commercial production. Among other things, it will be necessary to complete final comprehensive feasibility studies and, possibly, further associated exploration and other work that concludes a potential mine is likely to be economically viable. In order to carry out exploration and development programs of any economic ore body and place it into commercial production, the Company will be required to raise substantial additional funding.

As the Company does not have revenues, the Company will be dependent upon future financings to continue the Company's plan of operation.

Amarc has not generated any significant revenues since inception. The Company's plan of operations involves the completion of exploration programs on the Company's mineral properties. Even if commercially exploitable mineral deposits are discovered, the Company will require substantial additional financing in order to carry out the full exploration and development of the Company's mineral properties before the Company is able to achieve revenues from sales of any mineral resources that the Company is able to extract.

The loss of management or other key personnel could harm the Company's business.

The Company's success depends on its management and other key personnel. The loss of the services of one or more of such key personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business. The Company's ability to execute its plan of operations, and hence its success, will depend in large part on the efforts of these individuals. The Company cannot be certain that it will be able to retain such personnel or attract a high caliber of personnel in the future.

The Company has a history of losses and no foreseeable earnings.

Amarc has a history of losses and expects to incur losses in the foreseeable future. There can be no assurance that the Company will ever be profitable. The Company anticipates that the Company will retain any future earnings and other cash resources for the future operation and development of the Company's business. The Company has not paid dividends since incorporation and the Company does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future. Payment of any future dividends is at the discretion of the Company's board of directors after taking into account many factors including the Company's operating results, financial conditions and anticipated cash needs.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue on a going concern basis, but there can be no assurance that the Company will continue as a going concern.

Although at March 31, 2011 the Company had working capital of approximately \$8.1 million, the costs required to complete exploration and development of the Company's projects may be well in excess of this amount. Accordingly, unless additional funding is obtained, the going concern assumption may have to change. If Amarc is unable to obtain adequate additional financing, the Company will be required to curtail operations and exploration activities. Furthermore, failure to continue as a going concern would require that Amarc's assets and liabilities be restated on a liquidation basis which could differ significantly from the going concern basis.

A substantial or extended decline in the prices of the minerals for which the Company explores would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

The Company's business is, to an extent, dependent on the prices of gold, copper, zinc, and other metals, which are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control. Factors tending to put downward pressure on the prices of these metals include:

- Sales or leasing of gold by governments and central banks;
- A strong U.S. dollar;
- Global and regional recession or reduced economic activity;
- Speculative trading;
- Decreased demand for industrial uses, use in jewellery or investment;
- High supply from production, disinvestment and scrap;

- Sales by producers in forward transactions and other hedging transactions; and
- Devaluing local currencies (relative to metal priced in U.S. dollars) leading to lower production costs and higher production in certain regions.

In addition, sustained low metal prices can:

- Reduce revenues further through production cutbacks due to cessation of the mining of deposits or portions of deposits that have become uneconomic at the then-prevailing gold or copper price;
 - Halt or delay the development of new projects;
-

- Reduce funds available for exploration, with the result that depleted reserves are not replaced; or
- Reduce existing reserves, by removing ores from reserves that cannot be economically mined or treated at prevailing prices.

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk.

Amarc's current exploration activities are, and any future mining operations will be, subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of minerals. These include unusual and unexpected geological formations, rock falls, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal 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. Future mining operations will also be subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability. Although precautions to minimize risk in accordance with industry standards will be taken, such hazards and risks cannot be completely eliminated. Such occurrences could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operation and financial condition.

The Company's business could be adversely affected by government regulations related to mining.

Amarc's exploration activities are regulated in all countries in which the Company operates under various federal, state, provincial and local laws relating to the protection of the environment, which generally includes air and water quality, hazardous waste management and reclamation. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties in which the Company holds interests which are unknown to Amarc at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Delays in obtaining or failure to obtain government permits and approvals may adversely impact the Company's operations. The regulatory environment in which the Company operates could change in ways that would substantially increase costs to achieve compliance, or otherwise could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations or financial position. In particular, the Company's operations and exploration activities in British Columbia are subject to national and provincial laws and regulations governing protection of the environment. These laws are continually changing and, in general, are becoming more restrictive. There can be no certainty that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and operations at the Company's projects.

Although the Company has no reason to believe that the existence and extent of any of the Company's properties is in doubt, title to mining properties is subject to potential claims by third parties claiming an interest in them.

Amarc's mineral properties may be subject to previous unregistered agreements or transfers, and title may be affected by undetected defects or changes in mineral tenure laws. The Company's mineral interests consist of mineral claims, which have not been surveyed, and therefore, the precise area and location of such claims or rights may be in doubt. The failure to comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including the failure to pay taxes or to carry out and file assessment work, may invalidate title to portions of the properties where the Company's mineral rights are held.

The Company is not able to obtain insurance for many of the risks that the Company faces.

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, several risks and, in particular, unexpected or unusual geological or operating conditions, may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks, and the Company may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or

other reasons. Should such liabilities arise they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in an increase in costs and a decline in value of the Company's securities.

The Company is not insured against environmental risks. Insurance against environmental risks (including potential liability for pollution or other hazards as a result of the disposal of waste products occurring from exploration and production) has not been generally available to companies within the industry. The Company will periodically evaluate the cost and coverage of the insurance against certain environmental risks that is available to determine if it would be appropriate to obtain such insurance. Without such insurance, and if the Company becomes subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities would reduce or eliminate the Company's available funds or could exceed the funds the Company has to pay such liabilities and result in bankruptcy. Should the Company be unable to fund fully the remedial cost of an environmental problem, the Company might be required to enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy.

The Company may be dependent on its joint venture partners for the development of certain of the Company's properties.

Amarc may choose to hold a portion of the Company's assets in the form of participation interests in joint ventures. The Company's interest in these projects is subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ventures. The existence or occurrence of one or more of the following circumstances and events could have a material adverse impact on the Company's profitability or the viability of the interests held through joint ventures, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition: (i) disagreement with joint venture partners on how to proceed with exploration programs and how to develop and operate mines efficiently; (ii) inability of joint venture partners to meet their obligations to the joint venture or third parties; and (iii) litigation between joint venture partners regarding joint venture matters.

The industry in which the Company operates is highly competitive.

The mineral exploration and mining business is competitive in all of its phases. The Company competes with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources, in the search for and the acquisition of attractive mineral properties. Amarc's ability to acquire properties in the future will depend not only on the Company's ability to develop its present properties, but also on the Company's ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration. There is no assurance that the Company will continue to be able to compete successfully with its competitors in acquiring such properties or prospects.

The Company's share price has historically been volatile.

The market price of a publicly traded stock, especially a junior resource issuer like Amarc, is affected by many variables not directly related to the Company's exploration success, including the market for junior resource stocks, the strength of the economy generally, the availability and attractiveness of alternative investments, and the breadth of the public market for the stock. The effect of these and other factors on the market price of the common shares on the stock exchanges on which the Company trade, suggest the Company's shares will continue to be volatile.

Amarc's directors and officers are part-time and serve as directors and officers of other companies.

Some of the Company's directors and officers are engaged, and will continue to be engaged, in the search for additional business opportunities on their own behalf and on behalf of other companies, and situations may arise where these directors and officers will be in direct competition with us. Conflicts, if any, will be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). In order to avoid the possible conflict of interest which may arise between the directors' duties to Amarc and their duties to the other companies on whose boards they serve, the Company's directors and officers have agreed that participation in other business ventures offered to them will be allocated between the various companies on the basis of prudent business judgment, and the relative financial abilities and needs of the companies to participate.

There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the funding required for the Company's operations.

Amarc's operations consist almost exclusively of cash consuming activities given that the Company's main mineral projects are in the exploration stage. The further exploration and development of the various mineral properties in which the Company holds interests is dependent upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through debt financing, equity financing or other means - the availability of which, on terms acceptable to the Company, cannot be assured.

If the Company raises additional funding through equity financings, then the Company's current shareholders will suffer dilution.

The Company will require additional financing in order to complete full exploration of the Company's mineral properties. Management anticipates that the Company will have to sell additional equity securities including, but not limited to, its common stock, share purchase warrants or some form of convertible security. The effect of additional issuances of equity securities will result in the dilution of existing shareholders' percentage ownership interests.

Amarc's status as a passive foreign investment company has consequences for U.S. investors.

Potential investors who are U.S. taxpayers should be aware that the Company expects to be a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") for the current fiscal year, and may also have been a PFIC in prior years and may also be a PFIC in future years. If the Company is a PFIC for any year during a U.S. taxpayer's holding period, then such U.S. taxpayer, generally, will be required to treat any so-called "excess distribution" received on its common shares, or any gain realized upon a disposition of common shares, as ordinary income and to pay an interest charge on a portion of such distribution or gain, unless the taxpayer makes a qualified electing fund ("QEF") election or a mark-to-market election with respect to the Company's shares. In certain circumstances, the sum of the tax and the interest charge may exceed the amount of the excess distribution received, or the amount of proceeds of disposition realized, by the taxpayer. A U.S. taxpayer who makes a QEF election generally must report on a current basis its share of the Company's net capital gain and ordinary earnings for any year in which the Company is a PFIC, whether or not the Company distributes any amounts to the Company's shareholders. A U.S. taxpayer who makes the mark-to-market election, generally, must include as ordinary income in each year, the excess of the fair market value of the common shares over the taxpayer's tax basis therein. U.S. taxpayers are advised to seek advice from their professional tax advisors.

The Company's shareholders could face significant potential equity dilution.

As of September 23, 2011, Amarc had approximately 5.6 million share purchase options outstanding. Amarc has a share purchase option plan which allows the management to issue options to its employees and non-employees based on the policies of the Company. If further options are issued, they will likely act as an upside damper on the trading range of the Company's shares. As a consequence of the passage of time since the date of their original sale and issuance, none of the Company's shares remain subject to any hold period restrictions in Canada or the United States. The unrestricted resale of outstanding shares from the exercise of dilutive securities may have a depressing effect on the market for the Company's shares.

Penny stock classification could affect the marketability of the Company's common stock and shareholders could find it difficult to sell their stock.

The penny stock rules in the United States require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document that provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction, and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer's confirmation.

Further, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from such rules; the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These additional broker-dealer practices and disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the Company's common shares in the United States, and shareholders may find it more difficult to sell their shares.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMPANY

Incorporation

Amarc Resources Ltd. was incorporated on February 2, 1993, pursuant to the *Company Act* (British Columbia Canada) (the "BCCA"), as "Patriot Resources Ltd." and changed its name on January 26, 1994 to "Amarc Resources Ltd." The BCCA was replaced by the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the "BCA") in March 2004 and the Company is now governed by the BCA.

Amarc became a public company or "reporting issuer" in the Province of British Columbia on May 30, 1995. The common shares of Amarc were listed (symbol AHR) on the Vancouver Stock Exchange ("VSE") on August 4, 1995 and continue to trade on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX Venture"), formerly the Canadian Venture Exchange, the successor stock exchange to the VSE.

Amarc commenced trading on the OTC Bulletin Board ("OTCBB") in the United States in June 2004 under the symbol AXREF.

Offices

The head office of Amarc is located at 15th Floor, 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4H1, telephone (604) 684-6365, facsimile (604) 684-8092. The Company's registered office is in care of its attorneys, McMillan LLP, 1500 Royal Centre P.O. Box 11117, 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4N7, telephone (604) 689-9111, fax (604) 685-7084.

Company Development

Amarc has been engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties since its incorporation. The Company is currently actively exploring a number of properties located in British Columbia, Canada. All of the Company's mineral properties are at the exploration stage.

B. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Amarc is in the business of exploring and developing mineral properties. The Company's exploration activities are primarily focused in British Columbia, Canada, where it has assembled a portfolio of projects through ground staking and option agreements. Exploration on these properties is aimed at ascertaining whether the properties host commercially viable mineral deposits.

British Columbia Mineral Tenure

On January 12, 2005, the Province of British Columbia adopted an on-line mineral tenure system that includes mineral tenure acquisition and tenure maintenance procedures, as well as a method of converting previous format claims (legacy claims) to new format claims (cell claims). All of the Company's mineral tenures have been converted to cell claims resulting in new tenure numbers and marginally larger claim boundaries. The mineral leases are maintained through the completion of exploration activities referred to as "Assessment Work". The financial requirements related to these exploration works remain the same as previous, but are stated as \$4 per hectare per year during the first three years following location of the mineral claim, and \$8 per hectare per year in the fourth and succeeding years. If the assessment work is not completed the mineral leases may be maintained by a cash payment, but if this payment is not made before the forfeiture date the tenure is relinquished.

One other type of mineral tenure exists, called crown-granted mineral claims, on which the perimeter has been physically surveyed. Crown-granted mineral claims are maintained by paying taxes on an annual basis. Unlike mineral claims, the taxes can be paid late with penalties and interest. If the taxes remain unpaid after a specified period of time, the claims will revert to the Crown and will be subsequently made available for acquisition by normal procedures.

Environmental Matters

Environmental matters related to mineral exploration companies in British Columbia are administered by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. The Company files notice of its work programs with the Ministry, and a bond is determined that will set aside sufficient cash to reclaim the exploration sites to their pre-exploration land use. Typically, no bond is required for exploration activities such as surface geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys. However, a bond is required for blasting, machine work and drilling. The required level of reclamation usually involves leaving the sites in a geotechnically stable condition, and grooming the sites to both prevent forest fire hazards and to ensure that natural regeneration of indigenous plant species can progress within a reasonable period of time.

Mineral Properties and Exploration Activities and Plans

Amarc is focused on mineral exploration in south-central British Columbia ("BC"). The Company's aim is the discovery and development of bulk-tonnage gold or gold-copper deposits with the potential to deliver value to the Company.

In order to achieve its objective, the Company has assembled a capable and experienced mineral exploration team.

Under the Newton Joint Venture Agreement, Amarc has an 80% interest in the Newton gold-copper property, located approximately 110 kilometres southwest of the City of Williams Lake, which includes extensive adjacent mineral claims. In 2011, the Company successfully completed at the Newton property a drill campaign which followed on from the 2010 discovery drilling. In addition to the Newton joint venture project, Amarc holds a 100% interest in approximately 840 square kilometers of mineral claims primarily over the Galileo project, which is located some 16 kilometres to the west of the Richfield Ventures Corp.'s Davidson-Blackwater deposit and approximately 120 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof, British Columbia.

The Newton Joint Venture

The Newton property is located approximately 110 kilometres southwest of the City of Williams Lake, BC (see Figure 1). Wide spaced exploration core drilling by previous operators at Newton tested for porphyry-style copper mineralization which in general returned low grade copper results. However, four drill holes (06-12, 06-03, 92-04 and 06-11), positioned in the easternmost part of the area drilled, intercepted 105 metres of 1.20 g/t gold (including 49 metres at 2.33 g/t gold), 95 metres at 0.51 g/t Au, 60 meters of 0.69 g/t gold and 46 meters of 0.54 g/t gold, respectively. Holes 06-12 and 06-03 also bottomed in mineralization. Geological interpretation by Amarc suggests the presence of a bulk-tonnage gold environment.

The most intensively developed mineralization includes disseminated sulphides, and appears to be preferentially localized within pervasively altered volcanoclastic and epiclastic rock units. These host rocks are characterized by both a high permeability and wide geographic distribution – a permissive environment for bulk-tonnage style mineralization.

An initial 14-hole diamond drill program completed by Amarc in early 2010 returned broad continuous intervals of bulk-tonnage style gold and silver mineralization. Significant assay results from this discovery drilling program are tabulated below.

NEWTON PROJECT ASSAY RESULTS FROM THE 14-HOLE, 2010 DISCOVERY DRILL PROGRAM

Drill Hole ID	Incl.	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Int. (ft)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEQ ¹ (g/t)
9001		3.0	39.0	36.0	118	0.60	0.9	0.62
		228.0	297.0	69.0	226	1.41	10.9	1.59
	incl.	233.1	234.0	0.9	3	11.19	22.2	11.56
	incl.	252.8	297.0	44.2	145	1.74	15.9	2.00
		441.0	477.0	36.0	118	0.34	0.6	0.35
9002		222.0	255.2	33.2	109	0.96	2.8	1.01

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	incl.	234.0	252.0	18.0	59	1.10	3.3	1.15
9003		3.0	224.5	221.5	727	0.60	5.6	0.69
	incl.	18.0	39.0	21.0	69	0.71	2.3	0.75
	incl.	96.0	224.5	128.5	421	0.84	8.9	0.99
	And	156.0	198.0	42.0	138	1.25	16.8	1.53
9004		6.0	195.0	189.0	620	1.56	7.9	1.69
	incl.	54.0	195.0	141.0	463	2.01	10.0	2.17
	And	96.0	195.0	99.0	325	2.76	12.2	2.96
	And	126.0	195.0	69.0	226	3.79	9.1	3.94
	And	129.0	132.0	3.0	10	13.47	14.4	13.71
	And	168.9	195.0	26.1	86	5.54	12.5	5.75
9005		12.0	27.0	15.0	49	0.32	1.4	0.34

Drill Hole ID	Incl.	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Int. (ft)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEQ ¹ (g/t)
		41.0	54.0	13.0	43	0.44	4.4	0.51
		76.0	163.2	87.2	286	0.50	7.1	0.62
	incl.	88.0	89.0	1.0	3	16.56	221.6	20.25
		279.0	303.0	24.0	79	0.34	0.8	0.35
9006		9.0	306.5	297.5	976	0.26	2.3	0.29
	incl.	78.0	192.2	114.2	375	0.32	3.7	0.38
	incl.	264.0	306.5	42.5	139	0.43	0.6	0.43
9007		48.0	252.0	204.0	669	0.33	4.5	0.41
	incl.	48.0	66.0	18.0	59	0.49	1.9	0.52
	incl.	135.0	216.0	81.0	266	0.46	8.0	0.59
	And	183.0	216.0	33.0	108	0.62	13.4	0.84
9008		18.0	42.0	24.0	79	0.44	6.4	0.55
		123.7	129.0	5.3	17	0.44	8.0	0.58
9009		15.0	147.9	132.9	436	0.25	5.9	0.35
	incl.	66.0	114.0	48.0	158	0.36	6.3	0.47
9010		35.4	189.0	153.6	504	0.29	3.0	0.34
	incl.	35.4	69.0	33.6	110	0.52	3.2	0.58
9011		83.4	207.0	123.6	406	0.44	2.3	0.47
	incl.	149.0	207.0	58.0	190	0.60	2.4	0.64
	And	186.0	207.0	21.0	69	1.13	2.9	1.18
9012		No reportable intercepts						
9013		No reportable intercepts						
9014		72.0	210.0	138.0	453	0.74	4.2	0.81
	incl.	147.0	210.0	63.0	207	1.17	6.8	1.28
	And	168.0	207.0	39.0	128	1.45	6.5	1.56
	And	204.0	207.0	3.0	10	11.70	50.8	12.55

1. Gold equivalent calculations use metal prices of Au US\$900/oz and Ag US\$15/oz
Metallurgical recoveries and net smelter returns are assumed to be 100%.
AuEQ = (Au g/t) + (Ag g/t x 0.482/28.94).

Surface exploration programs also completed in 2010 included induced polarization ("IP") geophysics and soil sampling surveys, together with geological mapping. This work defined a significant bulk-tonnage gold target extending over an area of approximately eight square kilometres. The approximately 200 metre by 200 metre area drill-tested by the Phase 1 drill program is located in the southeastern sector of the extensive anomaly.

A 28-hole core drilling program completed in the first quarter of 2011 executed a series of widely spaced, exploration-style drill holes to test the extensive mineralized system and the discovery drill zone. Significant assay results from this drilling campaign are tabulated below.

NEWTON PROJECT
ASSAY RESULTS FROM THE 28-HOLE, 2011 DRILL PROGRAM

Drill Hole ID	Incl.	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Int. (ft)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEQ ¹ (g/t)
10015		95.0	134.0	39.0	128	0.35	3.1	0.41
		194.0	230.0	36.0	118	0.43	4.7	0.51
10016		141.0	249.0	108.0	354	0.37	1.5	0.40
	incl.	231.0	249.0	18.0	59	0.57	1.8	0.60
10017		75.0	215.0	140.0	459	0.35	2.3	0.39
	incl.	138.0	168.0	30.0	98	0.52	3.4	0.58
		307.3	311.5	4.3	14	1.13	4.6	1.21
10018		54.0	60.0	6.0	20	0.47	0.8	0.49
		141.0	150.0	9.0	30	0.45	2.6	0.49
10019		321.2	393.0	71.8	236	0.49	1.9	0.52

Drill Hole ID	Incl.	From (m)	To (m)	Int. (m)	Int. (ft)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	AuEQ ¹ (g/t)
10020		18.0	156.0	138.0	453	0.46	4.1	0.53
	incl.	63.0	98.7	35.7	117	0.58	2.3	0.62
	incl.	116.8	156.0	39.3	129	0.79	10.5	0.97
	and	116.8	132.0	15.3	50	1.55	5.9	1.65
		294.0	297.0	3.0	10	6.58	1.0	6.59
10021	No reportable intercepts							
10022	No reportable intercepts							
10023		30.0	39.0	9.0	30	0.46	2.0	0.49
		249.0	288.0	39.0	128	1.21	2.0	1.24
	incl.	249.0	273.0	24.0	79	1.81	1.6	1.84
	and	267.0	273.0	6.0	20	5.15	2.6	5.19
10024	No reportable intercepts							
10025	No reportable intercepts							
10026		185.0	221.0	36.0	118	0.41	2.7	0.45
10027		75.0	78.0	3.0	10	2.31	0.2	2.31
		102.0	135.0	33.0	108	0.34	6.2	0.44
10028		26.0	65.0	39.0	128	0.14	0.5	0.15
10029		15.0	240.0	225.0	738	0.31	1.0	0.33
	incl.	153.0	189.0	36.0	118	0.80	1.3	0.82
	and	162.0	174.0	12.0	39	1.77	1.2	1.79
10030		18.0	42.0	24.0	79	0.83	0.9	0.85
10031		171.0	183.0	12.0	39	0.89	2.3	0.92
		207.0	210.0	3.0	10	1.11	2.9	1.16
11032	No reportable intercepts							
11033		159.0	183.0	24.0	79	0.37	1.3	0.39
11034		9.1	33.0	23.9	78	0.34	3.0	0.39
11036		10.0	31.0	21.0	69	0.25	1.3	0.27
11037	No reportable intercepts							
11038	No reportable intercepts							
11039	No reportable intercepts							
11040		15.4	171.0	155.6	511	0.58	2.9	0.63

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	incl.	15.4	42.0	26.6	87	1.12	4.2	1.19
	incl.	69.0	108.0	39.0	128	0.71	3.6	0.77
11041		133.0	136.0	3.0	10	2.29	0.2	2.29
11042	No reportable intercepts							
11043	No reportable intercepts							

1. Gold equivalent calculations use metal prices of Au US\$900/oz and Ag US\$15/oz

Metallurgical recoveries and net smelter returns are assumed to be 100%.

$AuEQ = (Au \text{ g/t}) + (Ag \text{ g/t} \times 0.482/28.94)$.

2. Drill Hole Dips -90 Degrees

3. Drill Hole 11035 lost, redrilled as hole 11037

Highlights from the 2011 drilling include important intercepts in hole 11040 which established that the discovery zone potentially extends eastward under shallow cover and remains open to the east.

Follow-up diamond drilling, focused primarily on the open region to the east of Hole 11040, is planned in 2011 to continue to test and delineate gold mineralization within the Newton bulk-tonnage gold target.

Also included in the Newton Joint Venture Agreement are extensive mineral claims extending south of the discovery area. Public domain information indicates that the region has favorable geology and geochemistry for porphyry gold-copper deposits and possibly Newton-style gold deposits.

Amarc completed in 2010 a 7,000 line-kilometre ZTEM (Z-axis Tipper Electromagnetic system) airborne geophysical survey over the Newton region. The ZTEM technology is an innovative airborne electromagnetic system that provides unparalleled resolution and depth of investigation and can detect conductors more than one kilometre below surface. High-sensitivity magnetometry data is collected concurrently.

Initial field evaluations in 2010, including prospecting, soil geochemical sampling and IP geophysical surveys, were completed on selected targets. These field surveys defined three significant copper-molybdenum multi-element geochemical and coincident IP geophysical anomalies that are to be drill tested in 2011. In addition, several new targets have been defined which will be further assessed through ground investigations.

Newton Joint Venture Agreement

In August 2009, Amarc entered into an Option and Joint Venture Agreement (the "Newton Agreement") with Newton Gold Corp. ("NGC", formerly named High Ridge Resources Inc) with respect to the Newton property. Amarc has earned into an 80% interest in the Newton property within an accelerated timeframe, by making a \$60,000 cash payment, issuing 100,000 Amarc shares to the underlying owners and funding \$4.9 million in exploration expenditures, and has entered into the Newton Joint Venture Agreement (the "Newton JV Agreement") with NGC.

NGC and Amarc have also agreed to incorporate extensive adjacent mineral claims into the Newton JV Agreement, resulting in a project area totaling 284 mineral claims. The Newton Joint Venture has a 100% undivided interest in all claims held under the Newton JV Agreement. Amarc will continue to be the operator of the property as manager under the Newton JV Agreement.

The claims defined in the underlying option agreement to the Newton Agreement are subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty, which may be purchased for \$2 million. Advance annual royalty payments of \$25,000 are required starting in 2011.

The Galileo and Hubble Properties

Amarc owns 100% of the Galileo and Hubble properties, which are located within the Blackwater-Davidson district 120 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof, BC. In 2011, the Company completed a 4,400 line kilometre helicopter-borne, magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical survey. Twelve deposit-scale targets have been identified and follow-up in the field by Induced Polarization (IP) ground geophysical surveys is underway.

The Galileo property is located approximately 16 kilometres to the west of the Richfield Ventures Corp.'s Davidson-Blackwater deposit (Indicated Resource of 53.5 million tonnes at 1.06 g/t gold and 5.6 g/t silver, and Inferred Resource of 5.5 million tonnes at 0.96 g/t gold and 4.0 g/t silver). It is also 13 kilometres south of the Capoose deposit (Indicated Resource of 31.2 million tonnes at 0.38 g/t gold and 25.5 g/t silver and Inferred Resource of 37.3 million tonnes at 0.37 g/t gold and 24.6 g/t silver) and just three kilometres west of the 3T's vein gold deposit (best intercepts include 34 metres at 1.19 g/t gold and 101.2 g/t silver) both of which are held by Silver Quest Resources Ltd. (see Amarc news release dated May 31, 2011).

Both Newton and Galileo are located proximal to the City of Williams Lake, a full service regional center which is approximately 250 kilometres northeast of Vancouver. The region is characterized by low-lying and gently rolling hills. It is well served by existing transportation and power infrastructure, supporting a number of operating mines and late-stage development projects. These include the Gibraltar copper-molybdenum mine (Proven and Probable Reserves of 472 million tonnes grading 0.315% copper and 0.008% molybdenum, Taseko Mines Limited) that has been in operation, with some years of historic shutdowns, since 1973, and the Mount Polley copper-gold mine (Proven and Probable Reserves of 46.2 million tonnes grading 0.34% copper, 0.29 g/t gold and 0.95 g/t Ag, Imperial Metals Corp.) that commenced production in 2008, as well as late-stage development projects notably the Prosperity gold-copper project (Proven and Probable Reserves of 831 million tonnes grading 0.43 g/t gold and 0.22% copper, Taseko Mines Limited).

The Tulox Property Agreement

The Tulox property is located in the Cariboo region and covers an area of 54 square kilometres acquired over the period of 2005 to 2007. The Tulox property is underlain by Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks that have been intruded by Mesozoic intrusive rocks. These rocks are overlain by Cenozoic volcanic and pyroclastic rocks. The Tulox property hosts gold and gold indicator element anomalies, as assessed from geochemical surveys.

In April 2009, Amarc entered into an option agreement with Tulox Resources Inc. ("Tulox", formerly named Sitec Ventures Corp.) with respect to the Tulox property. Effective July 7, 2011, Tulox assigned this agreement to Newlox Gold Ventures Corp. ("Newlox") as part of a corporate reorganization, and Newlox has entered into an amended option agreement with Amarc (the "Option Agreement"). Under this Option Agreement, Newlox can acquire a 100% interest in the Tulox property by spending \$2,000,000 on the Tulox Property and issuing 2,350,000 common shares in its capital to Amarc, in tranches ending August 2013.

Tulox has made a \$10,000 cash payment and issued 525,000 common shares to date under the April 2009 option agreement. Upon preparation of a Preliminary Assessment or a Prefeasibility Study, Amarc may exercise a one-time Back-In Right to obtain 60% interest in the Tulox property by completing an additional \$10 million in exploration expenditures on the Property. The Tulox property is subject to a 3% net smelter returns royalty payable to Amarc, which is reduced to 1.2% in the event that the Back-In Right is exercised by Amarc.

C. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Company has no subsidiaries.

D. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

All of the Company's active properties are located in British Columbia. The nature of the Company's interest in various mineral properties is described above (see item 4B Business Overview). None of the properties have any material tangible fixed assets located thereon. The locations of the currently active properties and details of mineral exploration claims within British Columbia are shown on Figure 1 and Table 1 respectively (below).

Figure 1. Location of Amarc's Newton project.

Table 1: Claim Information for Amarc's BC Properties

Program	Claim Numbers	Size (km ²)
Newton	208327, 414743, 507905, 507914, 511965, 511967, 514976, 514979, 514981, 606674,	1,290
Joint	606675, 606676, 606677, 606678, 606679, 606680, 606681, 606682, 606683, 606684,	
Venture	606685, 606686, 606687, 606688, 606689, 606690, 606691, 606692, 606693, 606694,	
	606695, 606696, 606697, 606698, 606699, 606700, 606701, 606702, 606703, 606704,	
	606705, 606706, 606707, 606708, 606709, 606710, 606711, 606712, 606713, 606714,	
	606715, 606716, 606717, 615743, 615803, 615843, 615863, 616023, 681843, 681844,	
	681863, 681883, 681903, 681904, 681923, 681924, 681925, 681926, 681927, 681928,	
	681929, 681930, 681931, 681932, 681933, 681943, 681944, 681963, 681964, 681983,	
	682003, 682004, 682024, 682025, 682043, 682044, 682063, 682065, 682089, 682094,	
	682095, 682098, 682100, 682104, 682106, 682107, 682111, 682112, 682114, 682116,	
	682123, 682124, 682143, 682144, 682163, 682164, 682183, 682184, 682185, 682203,	
	682204, 682205, 682206, 682207, 682208, 682209, 682210, 682212, 682213, 682214,	
	682223, 682225, 682226, 682227, 682228, 682229, 682230, 682232, 682233, 682234,	
	682235, 682236, 682243, 682244, 682245, 682246, 682263, 682283, 682284, 682285,	

	682286, 682287, 682288, 682289, 682290, 682291, 682303, 682304, 682305, 682306, 682307, 682308, 682309, 682310, 682311, 682312, 682315, 682317, 682319, 682320, 682323, 682324, 682327, 682328, 682329, 682330, 682332, 682334, 682335, 682336, 682337, 682338, 682343, 682344, 682345, 682346, 682347, 682348, 682349, 682350, 682351, 682352, 682353, 682354, 682363, 682364, 682365, 682366, 682367, 682368, 682369, 682370, 682371, 682372, 682373, 682374, 682375, 682376, 682377, 682384, 682404, 682406, 682407, 682408, 682414, 682417, 682423, 682424, 682426, 682428, 682444, 682464, 682484, 682503, 682506, 682511, 682514, 682515, 682520, 682604, 682610, 682611, 682615, 682616, 682621, 683343, 684043, 684044, 684045, 684046, 684047, 684048, 684843, 684863, 684883, 685683, 685684, 685685, 685686, 685687, 685703, 685704, 685705, 685706, 685707, 685708, 685709, 685723, 685724, 685743, 685763, 685764, 685765, 685767, 685783, 685784, 685785, 685786, 685803, 742582, 742602, 742622, 742642, 742662, 742682, 762342, 762362, 762382, 762402, 762462, 762482, 762502, 762522, 762542, 762582, 762602, 762622, 762762, 763162, 763202, 763222, 763242, 763262, 763282, 763302, 763322, 763342, 763362, 763382, 763402, 763422, 763442, 763462, 763482, 763502, 763522, 763542, 763562, 763582, 763602, 763622, 763642, 763662, 763682, 763702, 763722, 763742, 763762, 763782, 763802, 763822, 763842, 763862, 763882, 763902, 763922, 763942, 763962, 763982, 764002, 764022, 764042, 764062, 764082, 764102, 764122, 764142, 764162, 764182, 765302, 765322, 765342, 765362, 765402, 765422, 765442, 765462, 765482, 765502, 765522, 840950, 840951, 840952, 840953, 840954, 840955	
Galileo	705129, 705131, 705132, 705134, 705135, 705136, 705137, 705138, 705139, 705140, 705142, 705143, 705144, 705145, 705146, 705147, 705148, 705149, 705150, 705151, 705779, 705780, 705781, 705782, 705783, 705784, 705785, 705786, 705787, 705788, 705789, 705790, 705822, 705823, 705824, 705962, 705963, 705964, 705965, 705966, 705967, 705968, 705969, 705970, 705971, 705972, 705973, 705974, 705975, 705976, 705977, 705978, 705979, 705980, 705981, 705982, 705983, 705985, 705986, 705987, 705988, 705989, 705990, 705991, 705992, 705993, 705994, 705995, 705996, 705997, 705998, 705999, 706001, 706002, 706003, 706004, 706005, 706006, 706007, 706008, 706009, 706010, 706012, 706013, 706014, 706015, 706016, 706017, 706018, 706019, 706020, 706021, 706022, 706023, 706024, 706025, 706026, 706027, 706028, 706029, 706030, 706031, 706032, 706033, 706034, 706036, 706038, 706039, 706040, 706041, 706042, 706043, 706045, 706046, 706047, 706048, 706049, 706050, 742582, 742602, 742622, 742642, 742662, 742682, 762342, 762362, 762382, 762402, 762462, 762482, 762502, 762522, 762542, 762582, 762602, 762622, 762762, 763162, 763202, 763222, 763242, 763262, 763282, 763302, 763322, 763342, 763362, 763382, 763402, 763422, 763442, 763462, 763482, 763502, 763522, 763542, 763562, 763582, 763602, 763622, 763642, 763662, 763682, 763702, 763722, 763742, 763762, 763782, 763802, 763822, 763842, 763862, 763882, 763902, 763922, 763942, 763962, 763982, 764002, 764022, 764042, 764062, 764082, 764102, 764122, 764142, 764162, 764182, 765302, 765322, 765342, 765362, 765402, 765422, 765442, 765462, 765482, 765502, 765522	770
Hubble	705779, 705780, 705781, 705782, 705783, 705784, 705785, 705786, 705787, 705788, 705789, 705790, 705822, 705823, 705824	70
Pinchi Gold	556348	1

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Rapid	580114, 580119, 580181, 580182, 580314	5
Sitlika	544646, 544648, 544649, 545669, 545670, 545672, 574571, 546157, 546160, 544623, 542768, 542769	16
Tulox	519088, 519090, 519420, 519421, 524206, 524207, 530948, 542443, 542488, 542489, 542490	54
Others	545760, 45762, 560228, 560236, 560238, 516565	18

ITEM 4A UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None

ITEM 5 OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS OVERVIEW

Amarc is a mineral exploration company with a portfolio of active exploration projects located in British Columbia, Canada. The Company's business strategy is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. None of the Company's properties have any mineral reserves or have been proven to host mineralized material which can be said to be "ore" or feasibly economic at current metals prices. The Company incurs significant exploration expenditures as it carries out its business strategy. As Amarc is an exploration stage company, it does not have any revenues from its operations to offset its exploration expenditures. Accordingly, the Company's ability to continue exploration of its properties will be contingent upon the availability of additional financing.

Amarc's financial statements are prepared on the basis that it will continue as a going concern. The Company has incurred losses since inception and the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to develop profitable operations. Amarc's financial statements do not reflect adjustments, which could be material, to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, which may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 and the related notes accompanying this Annual Report. The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted principles ("GAAP"). Refer to note 14 to the audited annual financial statements which provides a reconciliation of material measurement differences between Canadian GAAP and US GAAP and their effect on the financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's accounting policies are presented in note 3 of the accompanying audited annual financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, and a reconciliation of material measurement differences between these principles and US GAAP principles is presented in note 14.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP requires management to select accounting policies and make estimates. Such estimates may have a significant impact on the financial statements. These include:

- the carrying values of mineral properties,
- the carrying values of future income tax assets and liabilities, and
- the measurement of stock-based compensation expense.

Actual amounts could differ from the estimates used and, accordingly, affect the results of operation.

Mineral property interests and related asset retirement obligations

The acquisition costs of mineral properties are deferred until the properties are placed into production, sold or abandoned. These costs are amortized on a unit-of-production basis over the estimated useful life of the related properties following the commencement of production, or written off if the properties are sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned, or when impairment has been determined to have occurred. If the deferred mineral property costs are determined not to be recoverable over the estimated useful life or are greater than the estimated fair market value, the unrecoverable portion is charged to operations in that period.

Mineral property acquisition costs include the cash consideration and the fair market value of common shares, based on the trading price of the shares, on the date of issue or as otherwise provided under the agreement terms for the

mineral property interest. Costs for properties for which the Company does not possess unrestricted ownership and exploration rights, such as option agreements, are expensed in the period incurred or until a feasibility study has determined that the property is capable of commercial production.

Exploration costs and option payments are expensed in the period incurred. Option payments which are solely at the Company's discretion are recorded as they are made.

Administrative expenditures are expensed in the period incurred.

The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected from the asset. If the carrying amount of the long-lived asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized in the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

The Company records the fair value of an asset retirement obligation as a liability in the period in which it incurs a legal obligation associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of the assets. The Company also records a corresponding asset value which is amortized over the same basis as the asset being retired. Subsequent to the initial measurement of the asset retirement obligation, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time (accretion expense) and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation (asset retirement cost).

The Company has no material asset retirement obligations as the disturbance at the exploration sites as at March 31, 2011 has been minimal.

Future income tax assets and liabilities

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, future income tax assets and liabilities are computed based on differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and their corresponding tax values, generally using the enacted or substantively enacted income tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Future income tax assets also result from unused loss carry-forwards and other deductions. Future tax assets are recognized to the extent that they are considered more likely than not to be realized. The valuation of future income tax assets is adjusted, if necessary, by the use of a valuation allowance to reflect the estimated realizable amount.

Under the Canadian Income Tax Act, a company may issue securities referred to as flow-through shares whereby the investor may claim the tax deductions arising from the qualifying expenditure of the proceeds by the company. When resource expenditures are renounced to the investors and the Company has reasonable assurance that the expenditures will be completed, future income tax liabilities are recognized (renounced expenditures multiplied by the effective corporate tax rate), thereby reducing share capital. Previously unrecognized tax assets may then offset or eliminate the liability recorded.

Stock-based compensation expense

The Company accounts for all non-cash stock-based payments to non-employees, and employee awards that are direct awards of shares that call for settlement in cash or other assets, or that are share appreciation rights which call for settlement by the issuance of equity instruments, using the fair value method.

Under the fair value method, stock-based payments are measured at the fair value of the consideration received, or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, or liabilities incurred, whichever is more reliably measurable. The fair value of non-cash stock-based payments is periodically re-measured until counterparty performance is complete, and any change therein is recognized in the same manner as if the Company had paid cash instead of paying with or using equity instruments. The cost of non-cash stock-based payments to service providers that are fully vested and non-forfeitable at the grant date is measured and recognized at that date. For awards that vest at the end of a vesting period, compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis; for awards that vest on a graded basis, compensation cost is recognized on a pro-rata basis over the vesting period.

Consideration received by the Company upon the exercise of share purchase options and warrants, and the stock-based compensation previously credited to contributed surplus related to such options and warrants, is credited to share capital.

A. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended March 31, 2011 ("2011") versus Year Ended March 31, 2010 ("2010")

The net loss for the year ended March 31, 2011 increased to \$6,296,000 compared to a net loss of \$4,102,000 for the previous year. The increase in loss was mainly due to an increase in exploration expenditures in the current year compared to the previous year.

Exploration expenses, before METC BC, increased to \$6,167,000 in the fiscal year 2011, compared to \$3,447,000 in the previous year. The major exploration expenditures during the year were geological (2011 \$2,719,000; 2010 \$1,755,000), drilling (2011 \$1,256,000; 2010 \$670,000), assay and analysis (2011 \$597,000; 2010 \$252,000), site activities (2011 \$833,000; 2010 \$255,000) and property fees and assessments (2011 \$211,000; 2010 \$75,000).

Administrative costs for the year ended March 31, 2011 also increased in line with the increase in exploration activities from prior fiscal year. The major administrative costs during the year were salaries and benefits (2011 \$693,000; 2010 \$312,000), office and administration (2011 \$197,000; 2010 \$154,000), shareholder communications (2011 \$175,000; 2010 \$104,000), legal, accounting and audit (2011 \$82,000; 2010 \$36,000) and conference and travel (2011 \$77,000; 2010 \$48,000).

The increase in office and administration is mainly due to an increase in insurance expenses to \$90,000 from \$78,000 at the prior fiscal year and increased costs of information technology services and related maintenance expenses to \$81,000 from \$52,000 in the prior fiscal year.

There was no stock-based compensation expense charged to operations during the year ended March 31, 2011, compared to \$138,000 for fiscal 2010, as no options were granted during 2011.

During the current year, interest income increased to \$63,000 from \$24,000 in the prior fiscal year, primarily due to higher average cash balances on hand.

Year Ended March 31, 2010 ("2010") versus Year Ended March 31, 2009 ("2009")

The net loss for the year ended March 31, 2010 decreased to \$4,102,000 compared to a net loss of \$5,109,000 for the previous year. The decrease in loss was mainly due to a decrease in exploration expenditures in the current year compared to the previous year.

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company received BC mineral exploration tax credits ("METC BC") in the amount of \$252,000, compared to receipts totaling \$1,435,000 in the previous year. These amounts were credited to "exploration expenses" in the statement of operations.

Exploration expenses, excluding METC BC, decreased to \$3,447,000 in the 2010 fiscal year, compared to \$6,054,000 in the previous year. The major exploration expenditures during the year were geological (2010 \$1,755,000; 2009 \$2,536,000), drilling (2010 \$670,000; 2009 \$807,000), assay and analysis (2010 \$252,000; 2009 \$596,000), transportation (2010 \$118,000; 2009 \$600,000), site activities (2010 \$255,000; 2009 \$490,000) and environmental (2010 \$108,000; 2009 \$15,000).

The major administrative costs during the year were salaries and benefits (2010 \$312,000; 2009 \$209,000), office and administration (2010 \$154,000; 2009 \$178,000), conference and travel (2010 \$48,000; 2009 \$54,000), management and consulting (2010 \$23,000; 2009 \$58,000), and shareholder communication (2010 \$104,000; 2009 \$123,000).

Stock-based compensation expense of \$138,000 was charged to operations during fiscal 2010, compared to \$244,000 for fiscal 2009. This is mainly due to the amortization of a greater number of options granted in fiscal 2009.

A foreign exchange loss of \$40,000 was recorded during the year ended March 31, 2010, compared to a gain of \$219,000 in the previous year. The loss during the current year is primarily attributable to the Company's US dollar denominated financial assets mainly held in cash and cash equivalents and due to appreciation of Canadian dollar against the US dollar. At March 31, 2010 the Company held approximately US\$100,000 (2009 US\$100,000).

During the current year, interest income decreased to \$24,000, compared to \$309,000 in the previous year. Interest income in the previous year was substantially higher than the current year mainly due to interest on the mineral exploration tax credit received in the previous year.

B. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$6,811,000 and working capital of \$8,115,000 at March 31, 2011, compared to cash and cash equivalents of \$4,310,000 and working capital of \$4,525,000 at March 31, 2010.

The Company did not have any long term liabilities at March 31, 2011 or 2010 nor does it have any long term liabilities as of the date of this Annual Report.

Planned Exploration Activities

The Company plans to apply its available cash and working capital to continue exploration of the Company's mineral properties. These planned exploration activities are summarized in [Item 4.B](#) of this Annual Report. At September 23, 2011, the Company had cash of approximately \$7.4 million.

The Company anticipates that its cash and working capital will be sufficient to enable it to carry out the Company's currently planned exploration activities as well as for property maintenance requirements and administrative overhead for the twelve months without obtaining additional financing.

Cash Used in Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities was \$7,375,000 in fiscal 2011, compared to \$3,895,000 in fiscal 2010 and \$5,181,000 in 2009. Cash used in operating activities was attributable primarily to exploration programs carried out on its British Columbia mineral properties. The Company anticipates continuing to use cash in its operating activities to carry out its exploration programs.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities was \$1,400 in 2011, compared to cash provided by investing activities of \$34,000 in 2010 and cash used in investing activities of \$74,000 in 2009. Cash used in investing activities during the current year represents the purchase of equipment. Cash provided by investing activities in 2010 represents proceeds from sale of equipment. Cash used in investing activities in 2009 represents purchase of equipment.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities in 2011 was \$9,877,000, compared to \$5,210,000 in 2010 and \$500,000 in 2009. Cash provided by financing activities in 2011 represents proceeds from a brokered and non-brokered private placement of 13,889,423 of common shares by Amarc, consisting of 5,812,500 flow-through shares at a price of \$0.80 per share and 8,076,923 non-flow-through shares at a price of \$0.65 per share (refer to [Item 5.F](#)). Cash provided by financing activities in 2010 represents receipts from issuance of 11,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.50 per share pursuant to a private placement, comprising 4,800,000 flow-through shares and 6,200,000 non-flow-through shares. Cash provided by financing activities in 2009 represents cash received from issuance of 5,000,000 common shares at \$0.10 per share pursuant to a private placement.

Requirement of Financing

Historically, Amarc's sole source of funding has been the sale of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements to sophisticated investors and institutions. The Company has issued common share capital in each of the past three fiscal years pursuant to private placement financings. The Company's ability to obtain additional financing to fund its exploration programs is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

Development of any of the Company's mineral properties beyond feasibility will require additional equity and possible debt financing, both of which involve significant risks and have been referred to previously in this Annual Report. As Amarc is an exploration stage company, it does not have revenues from operations and, except for interest income from its cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, the Company relies on equity funding for its continuing financial liquidity. The Company does not have any arrangements or commitments in place for any additional financing that would enable it to complete development of a project, even in the event of positive feasibility studies.

The Company presently does not have any material commitments for capital expenditures and accordingly, can remain somewhat flexible in directing its exploration activities to the availability of funds.

The Company has no lines of credit or other sources of financing which have been arranged but are as yet unused.

Financial Instruments

Amarc keeps its financial instruments denominated in Canadian dollars and US dollars. The Company does not engage in any hedging operations with respect to currency or in-situ minerals. Funds which are excess to Amarc's current needs are invested in short term near-cash investments.

Amarc does not have any material, legally enforceable, obligations requiring it to make capital expenditures and accordingly, can remain relatively flexible in gearing its activities to the availability of funds.

C. Research Expenditures

Amarc does not carry out any research or development activities. Please refer to [Item 5.A](#) and [Item 5.B](#) above for a discussion of the exploration expenditures that the Company has incurred in connection with the exploration of the Company's mineral properties.

D. Trend Information

As a natural resource exploration company, Amarc's activities reflect the traditional cyclical nature of metal prices. Consequently, Amarc's business is primarily an "event-driven" business based on exploration results.

Although there has been periodic volatility in the gold market, the average annual price has increased for the past four years. The average gold price in 2008 was approximately US\$872/oz. In response to the global economic uncertainty that began in mid 2008, gold prices were strong in 2009, with prices ranging from US\$802/oz in early January to US\$1,200/oz in early December and averaging US\$974/oz for the year. Gold prices remained strong in 2010, averaging US\$1,227/oz for the year.

Gold prices continued to remain strong in 2011. The average price in 2011 to August 10th is US\$1,477/oz.

Copper prices increased significantly between late 2003 and mid 2008, and then declined in late 2008. The average price in 2008 was approximately US\$3.16/lb. Prices in 2009 ranged from US\$1.39/lb in early January to US\$3.33/lb at year end, and averaged US\$2.34/lb for the year. Copper prices generally remained strong in 2010, and averaged US\$3.42/lb for the year. The average price in 2011 to August 10th is US\$4.27/lb.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Amarc has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

As used in this [Item 5E](#), the term "off-balance sheet arrangement" means any transaction, agreement or other contractual arrangement to which an entity, unconsolidated with the Company, is a party, under which the Company has:

- (a) any obligation under a guarantee contract that has any of the characteristics identified in paragraph 3 of FASB Interpretation No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others (November 2002) ("FIN 45"), as may be modified or supplemented, excluding the types of guarantee contracts described in paragraphs 6 and 7 of FIN 45;
 - (b) a retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity or similar arrangement that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity for such assets;
 - (c) any obligation under a derivative instrument that is both indexed to the company's own stock and classified in stockholders' equity, or not reflected, in the company's statement of financial position; or
 - (d) any obligation, including a contingent obligation, arising out of a variable interest (as referenced in FASB Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (January 2003), as may be modified or supplemented) in an unconsolidated entity that is held by, and material to, the company, where such entity provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support to, or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with, the company.
-

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

As at fiscal year end March 31, 2011, the Company had no long-term debt obligations, no capital (finance) lease obligations, no operating lease obligations, no purchase obligations and no other long-term liabilities:

Type of Contractual Obligation	Payment due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Long-Term Debt Obligations					
Capital (Finance) Lease Obligations					
Operating Lease Obligations (Office Lease)					
Purchase Obligations					
Other Long-Term Liabilities Reflected on the Company's Balance Sheet under Canadian GAAP					
Total					

During the year ended March 31, 2011, the Company completed a private placement of 13,889,423 of its common shares, consisting of 5,812,500 flow-through shares at a price of \$0.80 per share and 8,076,923 non-flow-through shares at a price of \$0.65 per share, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$9,900,000. In accordance with the terms of flow-through share agreements, the Company is obligated to spend the proceeds from the flow-through shares issuance on Canadian Exploration Expenses ("CEE") by December 31, 2011. At March 31, 2011, approximately \$3,150,000 remained to be spent on eligible exploration activities.

G. Safe Harbor

The safe harbor provided in Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act applies to forward-looking information provided pursuant to [Item 5.E](#) and [Item 5.F](#) above.

ITEM 6 DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES**A. Directors and Senior Management**

Name (1)	Year born	Position	Director or Officer Since
Rene G. Carrier	1944	Director	May 2008
David J. Copeland	1948	Director	September 1995
Scott D. Cousens	1964	Director	September 1995
T. Barry Coughlan	1945	Director	February 2009
Robert A. Dickinson	1948	Chairman of the Board and Director	April 1993
Paul Mann	1964	Chief Financial Officer	July 2008
Jeffrey R. Mason	1957	Director	September 1995
Diane Nicolson	1965	Vice President Corporate Development	February 2008
Ronald W. Thiessen	1952	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	September 1995
Trevor Thomas	1967	Secretary	February 2008

1. To the best of the Company's knowledge, none of such persons has any family relationship with any other and none were elected as a director or appointed as an officer as a result of an arrangement or understanding with a major shareholder, customer, supplier, or any other party.

The following is biographical information on each of the persons listed above.

Rene Carrier Director

Rene Carrier is a past Vice-President of Pacific International Securities Inc. where he worked for ten years, until 1991. Since that time he has been President of Euro-American Capital Corporation, a private company which specializes in restructuring, administration, and raising venture capital funds for junior companies.

Mr. Carrier currently is, or was within the past five years, an officer and/or director of the following public companies:

Company	Positions Held	From	To
Amarc Resources Ltd.	Director	May 2008	Present
Chartwell Technology Inc.	Director	June 1991	April 2007
Continental Minerals Corporation	Director	February 2001	April 2011
Curis Resources Ltd.	Director	November 2010	Present
Frontera Copper Corporation	Director	February 2009	June 2009
Heatherdale Resources Ltd.	Director	November 2009	Present

International Royalty Corporation	Lead Director	June 2003	February 2010
Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd.	Director	January 2000	Present
	President	June 2005	Present
Rathdowney Resources Ltd.	Director	March 2011	Present
Rockwell Diamonds Inc.	Director	April 1993	November 2008

David Copeland, P.Eng. Director

David Copeland is a geological engineer who graduated in economic geology from the University of British Columbia. With over 30 years of experience, Mr. Copeland has undertaken assignments in a variety of capacities in mine exploration, discovery and development throughout the South Pacific, Africa, South America and North America. His principal occupation is President and Director of CEC Engineering Ltd., a consulting engineering firm that directs and co-ordinates advanced technical programs for exploration on behalf of companies for which Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. provides services. He is also a director of Hunter Dickinson Services Inc.

Mr. Copeland is, or was within the past five years, an officer and/or director of the following public companies:

Company	Positions Held	From	To
Amarc Resources Ltd.	Director	September 1995	Present
Continental Minerals Corporation	Director	November 1995	April 2011
	President & CEO	January 2008	April 2011
Curis Resources Ltd.	Director	November 2010	Present
Farallon Mining Ltd.	Director	December 1995	April 2009
Great Basin Gold Ltd.	Director	February 1994	March 2008
Heatherdale Resources Ltd.	Director	November 2009	Present
	CEO and President	November 2009	September 2010
Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.	Director	June 1996	June 2010
Rockwell Diamonds Inc.	Director	September 2006	Present
	Chief Executive Officer	September 2006	September 2007
	Chairman	September 2007	September 2011
Taseko Mines Limited	Director	March 1994	June 2010

Barry Coughlan Director

Barry Coughlan is a self-employed businessman and financier who over the past 23 years has been involved in the financing of publicly traded companies. His principal occupation is President and Director of TBC Investments Ltd., a private investment company.

Mr. Coughlan is, or was within the past five years, an officer and or a director of the following companies:

Company	Positions Held	From	To
Amarc Resources Ltd.	Director	February 2009	Present
Continental Minerals Corporation	Director	May 2006	December 2006
Creso Exploration Inc.	Director	June 2010	Present
Farallon Mining Ltd.	Director	March 1998	January 2011
Great Basin Gold Ltd.	Director	February 1998	Present
ICN Resources Ltd. (formerly Icon Industries Ltd.)	President, CEO and Director	September 1991	February 2010
Northcliff Resources Ltd.	Director	June 2011	Present
Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd.	Director	January 2005	Present

Rathdowney Resources Ltd.	Director	March 2011	Present
Taseko Mines Limited	Director	February 2001	Present
Quadro Resources Ltd.	President and Director	June 1986	Present

Scott Cousens Director

Scott Cousens provides management, technical and financial services to a number of publicly traded companies. Mr. Cousens' focus since 1991 has been the development of relationships within the international investment community. Substantial financings and subsequent corporate success has established strong ties with North American, European and Asian investors. He is also a director of Hunter Dickinson Services Inc.

Mr. Cousens is, or was within the past five years, an officer and/or director of the following public companies:

Company	Positions Held	From	To
Amarc Resources Ltd.	Director	September 1995	Present
Anooraq Resources Corporation	Director	September 1996	June 2009
Continental Minerals Corporation	Director	June 1994	April 2011
Farallon Mining Ltd.	Director	December 1995	April 2007
Great Basin Gold Ltd.	Director	March 1993	November 2006
Heatherdale Resources Ltd.	Chairman and Director	November 2009	Present
Northcliff Resources Ltd.	Director	June 2011	Present
Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.	Director	June 1996	Present
Rathdowney Resources Ltd.	Director	June 2011	Present

Company	Positions Held	From	To
Rockwell Diamonds Inc.	Director	November 2000	November 2008
Taseko Mines Limited	Director	October 1992	Present

Robert Dickinson, B.Sc., M.Sc. Chairman of the Board and Director

Robert Dickinson is an economic geologist who serves as a member of management of several mineral exploration companies, primarily those for whom Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. provides services. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree (Hons. Geology) and a Master of Science degree (Business Administration - Finance) from the University of British Columbia. Mr. Dickinson has also been active in mineral exploration over 40 years. He is a director of Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. He is also President and Director of United Mineral Services Ltd., a private resource company.

Mr. Dickinson is, or was within the past five years, an officer and/or director of the following public companies:

Company	Positions Held	From	To
Amarc Resources Ltd.	Director	April 1993	Present
	Chairman	April 2004	Present
Anooraq Resources Corporation	Director and Co-Chairman	October 2004	June 2009
Continental Minerals Corporation	Director	June 2004	April 2011
	Chairman	June 2004	January 2006
	Co-Chairman	January 2006	December 2006
Curis Resources Ltd.	Director	November 2010	Present
	Chairman	November 2010	December 2010
Detour Gold Corporation	Director	August 2006	February 2009
Farallon Mining Ltd.	Director	July 1991	April 2007
Great Basin Gold Ltd.	Director	May 1986	November 2006
	Chairman	April 2004	December 2005
	Co-Chairman	December 2005	November 2006
Heatherdale Resources Ltd.	Director	November 2009	Present
Northcliff Resources Ltd.	Director and Chairman	June 2011	Present
Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.	Director	June 1994	Present
	Chairman	April 2004	Present
Rathdowney Resources Ltd.	Director	March 2011	Present
Rockwell Diamonds Inc.	Director and Chairman	November 2000	September 2006
Taseko Mines Limited	Director	January 1991	Present

Jeffrey Mason, B.Comm., CA Director

Jeffrey Mason holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of British Columbia and obtained his Chartered Accountant designation while specializing in the mining, forestry and transportation sectors at the international accounting firm of Deloitte & Touche. Following comptrollership positions at an international commodity mercantilist and Homestake Mining Group of companies including responsibility for North American Metals Corp. and the Eskay Creek Project, Mr. Mason has spent the last several years as a corporate officer and director to a number of publicly-traded mineral exploration companies. Until early 2008, Mr. Mason was employed as Chief Financial Officer of Hunter Dickinson Inc. and his principal occupation was the financial administration of the public companies to which Hunter Dickinson Inc. provided services.

Mr. Mason is, or was within the past five years, an officer and or director of the following public companies:

Company	Positions Held	From	To
Amarc Resources Ltd.	Director	September 1995	Present
	Secretary	September 1995	February 2008
	Chief Financial Officer	September 1998	July 2008
Anooraq Resources Corporation	Secretary	September 1996	September 2007
	Chief Financial Officer	February 1999	June 2007
Coastal Contacts Inc.	Director	October 2006	Present
Continental Minerals Corporation	Director	June 1995	February 2008

Company	Positions Held	From	To
	Secretary	November 1995	February 2008
	Chief Financial Officer	June 1998	February 2008
Detour Gold Corporation	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary	July 2006	December 2007
Farallon Mining Ltd.	Director	August 1994	February 2008
	Secretary	December 1995	December 2007
	Chief Financial Officer	December 1997	December 2007
Great Basin Gold Ltd.	Director	February 1994	November 2006
	Secretary	February 1994	November 2006
	Chief Financial Officer	June 1998	November 2006
Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.	Director	June 1996	July 2008
	Secretary	June 1996	July 2008
	Chief Financial Officer	June 1998	July 2008
Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd.	Principal Accounting Officer	January 2005	February 2008
Rockwell Diamonds Inc.	Director	November 2000	September 2007
	Chief Financial Officer	November 2000	April 2007
Red Eagle Mining Corporation	Director	June 2011	Present
Slater Mining Limited	Director	June 2008	Present
Taseko Mines Limited	Director	February 1994	July 2008
	Secretary	February 1994	June 2008
	Chief Financial Officer	November 1998	June 2008

Ronald Thiessen, CA President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

Ronald Thiessen is a Chartered Accountant with professional experience in finance, taxation, mergers, acquisitions and re-organizations. Since 1986, Mr. Thiessen has been involved in the acquisition and financing of mining and mineral exploration companies. Mr. Thiessen is a director of Hunter Dickinson Services Inc., a company providing management and administrative services to several publicly-traded companies and focuses on directing corporate development and financing activities.

Mr. Thiessen is, or was within the past five years, an officer and/or director of the following public companies:

Company	Positions Held	From	To
Amarc Resources Ltd.	Director	September 1995	Present
	President and Chief Executive Officer	September 2000	Present

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Anooraq Resources Corporation	Director	April 1996	June 2011
	President and Chief Executive Officer	September 2000	August 2007
Continental Minerals Corporation	Director	November 1995	April 2011
	Co-Chairman	January 2006	April 2011
Detour Gold Corporation	Director	July 2006	Present
	Chairman	July 2006	March 2009
Farallon Mining Ltd.	Director	August 1994	January 2011
	Co-Chairman	September 2004	December 2005
	Chairman	December 2005	January 2011
Great Basin Gold Ltd.	Director	October 1993	Present
	Co-Chairman	December 2005	November 2006
	Chairman	November 2006	Present
Northern Dynasty Minerals Ltd.	Director	November 1995	Present
	President and Chief Executive Officer	November 2001	Present
Rockwell Diamonds Inc.	Director	November 2000	September 2007
	President and Chief Executive Officer	November 2000	September 2006

Company	Positions Held	From	To
	Chairman	September 2006	September 2007
Taseko Mines Limited	Director	October 1993	Present
	Co-Chairman	July 2005	May 2006
	Chairman	May 2006	Present
Quadro Resources Ltd.	Director	July 1992	December 2006

PAUL S. MANN, CA Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Mann is a Chartered Accountant, and also holds a B.A.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering from the University of British Columbia. He has served as Controller at Dayton Mining Corporation, De Beers Canada Mining Inc., Crew Gold and Eldorado Gold, and has international experience in South Africa, Chile, Mexico and China. Mr. Mann has served as Corporate Controller for many of the Hunter Dickinson affiliated companies since 2001 and is currently Executive Vice President, Finance and Reporting for Hunter Dickinson Inc., where he oversees accounting, taxation, regulatory and public reporting for the group.

Mr. Mann is, or was within the past five years, an officer of the following public companies:

Company	Positions Held	From	To
Amarc Resources Ltd.	Chief Financial Officer	July 2008	Present
Rathdowney Resources Ltd.	Chief Financial Officer	March 2011	Present
Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd.	Principal Accounting Officer	February 2008	Present

Diane Nicolson, PhD Executive Vice President

Diane Nicolson has a B.Sc. degree in geology from the University of London, a PhD in economic geology from the University of Wales and 20 years international experience in the exploration and mining industry. She has worked for both major and junior mining companies, including Rio Tinto, Minera Antamina, Noranda and Cambior. Over the past 10 years, she has been involved primarily with business development and new project assessment and acquisitions, with a particular focus on Latin America where she was based for 13 years.

Dr. Nicolson joined Hunter Dickinson in 2007 as a member of the global business development team.

Dr. Nicolson was appointed Executive Vice President of Amarc in February 2008 and is responsible for management, strategic planning and new project development for Amarc Resources Ltd.

Trevor Thomas, LLB Secretary

Trevor Thomas has practiced in the areas of corporate commercial, corporate finance, securities and mining law since 1995, both in private practice environment as well as in-house positions and is currently in-house legal counsel for Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. Prior to joining Hunter Dickinson Services Inc., he served as in-house legal counsel with Placer Dome Inc.

B. Compensation

During the Company's financial year ended March 31, 2011, the aggregate cash compensation paid or payable by the Company or its subsidiaries to its directors and senior officers, all of whose financial statements are consolidated with those of the Company, was \$424,906.

Ronald W. Thiessen, President and Chief Executive Officer, Paul Mann, Chief Financial Officer and Diane Nicolson, Executive Vice President are each a "Named Executive Officers" of the Company for the purposes of the following disclosure.

The compensation paid to the NEOs during the Company's most recently completed financial year of March 31, 2011 is as set out below and expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted:

Name and principal position	Salary (\$)	Share-based awards (\$)	Option-based awards (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)		Pension value (\$)	All other compensation (\$)	Total compensation (\$)
				Annual incentive plans	Long-term incentive plans			
Ronald Thiessen Chief Executive Officer	39,750	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	39,750
Paul Mann Chief Financial Officer	80,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	80,000
Diane Nicolson Executive Vice President	179,906	Nil	Nil	15,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	194,906

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, the above named NEOs did not serve the Company solely on a full-time basis, and their compensation from the Company is allocated based on the estimated amount of time spent providing services to the Company.

Pension Plan Benefits

The Company has no pension or deferred compensation plans for its directors, officers or employees.

Termination and Change of Control Benefits

There are no compensatory plan(s) or arrangement(s), with respect to the Named Executive Officer resulting from the resignation, retirement or any other termination of employment of the officer's employment or from a change of the Named Executive Officer's Responsibilities following a change in control.

Director Compensation

The compensation provided to the directors, excluding a director who is already set out in disclosure for a NEO for the Company's most recently completed financial year of March 31, 2011 is as set out below:

Name	Fees earned	Share-based awards	Option-based awards ⁽³⁾	Non-equity incentive plan compensation	Pension value	All other compensation	Total
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	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Rene G. Carrier ⁽¹⁾	15,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	15,000
David Copeland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Barry Coughlan ⁽¹⁾	15,000	Nil	3,360	Nil	Nil	Nil	18,360
Scott Cousens ⁽²⁾	16,250	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	16,250
Robert Dickinson ⁽²⁾	79,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	79,000
Jeffrey Mason ⁽¹⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Notes:

1. Independent directors receive an annual fee of \$15,000 for their services. Mr. Mason became independent subsequent to March 31, 2011.
2. Pursuant to the Corporate Services Agreement with Hunter Dickinson Services Inc., compensation for Messrs. Cousens and Dickinson is allocated to the Company on the basis of time spent in respect of the Company's business.
3. No options were granted during the year ended March 31, 2011. All options previously granted were granted pursuant to the Share Option Plan. For compensation purposes, the Black-Scholes option valuation model has been used to determine the fair value on the date of grant. The Black-Scholes option valuation is determined using the expected life of the share option, expected volatility of the Company's Common Share price, expected dividend yield, and risk-free interest rate. The weighted average Black-Scholes grant date fair value for awards granted on April 28, 2009 was \$0.48, which was 7% of the option exercise price. As at the date hereof all options have expired unexercised except for the options granted to Barry Coughlan.

C. Board Practices

All of the Company's directors were elected at the annual general meeting of shareholders held on September 15, 2011. All directors have a term of office expiring at the next annual general meeting of the Company's shareholders. All officers have a term of office lasting until their removal or replacement by the board of directors (the "Board").

There were no arrangements, standard or otherwise, pursuant to which directors were compensated by Amarc or its subsidiaries for their services in their capacity as directors, or for committee participation, involvement in special assignments or for services as consultants or experts during the most recently completed financial year.

General

The Board believes that good corporate governance improves corporate performance and benefits all shareholders. The Canadian Securities Administrators (the "CSA") have adopted National Policy 58-201 *Corporate Governance Guidelines*, which provides non-prescriptive guidelines on corporate governance practices for reporting issuers such as the Company. In addition, the CSA have implemented National Instrument NI 58-101 *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices*, which prescribes certain disclosure by the Company of its corporate governance practices. This section sets out the Company's approach to corporate governance and addresses the Company's compliance with NI 58-101.

1. Board of Directors

Directors are considered to be independent if they have no direct or indirect material relationship with the Company. A "material relationship" is a relationship which could, in the view of the Company's board of directors, be reasonably expected to interfere with the exercise of a director's independent judgment.

The Board facilitates its independent supervision over management in a number of ways including: by holding regular meetings without the presence of management; by retaining independent consultants; and by reviewing corporate developments with larger shareholders, analysts and potential industry partners, where it deems necessary.

Messrs. Coughlan, Carrier and Mason are independent. Messrs. Copeland, Cousens, Dickinson, and Thiessen are not independent. The Company is taking steps to ensure that the duties generally performed by independent directors are being performed by the current directors. The Board members have extensive experience as directors of public companies and are sensitive to the related corporate governance and financial reporting obligations associated with such positions. Thus the Board members are reasonably well versed in the obligations of directors and the expectations of independence from management.

2. Other Directorships

The section entitled [Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees](#) in this Annual Report gives details of other reporting issuers of which each director is a director or officer.

3. Orientation and Continuing Education

The Company has traditionally retained experienced mining people as directors and hence the orientation needed is minimized. When new directors are appointed, they are acquainted with the Company's mineral project and the expectations of directors. Board meetings generally include presentations by the Company's senior management and project staff in order to give the directors full insight into the Company's operations.

4. Ethical Business Conduct

The Board has adopted an ethics policy which is available on the Company's website, www.amarcresources.com. The Board also understands that the fiduciary duties placed on individual directors by the Company's governing corporate legislation and the common law and the restrictions placed by applicable corporate legislation on an individual director's participation in decisions of the Board in which the director has an interest have been sufficient to ensure that the Board operates independently of management and in the best interests of the Company.

5. Nomination of Directors

The Board considers its size each year when it considers the number of directors required, taking into account the number required to carry out the Board's duties effectively and to maintain a diversity of views and experience.

The Board does not have a nominating committee, and these functions are currently performed by the Board as a whole. However, if there is a change in the number of directors required by the Company, this policy will be reviewed.

6. Compensation

The Board determines the compensation for independent directors and executives.

7. Other Board Committees

The Board has no compensation or other committees, other than the audit committee.

8. Assessments

The Board monitors the adequacy of information given to directors, communication between the Board and management and the strategic direction and processes of the Board and its audit committee.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee's Charter

The audit committee has adopted a charter that sets out its mandate and responsibilities. A copy of the audit committee charter is available at www.sedar.com and the Company's website, www.amarcresources.com.

Composition of the Audit Committee

At September 23, 2011, the members of the audit committee are Rene Carrier, Barry Coughlan and Jeffrey Mason. All members are financially literate and all are independent.

Relevant Education and Experience

As a result of their education and experience, each member of the audit committee has familiarity with, an understanding of, or experience in:

- the accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements, and the ability to assess the general application of those principles in connection with estimates, accruals and reserves;
- reviewing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements, and
- an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting.

Audit Committee Oversight

The audit committee has not made any recommendations to the Board to nominate or compensate any external auditor that was not adopted by the Board.

The Company's auditor De Visser Gray LLP has not provided any material non-audit services during the most recently completed fiscal year.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Company has procedures for the review and pre-approval of any services performed by its auditors. The procedures require that all proposed engagements of its auditors for audit and non-audit services be submitted to the audit committee for approval prior to the beginning of any such services. The audit committee considers such requests, and, if acceptable to a majority of the audit committee members, pre-approves such audit and non-audit services by a resolution authorizing management to engage the Company's auditors for such audit and non-audit services, with set maximum dollar amounts for each itemized service. During such deliberations, the audit committee assesses, among other factors, whether the services requested would be considered "prohibited services" as contemplated by the regulations of the US Securities and Exchange Commission, and whether the services requested and the fees related to such services could impair the independence of the auditors.

Exemptions From Certain Canadian Audit Committee Requirements

Pursuant to section 6.1 of National Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees* ("NI 52-110"), as adopted by the Canadian Securities Administrators (including the British Columbia and Alberta Securities Commissions which have jurisdiction over the Company, the "CSA"), the Company is exempt from the requirements of Parts 3 and 5 of NI 52-110 for the year ended March 31, 2011, by virtue of the Company being a "venture issuer" (as defined in NI 52-110).

Part 3 of NI 52-110 prescribes certain requirements for the composition of audit committees of non-exempt companies that are reporting issuers under Canadian provincial securities legislation. Part 3 of NI 52-110 requires, among other things that an audit committee be comprised of at three directors, each of whom, is, subject to certain exceptions, independent and financially literate in accordance with the standards set forth in NI 52-110.

Part 5 of NI 52-110 requires an annual information form that is filed by a non-exempt reporting issuer under National Instrument 51-102 *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*, as adopted the CSA, to include certain disclosure about the issuer's audit committee, including, among other things: the text of the audit committee's charter; the name of each audit committee member and whether or not the member is independent and financially literate; whether a recommendation of the audit committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor was not adopted by the issuer's board of directors, and the reasons for the board's decision; a description of any policies and procedures adopted by the audit committee for the engagement of non-audit services; and disclosure of the fees billed by the issuer's external auditor in each of the last two fiscal years for audit, tax and other services.

D. Employees

At March 31, 2011, Amarc had no direct employees. Amarc's administrative and exploration functions are primarily administered through Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. (See [Item 7- Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions](#)).

E. Share Ownership**Security Holdings of Directors and Senior Management**

As at September 23, 2011, the directors and officers of Amarc, and their respective affiliates, directly and indirectly, own or control as a group an aggregate of 22,301,870 common shares (21.71%), or 24,841,170 (21.78%) on a diluted basis.

As at September 23, 2011, the Company's directors and senior management beneficially own the following number of the Company's common shares and options:

Name of Insider	Securities Beneficially Owned or Controlled ⁽¹⁾	As a % of the outstanding Common Shares
Rene G. Carrier ⁽⁴⁾	275,000 Common shares 249,900 options ⁽²⁾	0.27%
David J. Copeland	1,249,500 Common shares 249,900 options ⁽²⁾	1.22%
Barry Coughlan ⁽⁴⁾	86,000 Common shares 319,900 options ⁽²⁾	0.15%
Scott D. Cousens	148,300 Common shares 249,900 options ⁽²⁾	0.14%
Robert A. Dickinson	14,272,178 Common shares ⁽³⁾ 249,900 options ⁽²⁾	13.89%
Ronald W. Thiessen	2,609,392 Common shares 249,900 options ⁽²⁾	2.54%
Jeffrey R. Mason ⁽⁴⁾	2,878,500 Common shares 249,900 options ⁽²⁾	2.80%
Paul Mann	75,000 Common shares 180,000 options ⁽²⁾	0.07%
Diane Nicolson	588,000 Common Shares 360,000 options ⁽²⁾	0.57%
Trevor Thomas	120,000 Common Shares 180,000 options ⁽²⁾	0.12%
Total	22,301,870 Common Shares 2,539,300 Options	21.78%

Notes:

1. The information as to number of Common Shares beneficially owned or controlled is not within the knowledge of the management of the Company and has been furnished by the respective nominees as filed on SEDI. Each

nominee has held the same or a similar principal occupation with the organization indicated or a predecessor thereof for the last five years.

2. Options to purchase Common Shares at \$0.32 per share expiring on September 23, 2016. Mr. Coughlan holds an additional 70,000 options to purchase Common shares at \$0.70 per share expiring April 28, 2012.
 3. Certain of these shares are beneficially owned through a private company controlled by Mr. Dickinson, and a Registered Retirement Saving Plan (RRSP) owned by Mr. Dickinson.
 4. Member of the audit committee.
-

Share Option Plan

At September 23, 2011, 5,654,100 options were outstanding pursuant to the Company's share option plan (the "Plan"), described below, and an aggregate of 4,618,790 common shares remained available for issuance pursuant to the Plan, described below.

(a) Incentive Options

1. Share Incentive Plan

In order to provide incentive to directors, officers, employees, management and others who provide services to the Company to act in the best interests of the Company, the Company has adopted a Share Incentive Plan (the "Plan").

In order to increase the Company's flexibility and to bring the Company's share option incentive program in line with the current regulatory regime, the Board approved a new rolling share option plan (the "New Plan") on August 13, 2010 to replace the plan previously approved and confirmed by the shareholders on September 21, 2004 and September 29, 2009, respectively. The New Plan was approved by shareholders at the Company's annual general meeting (the "Meeting") held on September 15, 2010.

Subject to certain restrictions described below, the Plan is based on the maximum number of eligible shares equaling a rolling percentage of up to 10% of the Company's outstanding common shares, calculated from time to time. Pursuant to the Plan, if outstanding options are exercised, or expire, or the number of issued and outstanding common shares of the Company increases, the number of options available to grant under the Plan increases proportionately. At the date of approval of the New Plan, all outstanding options were rolled into and deemed to be granted under the New Plan.

The exercise price of each option is set by the board of directors at the time of grant based on the market price on the date preceding the date of grant. Options can have a maximum term of ten years and typically terminate one year following the termination of the optionee's employment or engagement, except in the case of retirement or death. Vesting of options is at the discretion of the board of directors at the time the options are granted.

Eligible Optionees

Under the policies of the TSX Venture, to be eligible for the issuance of a stock option under the Plan an optionee must either be a director, officer or employee of the Company or its affiliates, or a consultant or an employee of a company providing management or other services to the Company, or its subsidiaries, at the time the option is granted.

Options may be granted only to an individual or to a company that is wholly-owned by individuals eligible for an option grant. If the option is granted to a non-individual, the company must provide the TSX Venture with an undertaking that it will not permit any transfer of its securities, nor issue further securities, to any other individual or entity as long as the incentive stock option remains in effect without the consent of the TSX Venture.

Insider Limitations

The aggregate number of Common Shares reserved for issuance under options granted to Insiders must not exceed ten percent (10%) of the outstanding shares (in the event that the New Plan is amended to reserve for issuance more than ten percent (10%) of the outstanding shares) unless the Company has obtained Disinterested Shareholder Approval to do so;

The number of optioned shares issued to Insiders in any twelve (12) month period must not exceed ten percent (10%) of the outstanding shares (in the event that the New Plan is amended to reserve for issuance more than ten percent (10%) of the outstanding shares) unless the Company has obtained Disinterested Shareholder Approval to do so;

The exercise price of an option previously granted to an Insider must not be reduced, unless the Company has obtained Disinterested Shareholder Approval to do so.

Other Limitations

The Company must not grant an option to a director, employee, consultant, or consultant company (the "Service Provider") in any twelve (12) month period that exceeds five percent (5%) of the outstanding shares, unless the Company has obtained approval by a majority of the votes cast by the shareholders of the Company eligible to vote at a shareholders' meeting, excluding votes attaching to shares beneficially owned by Insiders and their Associates (defined below) ("Disinterested Shareholder Approval");

The aggregate number of options granted to a Service Provider conducting Investor Relations Activities in any twelve (12) month period must not exceed two percent (2%) of the outstanding shares calculated at the date of the grant, without the prior consent of the TSX Venture;

The Company must not grant an option to a Consultant in any twelve (12) month period that exceeds two percent (2%) of the outstanding shares calculated at the date of the grant of the option; and

The issuance to any one Optionee within a twelve (12) month period of a number of Common Shares must not exceed five percent (5%) of outstanding Common Shares unless the Company has obtained Disinterested Shareholder Approval to do so.

Disinterested Shareholder Approval

"Disinterested Shareholder Approval" means the approval by a majority of the votes cast by all shareholders of the Company at the Meeting excluding votes attached to listed shares beneficially owned by insiders of the Company to whom the options have been granted under the existing plan and associates of those insiders.

ITEM 7 MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

Major Shareholders

Amarc is a publicly-held corporation, with its shares held by residents of Canada, the United States of America and other countries. To the best of Amarc's knowledge, other than as noted below, no person, corporation or other entity beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or controls more than 5% of the common shares of Amarc, the only class of securities with voting rights. For these purposes, "beneficial ownership" means the sole or shared power to vote or direct the voting or to dispose or direct the disposition of any security.

As of September 23, 2011, Amarc had authorized unlimited common shares without par value, of which 102,728,896 were issued and outstanding. Amarc's authorized share structure also includes a class of preferred shares without par value and without a maximum number. The preferred shares may be issued in series on such terms as determined by the Company's directors in accordance with the class rights and restrictions. No series of preferred shares has been designated by the board of directors, and no preferred shares are outstanding.

As at September 23, 2011, Robert Dickinson, together with companies controlled by him, held 14,272,178 common shares of Amarc, representing 13.89% of the common shares outstanding.

As at September 23, 2011, Jeffrey Mason held 2,878,500 common shares of Amarc, representing 2.8% of the common shares outstanding.

All of the common shares have the same voting rights.

Geographic Breakdown of Shareholders

As of September 23, 2011, Amarc's register of shareholders indicates that Amarc's common shares are held as follows:

Location	Number of registered shareholders of record (note 1)	Number of shares	Percentage of total shares
Canada	50	98,235,128	95.63%
United States	7	2,955,306	2.88%
Other	1	1,538,462	1.49%
TOTALS	58	102,728,896	100.00%

Shares registered in intermediaries were assumed to be held by residents of the same country in which the clearing house was located.

Note 1 Amarc's securities are recorded on the books of its transfer agent, Computershare Investor Services Inc., located at 510 Burrard Street, Vancouver, Canada (604) 661-0271 in registered form. However, the majority of such shares are registered in the name of intermediaries such as brokerage houses and clearing houses (on behalf of their respective brokerage clients). Amarc does not have knowledge or access to the identities of the beneficial owners of such shares registered through intermediaries.

Control

Amarc is not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by any other corporation, by any foreign government or by any other natural or legal person, severally or jointly, other than as noted above under Major Shareholders. There are no arrangements known to Amarc which, at a subsequent date, may result in a change in control of Amarc.

Insider Reports under the Securities Acts of British Columbia and Alberta

Since the Company a reporting issuer under the Securities Acts of British Columbia and Alberta, certain "insiders" of the Company (including its directors, certain executive officers, and persons who directly or indirectly beneficially own, control or direct more than 10% of its common shares) are generally required to file insider reports of changes in their ownership of Amarc's common shares five days following the trade under National Instrument 55-104 *Insider Reporting Requirements and Exemptions*, as adopted by the CSA. Copies of such reports are available for public inspection at the offices of the British Columbia Securities Commission, 9th Floor, 701 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V7Y 1L2, (604) 899-6500 or at the British Columbia Securities Commission web site, www.bcsc.bc.ca. In British Columbia, all insider reports must be filed electronically five days following the date of the trade at www.sedi.ca. The public is able to access these reports at www.sedi.ca.

B. Related Party Transactions

Except as disclosed below, Amarc has not, since April 1, 2010, and does not at this time propose to:

- (1) enter into any transactions which are material to Amarc or a related party or any transactions unusual in their nature or conditions involving goods, services or tangible or intangible assets to which Amarc or any of its former subsidiaries was a party;
- (2) make any loans or guarantees directly or through any of its former subsidiaries to or for the benefit of any of the following persons:
 - (a) enterprises directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controlling or controlled by or under common control with Amarc;
 - (b) associates of Amarc (unconsolidated enterprises in which Amarc has significant influence or which has significant influence over Amarc) including shareholders beneficially owning 10% or more of the outstanding shares of Amarc;
 - (c) individuals owning, directly or indirectly, shares of Amarc that gives them significant influence over Amarc and close members of such individuals families;
 - (d) key management personnel (persons having authority in responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Amarc including directors and senior management and close members of such directors and senior management); or
 - (e) enterprises in which a substantial voting interest is owned, directly or indirectly, by any person described in (c) or (d) or over which such a person is able to exercise significant influence.

Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. ("HDSI"), formerly Hunter Dickinson Inc.

The Company does not have full-time management or employees. Pursuant to a Corporate Services Agreement dated July 2, 2010 with Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. ("HDSI"), HDSI provides services, including geological, corporate development, administrative and management services (collectively the "Services") to the Company. HDSI is a private company with certain directors in common with the Company, namely Messrs. Copeland, Cousens, Dickinson and Thiessen. HDSI provides the Services to several publicly traded companies (one of which is the Company), and is managed by persons who are directors in common with the Company.

HDSI has supervised or conducted mineral exploration projects in Canada (British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the Yukon) and internationally in Brazil, Chile, China, the United States (Nevada and Alaska), Mexico, and South Africa. HDSI allocates the costs of staff input into projects based on time records of involved personnel. Costs of such personnel and third party contractors are billed to the participating public companies (inclusive of HDSI staff costs and overhead) for amounts that are considered by the Company's management to be competitive with arm's-length suppliers. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, Amarc paid approximately \$2.8 million (2010 \$1.5 million; 2009 \$2.6 million), to HDSI for services pursuant to the management and administrative services agreement. Advances pursuant to this agreement were non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Management / Insiders

During the year ended March 31, 2011, the Company completed a private placement of 13,889,423 of its common shares, consisting of 5,812,500 flow-through shares at a price of \$0.80 per share and 8,076,923 non-flow-through shares at a price of \$0.65 per share, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$9,900,000 ([see Item 5.F](#)).

The numbers of flow through shares acquired by the informed persons of the Company were as follow:

Informed Person Participation	Amount	Common Shares
Rene G. Carrier	\$ 160,000	200,000
David J. Copeland	160,000	200,000
Robert Dickinson	500,000	625,000
Ronald W. Thiessen	500,000	625,000
Paul Mann	20,000	25,000

Informed Person Participation	Amount	Common Shares
Diane Nicolson	20,000	25,000
Trevor Thomas	30,000	37,500
Total	\$ 1,390,000	1,737,500

C. Interests of Experts and CounselNot applicable.

ITEM 8 FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Financial Statements and Other Financial Information

[Item 17](#) of this Form 20-F contains Amarc's audited annual financial statements as at March 31, 2011 and 2010 and for each of the years ended March 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

Legal Proceedings

Amarc is not involved in any litigation or legal proceedings and to Amarc's knowledge, no material legal proceedings involving Amarc or its subsidiaries are to be initiated against Amarc.

Dividend Policy

The Company has not paid any dividends on its outstanding common shares since its incorporation and does not anticipate that it will do so in the foreseeable future. All funds of Amarc are being retained for exploration of its projects.

B. Significant Changes

There have been no significant changes to the accompanying financial statements since March 31, 2011, except as disclosed in this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

ITEM 9 THE OFFER AND LISTING**A. Offer and Listing Details****Trading Markets**

Amarc's common shares have been listed in Canada on the TSX Venture (and its predecessors) since August 1995, under the symbol AHR.

The Company's common shares have been traded in the U.S. on OTC Bulletin Board since June 2004, under the symbol AXREF.

The following tables set forth for the periods indicated the price history of the Company's common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange and on the OTC Bulletin Board.

<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ended</u> <u>March 31,</u>	<u>TSX Venture Exchange</u>		<u>OTCBB</u>	
	<u>High</u> <u>(Cdn\$)</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>(Cdn\$)</u>	<u>High</u> <u>(US\$)</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>(US\$)</u>
2011	0.77	0.36	0.73	0.30
2010	0.72	0.16	0.75	0.12
2009	0.77	0.07	0.76	0.05
2008	0.78	0.45	0.76	0.40
2007	0.60	0.30	0.51	0.20

<u>Fiscal Quarter</u>	<u>TSX Venture Exchange</u>		<u>OTCBB</u>	
	<u>High</u> <u>(Cdn\$)</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>(Cdn\$)</u>	<u>High</u> <u>(US\$)</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>(US\$)</u>
Q4, 2011	0.70	0.36	0.72	0.36
Q3, 2011	0.77	0.54	0.73	0.53
Q2, 2011	0.65	0.36	0.62	0.34
Q1, 2011	0.55	0.40	0.58	0.30
Q4, 2010	0.72	0.47	0.70	0.47
Q3, 2010	0.68	0.23	0.75	0.23
Q2, 2010	0.27	0.17	0.24	0.14
Q1, 2010	0.25	0.16	0.24	0.12

<u>Month</u>	<u>TSX Venture Exchange</u>		<u>OTCBB</u>	
	<u>High</u> <u>(Cdn\$)</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>(Cdn\$)</u>	<u>High</u> <u>(US\$)</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>(US\$)</u>
September 2011 (to September 23, 2011)	0.38	0.29	0.38	0.29
August 2011	0.33	0.29	0.33	0.29
July 2011	0.33	0.29	0.34	0.30
June 2011	0.39	0.30	0.38	0.32
May 2011	0.38	0.30	0.40	0.32
April 2011	0.41	0.35	0.42	0.35

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

The shares of Amarc traded in Canada on the TSX Venture (formerly the Canadian Venture Exchange and successor to the Vancouver Stock Exchange) since August 1995 under the trading symbol AHR. Amarc's shares have traded on the OTC-BB under the symbol AXREF, since June 2004.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

Amarc's original corporate constituting documents comprised of the Memorandum and Articles of Association were registered with the British Columbia Registrar of Companies under Corporation No. 436691. A copy of the Company's original Articles of Association was filed as an exhibit with Amarc's initial registration statement on Form 20-F.

In March 2004, the *Company Act* (British Columbia) (the "BCCA") was replaced by the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the "BCA"). All companies incorporated under the BCCA were required to complete a transition application to the BCA by March 29, 2006. The directors of the Company authorized the Company to file a transition application with the Registrar of Companies and to comply with the BCA.

The Company subsequently filed a Notice of Articles with the Registrar of Companies on October 2, 2004. The Notice of Articles and the Articles constitute the constating documents of the Company, and have superseded the Memorandum and Articles of Association. The Articles of a company, among other things, set out rules for the conduct of its business and affairs; they are no longer required to be filed with the Registrar of Companies, but are required to be kept as part of the company's corporate records.

On October 22, 2004, the Company filed a Notice of Alteration with the Registrar of Companies to remove the former limitation on its authorized share capital of 100,000,000 common shares without par value. As a result, the Company's authorized share capital now consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. The Registrar of Companies issued a Notice of Articles dated October 22, 2004 to reflect this change.

Under the BCA, every "pre-existing company" remained subject to certain "Pre-existing Company Provisions" contained in the BCCA unless such provisions were removed with the approval of the shareholders. In order to take full advantage of the flexibility offered by the BCA, the shareholders adopted a special resolution on October 12, 2005 authorizing the removal of the Pre-existing Company Provisions and the adoption by the Company of a new form of Articles that incorporates provisions permitted under the BCA. On January 31, 2006, the Company filed a Notice of Alteration with the Registrar of Companies to remove the Pre-Existing Company Provisions, and the Registrar of Companies issued a Notice of Articles to reflect this change.

As discussed in more detail below, on August 17, 2007, the Company filed a Notice of Alteration with the Registrar of Companies to create a new class of Preferred Shares, and the Registrar of Companies issued a Notice of Articles to reflect this change.

On January 7, 2009 and March 9, 2009, the Registrar of Companies issued new Notices of Articles in response to Notices of Change of Directors filed by the Company on those dates. The Notice of Articles dated March 9, 2009 constitute the current Notice of Articles of the Company.

Set out below is a discussion of the principal changes effected by the adoption of the new Articles by the Company under the BCA, which took effect on January 31, 2006.

Borrowing Powers

Under the original Articles of Association, the Company could borrow money, issue bonds, debentures and other debt obligations and mortgage, charge, or give security on the undertaking, or on the whole or any part of the property and assets, of the Company (both present and future). Under the BCA, companies are also permitted, without restriction (other than general corporate governance principles), to guarantee repayment of money by any other person or the performance of any obligation of any other person. This change reflected the modernization of corporate legislation to effectively respond to increasingly complex financial transactions that companies may enter into in the course of their business. As a result, the Company's Articles now provide that the Company may guarantee the repayment of money by any other person or the performance of any obligation of any other person.

Share Certificates

Under the original Articles of Association, a shareholder was entitled to a share certificate representing the number of shares of the Company held. Under the BCA, a shareholder is entitled to a share certificate representing the number of shares of the Company held or a written acknowledgement of the shareholder's right to obtain such a share certificate. As a result, the Articles now provide for this additional right. The addition of the ability to issue a written acknowledgement is very useful for public companies such as the Company, since it permits flexibility in corporate and securities transmissions.

On September 15, 2010, the shareholders of the Company approved an amendment to the Articles that enabled the Company to use uncertificated electronic shares and to use an electronic record keeping system.

Indemnity Provisions

Under the BCCA, the Company could only indemnify directors where it obtained prior court approval, except in certain limited circumstances. The original Articles of Association provided for the Company to indemnify directors, subject to the provisions of the BCCA. Under the BCA, the Company is permitted (and is, in some circumstances, required) to indemnify a past or present director or officer of the Company or an associated corporation without obtaining prior court approval in respect of an "eligible proceeding". An "eligible proceeding" includes any legal proceeding relating to the activities of the individual as a director or officer of the Company. However, under the BCA, the Company is prohibited from paying an indemnity if:

- (a) the party did not act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company;
- (b) the proceeding was not a civil proceeding and the party did not have reasonable grounds for believing that his or her conduct was lawful; and
- (c) the proceeding is brought against the party by the Company or an associated corporation.

As a result, the Articles require the Company to indemnify directors, officers and other persons, subject to the limits imposed under the BCA.

Alternate Directors

The original Articles of Association permitted a director to appoint another director as his alternate. The Company's Articles now permit a director to appoint anyone as his alternate, as long as that person is qualified to act as a director.

Amendment of Articles and Notice of Articles

The Articles provide that the general authority required to amend all provisions of the Company's Articles and the Notice of Articles, other than as set out in the BCA as specifically requiring a special resolution, can be effected as an ordinary or by directors' resolution. The Company's Articles provide that the Company may amend provisions of the Articles and Notice of Articles relating to certain aspects of its Shares and authorized share structure by ordinary resolution. A share consolidation or a share split and name change of the Company can only be done by a resolution of the directors. The default provision under the BCA is a special resolution where the Articles are silent as to the type of resolution required.

The Articles also provide that the attachment, variation and deletion of special rights and restrictions to any class of shares may be authorized by ordinary resolution. If the amendment prejudices or interferes with the rights or special rights attached to any class of issued shares, by the provisions of the BCA, the consent of the holders of that class of shares by a "special separate resolution" is required.

All special resolutions of the Company must be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of votes cast; the Company's original Article of Association required special resolutions to be adopted by a majority of three-quarters of the votes cast.

Shareholders' Meetings

In addition to reflecting the present notice and other provisions of the BCA relating to shareholders' meetings, the Articles provide that shareholders' meetings may be held at such place as is determined by the directors.

The Articles permit the giving of notice to shareholders, directors and officers by fax or e-mail in addition to regular mail or personal delivery.

Officers

Under the original Articles of Association, the Company was required to have at least a President and Secretary as officers, and separate individuals were required to hold those positions. In addition, the Chairman and President were required to be directors. However, under the BCA, those requirements no longer exist, and as a result, the Articles do not provide for such restrictions.

Disclosure of Interest of Directors

The Articles refer to the provisions of the BCA relating to the disclosure of interest by directors, which superseded more the cumbersome and outdated provisions contained under the BCCA.

Creation of Preferred Shares

Under the original Articles of Association, the creation of a new class of shares required the approval of the shareholders of the Company by a special resolution adopted by a majority of three-quarters of votes cast. In contrast, the Articles now provide that the creation of a new class of shares requires the approval of the shareholders of the Company by an ordinary resolution.

On September 26, 2006, the shareholders adopted an ordinary resolution authorizing the creation of a new class of Preferred Shares without par value and without a maximum authorized number, issuable in series, on such terms as may be determined by the Company's directors for each such series. On August 17, 2007, the Company filed a Notice of Alteration with the Registrar of Companies to create the new class of Preferred Shares, and the Registrar of Companies issued a Notice of Articles to reflect this change.

As a result, the authorized share structure of the Company now includes, in addition to a class of common shares without par value and without a maximum number, a class of Preferred Shares without par value and without a maximum number. The Preferred Shares may be issued in series on such terms as determined by the Company's directors in accordance with the class rights and restrictions.

The special rights and restrictions attaching to the Preferred Shares are set forth in Article 26 of the Articles, and effectively provide the directors with wide latitude to create a series of Preferred Shares which may be convertible into Common Shares, and have attached to them rights that rank ahead of common shares in respect of entitlement to assets and dividends.

C. Material Contracts

Amarc's only material contract as of September 23, 2011 is:

- (a) Corporate Services Agreement between Amarc and Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. dated July 2, 2010. [See Item 7B](#) and Exhibit 4.1.

Other agreements are in the normal course of business.

D. Exchange Controls

Amarc is incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. There is no law or governmental decree or regulation in Canada that restricts the export or import of capital, or affects the remittance of dividends, interest or other payments to a non-resident holder of common shares, other than withholding tax requirements. Any such remittances to United States residents are generally subject to withholding tax, however no such remittances are likely in the foreseeable future. See "[Taxation](#)", below.

There is no limitation imposed by the laws of Canada or by the charter or other constituent documents of the Registrant on the right of a non-resident to hold or vote the Common Shares, other than as provided in the *Investment Canada Act* (Canada) (the *Investment Act*). The following discussion summarizes the material features of the Investment Act for a non-resident who proposes to acquire a controlling number of Common Shares. It is general only, it is not a substitute for independent advice from an investor's own advisor, and it does not anticipate statutory or regulatory amendments. The Registrant does not believe the Investment Act will have any effect on it or on its non-Canadian shareholders due to a number of factors including the nature of its operations and the Registrant's

relatively small capitalization.

The Investment Act generally prohibits implementation of a reviewable investment by an individual, government or agency thereof, corporation, partnership, trust or joint venture (each an entity) that is not a Canadian as defined in the Investment Act (a non-Canadian), unless after review the Director of Investments appointed by the minister responsible for the Investment Act is satisfied that the investment is likely to be of net benefit to Canada. The size and nature of a proposed transaction may give rise to an obligation to notify the Director to seek an advance ruling. An investment in the Common Shares by a non-Canadian other than a WTO Investor (as that term is defined in the Investment Act and which term includes entities which are nationals of or are controlled by nationals of member states of the World Trade Organization) when the Registrant was not controlled by a WTO Investor, would be reviewable under the Investment Act if it was an investment to acquire control of the Registrant and the value of the assets of the Registrant, as determined in accordance with the regulations promulgated under the Investment Act, was \$5 million or more, or if an order for review was made by the federal cabinet on the grounds that the investment related to Canada's cultural heritage or national identity, regardless of the value of the assets of the Registrant. An investment in the Common Shares by a WTO Investor, or by a non-Canadian when the Registrant was controlled by a WTO Investor, would be reviewable under the Investment Act if it was an investment to acquire control of the Registrant and the value of the assets of the Registrant, as determined in accordance with the regulations promulgated under the Investment Act, was not less than a specified amount, which for 2001 exceeds Cdn\$192 million. A non-Canadian would acquire control of the Registrant for the purposes of the Investment Act if the non-Canadian acquired a majority of the Common Shares. The acquisition of less than a majority but one-third or more of the Common Shares would be presumed to be an acquisition of control of the Registrant unless it could be established that, on the acquisition, the Registrant was not controlled in fact by the acquirer through the ownership of the Common Shares.

The foregoing assumes the Registrant will not engage in the production of uranium or own an interest in a producing uranium property in Canada, or provide any financial service or transportation service, as the rules governing these businesses are different.

Certain transactions relating to the Common Shares would be exempt from the Investment Act, including

- (a) an acquisition of the Common Shares by a person in the ordinary course of that person's business as a trader or dealer in securities,
- (b) an acquisition of control of the Registrant in connection with the realization of security granted for a loan or other financial assistance and not for a purpose related to the provisions of the Investment Act, and
- (c) an acquisition of control of the Registrant by reason of an amalgamation, merger, consolidation or corporate reorganization following which the ultimate direct or indirect control in fact of the Registrant, through the ownership of the Common Shares, remained unchanged.

E. Taxation

Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences

The discussion under this heading summarizes the principal Canadian federal income tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of shares of common stock of Amarc for a shareholder of Amarc who is, for the purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the Canadian Tax Act), not a resident of Canada but is a resident of the United States and who will acquire and hold shares of common stock of Amarc as capital property on an arm's length basis. This summary does not apply to a shareholder who carries on business in Canada through a permanent establishment situated in Canada or performs independent personal services in Canada through a fixed base in Canada and if the shareholder's holding in Amarc is effectively connected with such permanent establishment or fixed base. This summary is based on the provisions of the Canadian Tax Act and the regulations thereunder and on an understanding of the administrative practices of Canada Revenue Agency, and takes into account all specific proposals to amend the Canadian Tax Act or regulations made by the Minister of Finance of Canada as of the date hereof. It has been assumed that there will be no other relevant amendment of any governing law although no assurance can be given in this respect. This discussion is general only and is not, nor is it intended to provide a detailed analysis of the income tax implications of any particular shareholder's interest. Investors are advised to obtain independent advice from a shareholder's own Canadian and U.S. tax advisors with respect to income tax implications pertinent to their particular circumstances.

The provisions of the Canadian Tax Act are subject to income tax treaties to which Canada is a party, including the Canada-United States Income Tax Convention (1980), as amended (the Convention).

Dividends on Common Shares and Other Income

Under the Canadian Tax Act, a non-resident of Canada is generally subject to Canadian withholding tax at the rate of 25 percent on dividends paid or deemed to have been paid to him or her by a corporation resident in Canada. Amarc is responsible for withholding of tax at the source. The Convention limits the rate to 15 percent if the shareholder is a resident of the United States and the dividends are beneficially owned by and paid to such shareholder, and to 5 percent if the shareholder is also a corporation that beneficially owns at least 10 percent of the voting stock of the payor corporation.

The amount of a stock dividend (for tax purposes) would generally be equal to the amount by which the paid up or stated capital of Amarc had increased by reason of the payment of such dividend. Amarc will furnish additional tax

information to shareholders in the event of such a dividend. Interest paid or deemed to be paid on Amarc's debt securities held by non-Canadian residents may also be subject to Canadian withholding tax, depending upon the terms and provisions of such securities, the relationship of the debt holder to Amarc and any applicable tax treaty.

The Convention generally exempts from Canadian income tax dividends paid to a religious, scientific, literary, educational or charitable organization or to an organization constituted and operated exclusively to administer a pension, retirement or employee benefit fund or plan, if the organization is a resident of the United States and is exempt from income tax under the laws of the United States.

Dispositions of Common Shares

Under the Canadian Tax Act, a taxpayer's capital gain or capital loss from a disposition of a share of common stock of Amarc is the amount, if any, by which his or her proceeds of disposition exceed (or are exceeded by, respectively) the aggregate of his or her adjusted cost base of the share and reasonable expenses of disposition. The capital gain or loss must be computed in Canadian currency using a weighted average adjusted cost base for identical properties. 50% of the capital gains net of capital losses are included in income for Canadian income tax purposes. The amount by which a shareholder's capital loss exceeds the capital gain in a year may be deducted from a capital gain realized by the shareholder in the three previous years or any subsequent year, subject to certain restrictions in the case of a corporate shareholder.

Under the Canadian Tax Act, a non-resident of Canada is subject to Canadian tax on taxable capital gains, and may deduct allowable capital losses, realized on a disposition of "taxable Canadian property." Shares of common stock of Amarc will constitute taxable Canadian property of a non-resident shareholder at a particular time if the shareholder used the shares in carrying on business in Canada, or if at any time in the five years immediately preceding the disposition 25% or more of the issued shares of any class or series in the capital stock of Amarc belonged to one or more persons in a group comprising the shareholder and persons with whom the shareholder and persons with whom the shareholder did not deal at arm's length and in certain other circumstances.

The Convention relieves United States residents from liability for Canadian tax on capital gains derived on a disposition of shares unless

- (a) the value of the shares is derived principally from real property in Canada, including the right to explore for or exploit natural resources and rights to amounts computed by reference to production,
- (b) the shareholder was resident in Canada for 120 months during any period of 20 consecutive years preceding, and at any time during the 10 years immediately preceding, the disposition and the shares were owned by him when he or she ceased to be resident in Canada, or
- (c) the shares formed part of the business property of a permanent establishment that the holder has or had in Canada within the 12 months preceding the disposition.

United States Tax Consequences

United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is, in management's understanding, a discussion of material United States federal income tax consequences, under current law, generally applicable to a U.S. Holder (as hereinafter defined) of common shares of Amarc. This discussion does not address all potentially relevant federal income tax matters and it does not address consequences peculiar to persons subject to special provisions of federal income tax law, such as those described below as excluded from the definition of a U.S. Holder. In addition, this discussion does not cover any state, local or foreign tax consequences (see "[Taxation Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences](#)" above). **Accordingly, holders and prospective holders of common shares of Amarc should consult their own tax advisors about the specific federal, state, local, and foreign tax consequences to them of purchasing, owning and disposing of common shares of Amarc, based upon their individual circumstances.**

The following discussion is based upon the sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), Treasury Regulations, published Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") rulings, published administrative positions of the IRS and court decisions that are currently applicable, any or all of which could be materially and adversely changed, possibly on a retroactive basis, at any time and which are subject to differing interpretations. This discussion does not consider the potential effects, both adverse and beneficial, of any proposed legislation which, if enacted, could be applied, possibly on a retroactive basis, at any time.

U.S. Holders

As used herein, a "U.S. Holder" means a holder of common shares of Amarc who is a citizen or individual resident of the United States, a corporation or partnership created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, an entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof which has elected to be treated as a corporation for United States income tax purposes (under Treasury Regulation section 301.7701 -3), an estate whose income is taxable in the United States irrespective of source or a trust subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and control of a United States fiduciary as described Section 7701(a)(30) of the Code. This summary does not address the tax consequences to, and for the purpose of this summary, the term U.S. Holder does not include, persons subject to specific provisions of federal income tax law, such as tax-exempt organizations, qualified retirement plans, individual retirement accounts and other tax-deferred accounts, financial institutions, insurance companies, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, broker-dealers, non-resident alien individuals, persons or entities that have a "functional currency" other than the U.S. dollar, shareholders subject to the alternative minimum tax, shareholders who hold common shares as part of a straddle, hedging or conversion transaction, and shareholders who acquired their common shares through the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation for services. This summary is limited to U.S. Holders who own common shares as capital assets and who own (directly and indirectly, pursuant to applicable rules of constructive ownership) no more than 5% of the value of the total outstanding stock of Amarc. This summary does not address the consequences to a person or entity holding an interest in a shareholder or the consequences to a person of the ownership, exercise or disposition of any options, warrants or other rights to acquire common shares. In addition, this summary does not address special rules applicable to United States persons (as defined in Section 7701(a)(30) of the Code) holding common shares through a foreign partnership or to foreign persons holding common shares through a domestic partnership.

Distribution on Common Shares of Amarc

In general, U.S. Holders receiving dividend distributions (including constructive dividends) with respect to common shares of Amarc are required to include in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes the gross amount of such distributions, equal to the U.S. dollar value of such distributions on the date of receipt (based on the exchange rate on such date), to the extent that Amarc has current or accumulated earnings and profits, without reduction for any Canadian income tax withheld from such distributions. Such Canadian tax withheld may be credited, subject to certain limitations, against the U.S. Holder's federal income tax liability or, alternatively, may be deducted in computing the U.S. Holder's federal taxable income by those who itemize deductions. (See more detailed discussion at "Foreign Tax Credit" below). To the extent that distributions exceed current or accumulated earnings and profits of Amarc, they will be treated first as a return of capital up to the U.S. Holder's adjusted basis in the common shares and thereafter as gain from the sale or exchange of property. Preferential tax rates for long-term capital gains are applicable to a U.S. Holder which is an individual, estate or trust. There are currently no preferential tax rates for long-term capital gains for a U.S. Holder which is a corporation.

In the case of foreign currency received as a dividend that is not converted by the recipient into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. Holder will have a tax basis in the foreign currency equal to its U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Generally, any gain or loss recognized upon a subsequent sale or other disposition of the foreign currency, including the exchange for U.S. dollars, will be ordinary income or loss. However, an individual whose realized gain does not exceed \$200 will not recognize that gain, provided that there are no expenses associated with the transaction that meet the requirements for deductibility as a trade or business expense (other than travel expenses in connection with a business trip) or as an expense for the production of income.

Dividends paid on the common shares of Amarc generally will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction provided to corporations receiving dividends from certain United States corporations. A U.S. Holder which is a

corporation and which owns shares representing at least 10% of the voting power and value of Amarc may, under certain circumstances, be entitled to a 70% (or 80% if the U.S. Holder owns shares representing at least 20% of the voting power and value of Amarc) deduction of the United States source portion of dividends received from Amarc (unless Amarc qualifies as a "foreign personal holding company" or a "passive foreign investment company," as defined below). Amarc does not anticipate that it will earn any United States income, however, and therefore, does not anticipate that any U.S. Holder will be eligible for the dividends received deduction.

Under current Treasury Regulations, dividends paid on Amarc common shares, if any, generally may not be subject to information reporting and generally may not be subject to U.S. backup withholding tax. However, dividends and the proceeds from a sale of Amarc common shares paid in the U.S. through a U.S. or U.S. related paying agent (including a broker) will be subject to U.S. information reporting requirements and may also be subject to a U.S. backup withholding tax, unless the paying agent is furnished with a duly completed and signed Form W-9. Any amounts withheld under the U.S. backup withholding tax rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against the U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Foreign Tax Credit

A U.S. Holder who pays (or has withheld from distributions) Canadian income tax with respect to the ownership of common shares of Amarc may be entitled, at the option of the U.S. Holder, to either receive a deduction or a tax credit for such foreign tax paid or withheld. Generally, it will be more advantageous to claim a credit because a credit reduces United States federal income taxes on a dollar-for-dollar basis, while a deduction merely reduces the taxpayer's income subject to tax. This election is made on a year-by-year basis and generally applies to all foreign taxes paid by (or withheld from) the U.S. Holder during that year. There are significant and complex limitations which apply to the credit, among which is the general limitation that the credit cannot exceed the proportionate share of the U.S. Holder's United States income tax liability that the U.S. Holder's foreign source income bears to his or its worldwide taxable income. In the determination of the application of this limitation, the various items of income and deduction must be classified into foreign and domestic sources. Complex rules govern this classification process. In addition, this limitation is calculated separately with respect to two specific classes of income: "passive income, and "general income". Dividends distributed by Amarc will generally constitute "passive income" for these purposes. Prior to January 1, 2007, there were nine specific classes of income rather than the two stated here. The availability of the foreign tax credit and the application of the limitations on the credit are fact specific, and U.S. Holders of common shares of Amarc should consult their own tax advisors regarding their individual circumstances.

Disposition of Common Shares of Amarc

In general, U.S. Holders will recognize gain or loss upon the sale of common shares of Amarc equal to the difference, if any, between (i) the amount of cash plus the fair market value of any property received, and (ii) the shareholder's adjusted basis in the common shares of Amarc. Preferential tax rates apply to long-term capital gains of U.S. Holders which are individuals, estates or trusts. In general, gain or loss on the sale of common shares of Amarc will be long-term capital gain or loss if the common shares are a capital asset in the hands of the U.S. Holder and are held for more than one year. Deductions for net capital losses are subject to significant limitations. For U.S. Holders which are not corporations, any unused portion of such net capital loss may be carried over to be used in later tax years until such net capital loss is thereby exhausted. For U.S. Holders that are corporations (other than corporations subject to Subchapter S of the Code), an unused net capital loss may be carried back three years and carried forward five years from the loss year to be offset against capital gains until such net capital loss is thereby exhausted.

Other Considerations

Set forth below are certain material exceptions to the above-described general rules describing the United States federal income tax consequences resulting from the holding and disposition of common shares:

Passive Foreign Investment Company

United States income tax law contains rules governing "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFIC") which can have significant tax effects on U.S. Holders of foreign corporations. These rules do not apply to non-U.S. Holders. Section 1297 of the Code defines a PFIC as a corporation that is not formed in the United States if, for any taxable year, either (i) 75% or more of its gross income is "passive income," which includes interest, dividends and certain rents and royalties or (ii) the average percentage, by fair market value (or, if the corporation is not publicly traded and either is a controlled foreign corporation or makes an election, by adjusted tax basis), of its assets that produce or are held for the production of "passive income" is 50% or more. In the event that Amarc qualifies as a PFIC for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011, or in future fiscal years, each U.S. Holder of Amarc is urged to consult a tax advisor with respect to how the PFIC rules affect such U.S. Holder's tax situation.

Each U.S. Holder who holds stock in a foreign corporation during any year in which such corporation qualifies as a PFIC is subject to United States federal income taxation under one of three alternative tax regimes at the election of such U.S. Holder. The following is a discussion of such alternative tax regimes applied to such U.S. Holders of Amarc. In addition, special rules apply if a foreign corporation qualifies as both a PFIC and a "controlled foreign corporation" (as defined below) and a U.S. Holder owns, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote of such foreign corporation (See more detailed discussion at "Controlled Foreign Corporation" below).

A U.S. Holder who elects to treat Amarc as a qualified electing fund ("QEF") will be subject, under Section 1293 of the Code, to current federal income tax for any taxable year to which the election applies in which Amarc qualifies as a PFIC on his pro rata share of Amarc's (i) "net capital gain" (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), which will be taxed as long-term capital gain, and (ii) "ordinary earnings" (the excess of earnings and profits over net capital gain), which will be taxed as ordinary income, in each case, for the shareholder's taxable year in which (or with which) Amarc's taxable year ends, regardless of whether such amounts are actually distributed. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in the common shares will be increased by any such amount that is included in income but not distributed.

The procedure a U.S. Holder must comply with in making an effective QEF election, and the consequences of such election, will depend on whether the year of the election is the first year in the U.S. Holder's holding period in which Amarc is a PFIC. If the U.S. Holder makes a QEF election in such first year, i.e., a "timely" QEF election, then the U.S. Holder may make the QEF election by simply filing the appropriate documents at the time the U.S. Holder files his tax return for such first year. If, however, Amarc qualified as a PFIC in a prior year during the U.S. Holder's holding period, then, in order to avoid the Section 1291 rules discussed below, in addition to filing documents, the U.S. Holder must elect to recognize under the rules of Section 1291 of the Code (discussed herein), (i) any gain that he would otherwise recognize if the U.S. Holder sold his stock on the qualification date or (ii) if Amarc is a controlled foreign corporation, the U.S. Holder's pro rata share of Amarc's post-1986 earnings and profits as of the qualification date. The qualification date is the first day of Amarc's first tax year in which Amarc qualified as a QEF with respect to such U.S. Holder. For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. Holder who makes (i) a timely QEF election, or (ii) an untimely QEF election and either of the above-described gain-recognition elections under Section 1291 is referred to herein as an "Electing U.S. Holder." A U.S. Holder who holds common shares at any time during a year of Amarc in which Amarc is a PFIC and who is not an Electing U.S. Holder (including a U.S. Holder who makes an untimely QEF election and makes neither of the above-described gain-recognition elections) is referred to herein as a "Non-Electing U.S. Holder". An Electing U.S. Holder (i) generally treats any gain realized on the disposition of his Amarc common shares as capital gain; and (ii) may either avoid interest charges resulting from PFIC status altogether, or make an annual election, subject to certain limitations, to defer payment of current taxes on his share of Amarc's annual realized net capital gain and ordinary earnings subject, however, to an interest charge. If the U.S. Holder is not a corporation, any interest charge imposed under the PFIC regime would be treated as "personal interest" that is not deductible.

In order for a U.S. Holder to make (or maintain) a valid QEF election, Amarc must provide certain information regarding its net capital gains and ordinary earnings and permit its books and records to be examined to verify such information. Amarc intends to make the necessary information available to U.S. Holders to permit them to make (and maintain) QEF elections with respect to Amarc. Amarc urges each U.S. Holder to consult a tax advisor regarding the availability of, and procedure for making, the QEF election.

A QEF election, once made with respect to Amarc, applies to the tax year for which it was made and to all subsequent tax years, unless the election is invalidated or terminated, or the IRS consents to revocation of the election. If a QEF election is made by a U.S. Holder and Amarc ceases to qualify as a PFIC in a subsequent tax year, the QEF election will remain in effect, although not applicable, during those tax years in which Amarc does not qualify as a PFIC. Therefore, if Amarc again qualifies as a PFIC in a subsequent tax year, the QEF election will be effective and the U.S. Holder will be subject to the rules described above for Electing U.S. Holders in such tax year and any subsequent tax years in which Amarc qualifies as a PFIC. In addition, the QEF election remains in effect, although not applicable, with respect to an Electing U.S. Holder even after such U.S. Holder disposes of all of his or its direct and indirect interest in the shares of Amarc. Therefore, if such U.S. Holder reacquires an interest in Amarc, that U.S. Holder will be subject to the rules described above for Electing U.S. Holders for each tax year in which Amarc qualifies as a PFIC.

In the case of a Non-Electing U.S. Holder, special taxation rules under Section 1291 of the Code will apply to (i) gains realized on the disposition (or deemed to be realized by reasons of a pledge) of his Amarc common shares and (ii) certain "excess distributions," as defined in Section 1291(b), by Amarc.

A Non-Electing U.S. Holder generally would be required to pro rate all gains realized on the disposition of his Amarc common shares and all excess distributions on his Amarc common shares over the entire holding period for the common shares. All gains or excess distributions allocated to prior years of the U.S. Holder (excluding any portion of the holder's period prior to the first day of the first year of Amarc (i) which began after December 31, 1986, and (ii) for which Amarc was a PFIC) would be taxed at the highest tax rate for each such prior year applicable to ordinary

income. The Non-Electing U.S. Holder also would be liable for interest on the foregoing tax liability for each such prior year calculated as if such liability had been due with respect to each such prior year. A Non-Electing U.S. Holder that is not a corporation must treat this interest charge as "personal interest" which, as discussed above, is wholly non-deductible. The balance, if any, of the gain or the excess distribution will be treated as ordinary income in the year of the disposition or distribution, and no interest charge will be incurred with respect to such balance. In certain circumstances, the sum of the tax and the PFIC interest charge may exceed the amount of the excess distribution received, or the amount of proceeds of disposition realized, by the U.S. Holder.

If Amarc is a PFIC for any taxable year during which a Non-Electing U.S. Holder holds Amarc common shares, then Amarc will continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to that U.S. Holder's Amarc common shares, even if it no longer qualifies as a PFIC. A Non-Electing U.S. Holder may terminate this deemed PFIC status by electing to recognize gain (which will be taxed under the rules discussed above for Non-Electing U.S. Holders) as if such Amarc common shares had been sold on the last day of the last taxable year for which it was a PFIC.

Effective for tax years of U.S. Holders beginning after December 31, 1997, U.S. Holders who hold (actually or constructively) marketable stock of a foreign corporation that qualifies as a PFIC may elect to mark such stock to the market annually (a "mark-to-market election"). If such an election is made, such U.S. Holder will generally not be subject to the special taxation rules of Section 1291 discussed above. However, if the mark-to-market election is made by a Non-Electing U.S. Holder after the beginning of the holding period for the PFIC stock, then the Section 1291 rules will apply to certain dispositions of, distributions on and other amounts taxable with respect to Amarc common shares. A U.S. Holder who makes the mark-to-market election will include in income for each taxable year as ordinary income for which the election is in effect an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the common shares of Amarc as of the close of such tax year over such U.S. Holder's adjusted basis in such common shares. In addition, the U.S. Holder is allowed a deduction for the lesser of (i) the excess, if any, of such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the common shares over the fair market value of such shares as of the close of the tax year, or (ii) the excess, if any, of (A) the mark-to-market gains for the common shares in Amarc included by such U.S. Holder for prior tax years, including any amount which would have been treated as a mark-to-market gain for any prior tax year but for the Section 1291 rules discussed above with respect to Non-Electing U.S. Holders, over (B) the mark-to-market losses for shares that were allowed as deductions for prior tax years. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the common shares of Amarc will be adjusted to reflect the amount included in or deducted from income as a result of a mark-to-market election. A mark-to-market election applies to the taxable year in which the election is made and to each subsequent taxable year, unless Amarc common shares cease to be marketable, as specifically defined, or the IRS consents to revocation of the election. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisor regarding the manner of making a mark-to-market election. No view is expressed regarding whether common shares of Amarc are marketable for these purposes or whether the election will be available.

Under Section 1291(f) of the Code, the IRS has issued Proposed Treasury Regulations that, subject to certain exceptions, would treat as taxable certain transfers of PFIC stock by Non-Electing U.S. Holders that are generally not otherwise taxed, such as gifts, exchanges pursuant to corporate reorganizations, and transfers at death. Generally, in such cases the basis of Amarc common shares in the hands of the transferee and the basis of any property received in the exchange for those common shares would be increased by the amount of gain recognized. Under the Proposed Treasury Regulations, an Electing U.S. Holder would not be taxed on certain transfers of PFIC stock, such as gifts, exchanges pursuant to corporate reorganizations, and transfers at death. The transferee's basis in this case will depend on the manner of the transfer. In the case of a transfer by an Electing U.S. Holder upon death, for example, the transferee's basis is generally equal to the fair market value of the Electing U.S. Holder's common shares as of the date of death under Section 1014 of the Code. The specific tax effect to the U.S. Holder and the transferee may vary based on the manner in which the common shares are transferred. Each U.S. Holder of Amarc is urged to consult a tax advisor with respect to how the PFIC rules affect his or its tax situation.

Whether or not a U.S. Holder makes a timely QEF election with respect to common shares of Amarc, certain adverse rules may apply in the event that both Amarc and any foreign corporation in which Amarc directly or indirectly holds shares is a PFIC (a "lower-tier PFIC"). Pursuant to certain Proposed Treasury Regulations, a U.S. Holder would be treated as owning his or its proportionate amount of any lower-tier PFIC shares, and generally would be subject to the PFIC rules with respect to such indirectly-held PFIC shares unless such U.S. Holder makes a timely QEF election with respect thereto. Amarc intends to make the necessary information available to U.S. Holders to permit them to make (and maintain) QEF elections with respect to each subsidiary of Amarc that is a PFIC.

Under the Proposed Treasury Regulations, a U.S. Holder who does not make a timely QEF election with respect to a lower-tier PFIC generally would be subject to tax (and the PFIC interest charge) on (i) any excess distribution deemed to have been received with respect to his or its lower-tier PFIC shares and (ii) any gain deemed to arise from a so-called "indirect disposition" of such shares. For this purpose, an indirect disposition of lower-tier PFIC shares would generally include (i) a disposition by Amarc (or an intermediate entity) of lower-tier PFIC shares, and (ii) any other transaction resulting in a dilution of the U.S. Holder's proportionate ownership of the lower-tier PFIC, including

an issuance of additional common shares by Amarc (or an intermediate entity or the lower tier PFIC). Accordingly, each prospective U.S. Holder should be aware that he or it could be subject to tax even if such U.S. Holder receives no distributions from Amarc and does not dispose of its common shares.

Amarc strongly urges each prospective U.S. Holder to consult a tax advisor with respect to the adverse rules applicable, under the Proposed Treasury Regulations, to U.S. Holders of lower-tier PFIC shares.

Certain special, generally adverse, rules will apply with respect to Amarc common shares while Amarc is a PFIC unless the U.S. Holder makes a timely QEF election. For example under Section 1298(b)(6) of the Code, a U.S. Holder who uses PFIC stock as security for a loan (including a margin loan) will, except as may be provided in regulations, be treated as having made a taxable disposition of such shares.

Controlled Foreign Corporation

If more than 50% of the total combined voting power of all classes of shares entitled to vote or the total value of the shares of Amarc is owned, actually or constructively, by citizens or residents of the United States, United States domestic partnerships or corporation, or estates or trusts other than foreign estates or trusts (as defined by the Code Section 7701(a)(31)), each of which own, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of shares entitled to vote of Amarc ("United States Shareholder"), Amarc could be treated as a controlled foreign corporation ("CFC") under Subpart F of the Code. This classification would affect many complex results, one of which is the inclusion of certain income of a CFC, regardless of whether it has been distributed, which is subject to current U.S. tax. The United States generally taxes United States Shareholders of a CFC currently on their pro rata shares of the Subpart F income of the CFC. Such United States Shareholders are generally treated as having received a current distribution out of the CFC's Subpart F income and are also subject to current U.S. tax on their pro rata shares of increases in the CFC's earnings invested in U.S. property. The foreign tax credit described above may reduce the U.S. tax on these amounts. In addition, under Section 1248 of the Code, gain from the sale or exchange of shares by a U.S. Holder of common shares of Amarc which is or was a United States Shareholder at any time during the five-year period ending on the date of the sale or exchange is treated as ordinary income to the extent of earnings and profits of Amarc attributable to the shares sold or exchanged. If a foreign corporation is both a PFIC and a CFC, the foreign corporation generally will not be treated as a PFIC with respect to United States Shareholders of the CFC. This rule generally will be effective for taxable years of United States Shareholders beginning after 1997 and for taxable years of foreign corporations ending with or within such taxable years of United States Shareholders. Special rules apply to United States Shareholders who are subject to the special taxation rules under Section 1291 discussed above with respect to a PFIC. Because of the complexity of Subpart F, a more detailed review of these rules is outside of the scope of this discussion. Amarc does not believe that it currently qualifies as a CFC. However, there can be no assurance that Amarc will not be considered a CFC for the current or any future taxable year.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

Exhibits attached to this Form 20-F are also available for viewing on EDGAR, or at the offices of Amarc, Suite 1020 - 800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2V6 or on request of Amarc at 604-684-6365, attention: Shirley Main. Copies of Amarc's financial statements and other continuous disclosure documents required under the British Columbia *Securities Act* are available for viewing on the internet at www.sedar.com.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

ITEM 11 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

(a) Transaction Risk and Currency Risk Management

Amarc's operations do not employ financial instruments or derivatives which are market sensitive and Amarc does not have financial market risks.

(b) Exchange Rate Sensitivity

Amarc's administrative operations are in Canada. The Company typically holds most of its funds in Canadian dollars and typically acquires foreign currency on an as-needed basis and hence it is not significantly affected by exchange rate risk. The Company does however, from time to time, invest in US\$ denominated short term investments. The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk on such investments.

The Company currently does not engage in foreign currency hedging.

(c) Interest Rate Risk and Equity Price Risk

Amarc is equity financed and does not have any debt, other than routine accounts payable. As such, the Company is not subject to interest rate change risks.

(d) Commodity Price Risk

While the value of Amarc's resource properties can always be said to relate to the price of copper and gold metals and the outlook for same, Amarc does not have any operating mines and hence does not have any hedging or other commodity based operational risks respecting its business activities.

ITEM 12 DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 13 DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 14 MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

ITEM 15 CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**Internal Controls over Financial Reporting Procedures**

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting. The Company's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and the board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

The Company's management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the framework and criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, our management has concluded that internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2011, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP.

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this report that could have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, our management carried out an evaluation, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, as amended (the "Exchange Act")). Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting, on a timely basis, information required to be disclosed in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act and to ensure that required information is gathered and communicated to the Company's management so that decisions can be made about timely disclosure of that information.

While our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer believe that our disclosure controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance of effectiveness, they do not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system will be met.

ITEM 16 AUDIT COMMITTEE, CODE OF ETHICS, ACCOUNTANT FEES AND EXEMPTIONS

ITEM 16A AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

The members of the audit committee are Rene Carrier, Barry Coughlan and Jeffrey Mason. The board of directors has determined that Mr. Carrier qualifies as a "financial expert" under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, based on his education and experience. Mr. Carrier is independent, as the term is defined in section 803 of the NYSE Amex Company Guide.

Each audit committee member is able to read and understand fundamental financial statements.

ITEM 16B CODE OF ETHICS

The Company's board of directors has adopted a Code of Ethics governing directors, officers, employees and contractors. The Code of Ethics sets forth written standards that are designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote:

- (a) honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships;
- (b) full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that the Company files with, or submits to, securities regulators and in other public communications made by the Company;
- (c) compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations;
- (d) the prompt internal reporting of violations of the Code of Ethics to an appropriate person or persons identified in the Code; and
- (e) accountability for adherence to the Code of Ethics.

The board of directors monitors compliance with the Code of Ethics by ensuring that all Company personnel have read and understood the Code of Ethics, and by charging management with bringing to the attention of the board of directors any issues that arise with respect to the Code of Ethics.

The Company's Code of Ethics was filed as Exhibit 11.1 of the Company's Form 20-F filed on October 7, 2008. The Company's Code of Ethics can be viewed at the Company's website. The Company will also provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any person without charge, upon request. Requests can be sent by mail to: 15th floor, 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4H1 or on request of the Company at 604-684-6365, attention: Investor Relations Department.

During the most recently completed fiscal year, the Company has neither: (a) amended its Code of Ethics; nor (b) granted any waiver (including any implicit waiver) from any provision of its Code of Ethics.

ITEM 16C PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table discloses the aggregate fees billed for each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the Company's audit firm, De Visser Gray LLP for various services.

Services:	Year ended March 31, 2011	Year ended March 31, 2010
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$25,000	\$21,000
Audit-Related Fees ⁽²⁾	Nil	Nil
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	Nil	Nil
All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	Nil
Total	\$25,000	\$21,000

Notes:

- (1) "Audit Fees" include fees necessary to perform the annual audit and quarterly reviews of the Company's financial statements. Audit Fees include fees for review of tax provisions and for accounting consultations on matters reflected in the financial statements. Audit Fees also include audit or other attest services required by legislation or regulation, such as comfort letters, consents, reviews of securities filings and statutory audits.
- (2) "Audit-Related Fees" include services that are traditionally performed by the auditor. These audit-related services include employee benefit audits, due diligence assistance, accounting consultations on proposed transactions, internal control reviews and audit or attest services not required by legislation or regulation.
- (3) "Tax Fees" include fees for all tax services other than those included in "Audit Fees" and "Audit-Related Fees". This category includes fees for tax compliance, tax planning and tax advice. Tax planning and tax advice includes assistance with tax audits and appeals, tax advice related to mergers and acquisitions, and requests for rulings or technical advice from tax authorities.
- (4) "All Other Fees" include all other non-audit services.

From time to time, management of the Company recommends to and requests approval from the audit committee for non-audit services to be provided by the Company's auditors. The audit committee routinely considers such requests at committee meetings, and if acceptable to a majority of the audit committee members, pre-approves such non-audit services by a resolution authorizing management to engage the Company's auditors for such non-audit services, with set maximum dollar amounts for each itemized service. During such deliberations, the audit committee assesses, among other factors, whether the services requested would be considered "prohibited services" as contemplated by the SEC, and whether the services requested and the fees related to such services could impair the independence of the auditors. No material non-audit services were provided by the Company's auditors during the year ended March 31, 2011.

ITEM 16D EXEMPTIONS FROM LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

In the year ended March 31, 2011, the Company did not purchase any of its issued and outstanding common shares pursuant to any repurchase program or otherwise.

ITEM 16F CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

None.

ITEM 16G CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Not applicable.

ITEM 17 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following attached financial statements are incorporated herein:

- (1) Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on the balance sheets as at March 31, 2011 and 2010, and the statements of operations and comprehensive loss, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years ended March 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009;
 - (2) Balance sheets as at March 31, 2011, and 2010;
 - (3) Statements of operations and comprehensive loss for each of the years ended March 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009;
 - (4) Statements of shareholders' equity for each of the years ended March 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009;
 - (5) Statements of cash flows for each of the years ended March 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009; and
 - (6) Notes to the financial statements mentioned above.
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ITEM 18 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable. See [Item 17](#).

ITEM 19 EXHIBITS

The following Exhibits have been filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F in previous years:

Exhibit**Number Description of Exhibit**

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1.2 | Articles of Amarc Resources Ltd., as amended ⁽¹⁾ |
| 4.1 | Amended Share Option Plan of Amarc Resources Ltd. dated for reference September 21, 2004 ⁽²⁾ |
| 11.1 | Code of Ethics ⁽²⁾ |
| 4.5 | Corporate Services Agreement between Amarc Resources Ltd. and Hunter Dickinson Services Inc. dated June 1, 2008 ⁽²⁾ |

- (1) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended March 31, 2010, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 30, 2010.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended March 31, 2008, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 7, 2008.

The following exhibits are included with this Annual Report on Form 20-F:

Exhibit Description of Exhibit**Number**

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| <u>12.1</u> | <u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u> |
| <u>12.2</u> | <u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u> |
| <u>13.1</u> | <u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Exchange Act and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u> |
| <u>13.2</u> | <u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Exchange Act and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u> |
| <u>99.1</u> | <u>Balance sheets as at March 31, 2011 and 2010; statements of operations and comprehensive loss, shareholders' equity and cash flows, and notes thereto, for the years ended March 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009, together with the Report of Independent Public Accounting Firm</u> |

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Annual Report on its behalf.

AMARC RESOURCES LTD.

/s/ Paul Mann

PAUL MANN, CA
Chief Financial Officer

DATED: September 23, 2011
