Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Notes	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		$ 3,880,638	$ 5,738,005
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	8	7,836,521	6,189,116
Inventories	9	5,027,696	6,705,409
		16,744,855	18,632,530
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	10	6,700,824	10,350,893
Mineral property interest	11	253,178	298,399
		6,954,002	10,649,292
Total assets		$ 23,698,857	$ 29,281,822
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current liabilities:			
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	12	12,340,780	$ 15,012,387
Other current liabilities	13	1,183,827	1,261,656
		13,524,607	16,274,043
Non-current liabilities:			
Provision for closure and rehabilitation	14	416,816	444,219
Other non-current liabilities	15	1,365,811	1,455,605
		1,782,627	1,899,824
Total liabilities		15,307,234	18,173,867
Shareholders' equity:			
Share capital	16	128,264,065	128,264,065
Share-based payments reserve		667,940	667,940
Currency translation reserve		16,513,126	17,604,184
Deficit		(133,057,661)	(131,682,260)
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		12,387,470	14,853,929
Non-controlling interest	25	(3,995,847)	(3,745,974)
Total shareholders' equity		8,391,623	11,107,955
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		$ 23,698,857	$ 29,281,822

Going concern (note 1)
Contingencies (note 27)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)
For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

	Notes	2016	2015 - Restated
Revenue	17	$ 16,121,857	$ 21,834,182
Costs of sales:			
Production costs	18	(12,671,144)	(17,926,271)
Royalty		(921,301)	(1,835,316)
Concentrate transport and logistics		(2,646,428)	(2,318,985)
		(117,016)	(246,390)
General and administrative expenses	19	(1,145,410)	(1,848,306)
Exploration		(185,696)	(156,206)
Operating loss		(1,448,122)	(2,250,902)
Finance income		7,709	193
Finance expense	20	(35,498)	(286,026)
		(27,789)	(285,833)
Other expense		(28,134)	-
Loss for the period		(1,504,045)	(2,536,735)
Other comprehensive income:			
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)		(1,212,288)	9,095,179
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period		$ (2,716,333)	$ 6,558,444
Net loss for the period attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		$ (1,375,402)	$ (2,261,072)
Non-controlling interest		(128,643)	(275,663)
		$ (1,504,045)	$ (2,536,735)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		$ (2,466,461)	$ 5,924,589
Non-controlling interest	25	(249,872)	633,855
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period		$ (2,716,333)	$ 6,558,444
Basic and diluted shareholders' loss per share	16(e)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		779,545,042	779,390,548

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except number of common shares)
(Unaudited)
For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

	Number of common shares (note 16)	Share capital (note 16)	Share-based payments reserve	Currency translation reserve	Deficit	Shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance, January 1, 2015 (Restated – note 2)	778,995,042	$ 128,236,565	$ 669,328	$ 5,782,783	$ (88,961,641)	$ 45,727,035	$ (678,365)	$ 45,048,670
Issue of shares, net of costs	550,000	27,500	-	-	-	27,500	-	27,500
Share-based payments	-	-	10,023	-	-	10,023	-	10,023
Expiry of options	-	-	(40,186)	-	40,186	-	-	-
Currency translation gain	-	-	-	8,185,661	-	8,185,661	909,518	9,095,179
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(2,261,072)	(2,261,072)	(275,663)	(2,536,735)
Balance, March 31, 2015 (Restated – note 2)	779,545,042	$ 128,264,065	$ 639,165	$ 13,968,444	$ (91,182,527)	$ 51,689,147	$ (44,510)	$ 51,644,637
Issue of shares, net of costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	94,650	-	-	94,650	-	94,650
Expiry of options	-	-	(65,875)	-	65,875	-	-	-
Currency translation gain	-	-	-	3,635,740	-	3,635,740	403,971	4,039,711
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	(40,565,608)	(40,565,608)	(4,105,435)	(44,671,043)
Balance, December 31, 2015	779,545,042	$ 128,264,065	$ 667,940	$ 17,604,184	$ (131,682,260)	$ 14,853,929	$ (3,745,974)	$ 11,107,955
Issue of shares, net of costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expiry of options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency translation loss	-	-	-	(1,091,058)	-	(1,091,058)	(121,229)	(1,212,287)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(1,375,401)	(1,375,401)	(128,644)	(1,504,045)
Balance, March 31, 2016	779,545,042	$ 128,264,065	$ 667,940	$ 16,513,126	$ (133,057,661)	$ 12,387,470	$ (3,995,847)	$ 8,391,623

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
Unaudited)
For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

	Notes	2016	2015 - Restated
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities:			
Net loss for the period		$ (1,504,045)	$ (2,536,735)
Items not involving cash:			
Share-based payments	16(c)(ii)	-	10,023
Amortization and depreciation		3,675,148	8,662,754
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:			
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses		(1,647,405)	(1,227,648)
Inventories		1,677,713	(907,178)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(2,866,633)	(460,785)
Cash flow provided by operating activities		(665,222)	3,540,431
Investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(274,045)	(3,731,570)
Cash flow used in investing activities		(274,045)	(3,731,570)
Financing activities:			
Issuance of common shares and warrants, net of issue costs	16(c)(i)	-	27,500
Repayment of bank term loan		-	(798,965)
Cash flow (used in) provided by financing activities		-	(771,465)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(939,267)	(962,604)
Effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on cash held in foreign jurisdictions		(918,100)	(155,638)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		5,738,005	5,001,954
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		$ 3,880,638	$ 3,883,712

Supplemental cash flow information (note 23)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Nature of business and going concern:

Asian Mineral Resources Limited (the "Company" or "AMR") is incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia by a certificate of continuance as of December 31, 2004, having previously been incorporated and registered under the New Zealand Companies Act 1993. On April 19, 2004, the Company became listed on the TSX-Venture Exchange (TSX-V). The Company's principal business activities are the exploration and development of mineral property interests and extraction and processing of nickel mineral deposits. Its principal mineral property interest, held through a joint venture, is in the Ban Phuc Project Area located 160 km west of Hanoi in Son La Province, in northwestern Vietnam. The Company's registered corporate office is located at 120 Adelaide Street West, Suite 2500, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 1T1.

Following feasibility studies in 2005 and 2007, the Company received a mining license in late 2007. Due to market conditions, development was delayed until 2012. Full commercial production began November 1, 2013, at which point the Company commenced recording income related to revenues from metals sales and the costs incurred to produce those revenues in profit or loss.

As at March 31, 2016, the Company has cash and cash equivalents of $3.9 million and working capital of $3.2 million. During the three months ended March 31, 2016, the Company incurred a net loss of $1.5 million and has an accumulated deficit of $133.06 million. Whether the Company will generate profitability and maintain positive cash flow is uncertain and depends on numerous factors, including but not limited to production levels, production costs, ore grades, metallurgy, and nickel prices. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current operations, including exploration programs, will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and development properties and the Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, the ability of the Company to raise additional financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interest on an advantageous basis. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs of the carrying values.

Management continue to assess the mining and processing operations against the Nickel price and given the sustained low nickel price environment and no real sign of any meaningful price increase a full review of the mining schedule and economic viability of mining is underway and early indications are that at current pricing levels it would not be economically viable to continue mining beyond September 2016. Management are currently assessing the economic model and options to go into care & maintenance from late in the third quarter 2016 due to uncertainty of current pricing. The exploration potential at Ban Phuc remains a key strategic opportunity in the overall growth plan for AMR's Ban Phuc projects and remains the key focus for AMR's growth plan which includes a significant disseminated resource that is not economic at current nickel prices.

2. Restatement of previously issued financial statements:

For comparative figures for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 financial statements, the translation of Ban Phuc Nickel Mine's property, plant and equipment cost and depreciation of impairment assets were recalculated and adjusted. The adjustment resulted in a decrease to net loss of $0.32 million and an increase to other comprehensive income for the quarter of $5.01 million and an offsetting increase of property, plant and equipment net book value of $5.33 million. The impairment adjustment resulted in an increase to deficit of $1.89 million as at March 31, 2015 offset by an increase of $7.22 million to currency translation reserve.

3. Basis of preparation:

(a) Statement of compliance:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

(b) Approval of the financial statements:

The condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 30, 2016.

(c) Comparative figures:

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's financial statement presentation.

4. Significant accounting policies:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently for all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Basis of measurement:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, utilizing the accrual method of accounting unless otherwise described in the following notes.

(b) Revenue recognition:

Revenue from sales of nickel concentrate is sold under pricing arrangements whereby revenue is recognized at the time of shipment, at which time legal title and risk pass to the customer and provisional revenue is recorded at current month average price as per the London Metals Exchange. The quoted period established to finalize the sales price is the second month after the shipment month, within which the contract is required to be settled. Changes between the prices recorded upon recognition of provisional revenue and final price due to fluctuation in metal market prices result in the existence of an embedded derivative in the accounts receivable. This embedded derivative is recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value classified as a component of revenue and receivables. Changes in the estimate of concentrate nickel content resulting from the final independent analysis of the concentrate are recognized at the point at which such analysis is agreed upon between the Company and its customers.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Currency translation:

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of its subsidiary, Ban Phuc Nickel Mines Limited Liability Company ("BPNM"), is the United States dollar. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in place on the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date the fair value was determined. Foreign currency translation differences are recognized in profit or loss.

For consolidation purposes, BPNM is translated into the Company's presentation currency of Canadian dollars. Assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rate for the relevant period. Translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and are accumulated within equity in the currency translation reserve.

(d) Basis of consolidation:

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation. For partially owned subsidiaries, the interest attributable to non-controlling shareholders is reflected in non-controlling interest. The Company determines whether it shall consolidate a subsidiary by assessing whether it has control over the subsidiary. Factors considered in such an assessment include whether the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary,

Significant subsidiaries of the Company are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Effective interest
Ban Phuc Nickel Mines Limited Liability Company	Vietnam	90%
Asian Mineral Resources Nickel Limited	Cook Islands	100%
Asian Nickel Exploration Limited	Cook Islands	100%

(e) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when acquired.

(f) Inventories:

Inventories include nickel concentrate in progress and produced, and consumable materials and supplies. The cost of nickel concentrate in progress and produced is determined principally by average production costs. Production inventories are stated at the lower of average production costs and net realizable value.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) Inventories (continued)

Costs of nickel concentrate inventories include all costs incurred up until production of a tonne of nickel concentrate such as mining costs, processing costs, maintenance costs, road transport costs and directly attributable general and administration costs but exclude royalties. Net realizable value is determined with reference to estimated contained nickel, copper and cobalt metal and current market prices at the reporting period end date.

Consumable materials and supplies inventory consists of consumables used in development activities, such as explosives, fuel and spare parts which are valued at the lower of cost and replacement cost (approximates net realizable value) and, where appropriate, less a provision for obsolescence.

Inventory produced prior to achieving commercial production was recognized as revenue in the income statement when sold.

(g) Prepayments:

Prepayments to suppliers and contractors are based on the contract progress, with payments made at specified stages of the contract. These payments are recognized in the balance sheet as prepaid expenses.

(h) Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Plant and equipment includes capitalized development expenditures. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset and includes the direct charges associated with bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation is provided on plant and equipment, calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the net cost or other revalued amount of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual financial period with the affect of any changes recognized on a prospective basis.

Asset	Basis	Rate range
Building, machinery, motor vehicles, infrastructure	Straight-line	14% - 25%
Furniture and office equipment	Straight-line	11% - 33%
Licenses and franchises	Straight-line	11% - 33%
Plant and mine development	Unit of production based mineral reserves	

The expenditures related to construction are capitalized as construction-in-progress and are included within properties, plant and equipment. Construction in progress represents the cost of remaining plant and mine development which is under construction. Costs directly attributable with ongoing construction related activities during the commissioning phase of new assets incurred in the period before they are operating in the way intended by management are capitalized, all other costs not directly attributable are expensed. No depreciation is provided for construction in progress during the period of construction.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Mineral property interest:

Exploration expenses incurred prior to determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of mining operations and issuance of a mining license are expensed as incurred. Mineral property acquisition costs and exploration and development expenditures incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability of mining operations and issuance of a mining license are deferred, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any, until the property to which they relate commences commercial production, is sold, allowed to lapse or is abandoned. Technical feasibility and commercial viability generally coincide with the establishment of proven and probable reserves; however, this determination may be impacted by management's assessment of certain modifying factors. When commercial production in an area of interest has commenced, the associated costs are amortized over the estimated economic life of the mine on a units-of-production basis using proven and probable reserves (as defined by National Instrument 43-101).

Changes in factors such as estimates of proven and probable reserves that affect units-of-production calculations are accounted for on a prospective basis.

(j) Impairment of long-lived assets:

At the end of each year or at each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its long-lived assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of the CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss in the period the impairment indicator is identified.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit and loss.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Reserve estimates:

The Company estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources based on information compiled by Qualified Persons as defined in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 *Standards for Disclosure of Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"). Reserves are used when performing impairment assessments on the Company's mineral property, for forecasting the timing of payment of mine closure, reclamation and rehabilitation costs, and in determining the depletion of mineral properties.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating ore reserves, and assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available. Changes in the forecasted prices of commodities, exchange rates, production costs or recovery rates may change the economic status of reserves and may, ultimately, result in changes to reserve estimates. Any adjustments are accounted for prospectively.

(l) Provision for closure and rehabilitation:

A provision for closure and rehabilitation is recognized when there is a legal or constructive obligation to remediate as a result of exploration, development and production activities undertaken, if the amount of the provision can be measured reliably. The estimated future obligations include the costs of dismantling, and removal of facilities and restoration. The provision for future restoration costs is the best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the restoration obligation at the reporting date. The environmental rehabilitation obligation is capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the associated long-lived asset and a liability is recorded. The environmental rehabilitation cost is amortized on the same basis as the related asset. Future restoration costs are reviewed annually and any changes in the estimate are reflected in the present value of the restoration provision at the reporting date.

(m) Mining rights grant fee:

In late 2010, the Vietnamese Government passed a new law, the Mineral Law 2010. Decree 15 of the law included a new statutory fee titled "mining rights grant fee". The Mineral Law 2010 provided the fee to be determined based on price, reserve, quality and type of the relevant mineral; however, until late 2013, both the Mineral Law 2010 and the Decree 15 did not specify the formula for calculation and thus there was no basis to estimate the fee payable. In November 2013, the Vietnamese Government issued Decree 203 which outlined the formula to calculate the mining rights grant fee and on that basis the Company estimated the cost of the fee and recognized a provision of $4.6 million in the 2013 consolidated financial statements. On February 6, 2015, the Company received Decision No. 288/QD-BTNMT issued by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment ("MONRE") to amend the contents specified in the Mineral Mining License. Refer to note 0 for further details of the amendment.

(n) Share capital:

Common shares are classified as equity. The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of issue costs and any tax effects. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued at the quoted market price on the date the shares are issued.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(o) Share-based payments:

The Company has a share option plan, under which the fair value of all share-based awards is estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model at the grant date and amortized over the vesting periods. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, or the fair value of the equity instruments issued if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards expected to vest. The offset is credited to share-based payment reserve.

Upon the exercise of the share purchase options, consideration paid together with the amount previously recognized in the share-based payment reserve is recorded as an increase to share capital. Charges for share purchase options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from the share-based payments reserves. For those share purchase options that expire or are forfeited after vesting, the amount previously recorded in share-based payments reserve is transferred to deficit.

(p) Interest expense:

Interest is recognized on a time proportion basis, taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity.

(q) Royalties and export tariffs:

A royalty is payable to the Vietnamese Government calculated at 10% of the value of nickel concentrate sale price less export tax, processing costs, bagging costs, freight costs, custom charges and warehouse costs. Royalty expense is recorded when revenue from the sale of nickel concentrate is recognized.

Export tariff is payable to the Vietnamese Government and calculated at 20% of the value of nickel concentrate sale price less sea freight costs.

(r) Income taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of operations except to the extent that the tax relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(r) Income taxes (continued):

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be in effect when temporary differences reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset the tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

(s) Financial instruments:

Non-derivative financial assets and liabilities:

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows of the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company classifies its financial assets and liabilities in the following categories:

(A) Fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”);

(B) Held-to-maturity;

(C) Available-for-sale financial assets (“AFS”); or

(D) Loans and receivables.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets or liabilities were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial assets: loans and receivables.

Financial assets at FVTPL

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(s) Financial instruments (continued):

Held-to-maturity investments

Investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Transaction costs are added and amortized to the statement of operations over the life of the financial instrument on an effective yield basis. The Company does not have any assets classified as held-to-maturity investments.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Short-term investments are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value (where determinable based on market prices of actively traded securities) with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Management assesses the carrying value of AFS financial assets each period and any impairment charges are recognized in profit or loss. When financial assets classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) are included in profit and loss. The Company does not have any assets classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each period end. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial liabilities are measured at fair value and other financial liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: bank term loan, trade payables and accrued liabilities which are classified as other financial liabilities.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(t) Earnings (loss) per share:

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the income(loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. For all periods presented, income (loss) available to common shareholders equals the reported income (loss) attributable to the shareholders of the Company.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding used for the calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

5. Changes in accounting standards:

There were no new standards effective January 1, 2016 that had a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment in the consolidated financial statements that have been issued, but not yet effective.

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the year ending December 31, 2016, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The following pronouncements are considered by the Company to be the most significant of several pronouncements that may affect the consolidated financial statements in future periods.

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")*

IFRS 9 will replace the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, provides additional guidance on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and provides a new general hedge accounting standard.

The mandatory effective date has been set for January 1, 2018, however early adoption of the new standard is permitted. The Company does not intend to early adopt IFRS 9. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 9 on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15")*

IFRS 15 is effective for fiscal years commencing on or after January 1, 2018 and will replace IAS 18, *Revenue* and a number of revenue related standards and interpretations. IFRS 15 contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have also been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized.

5. Changes in accounting standards (continued):

The Company intends to adopt IFRS 15 in its consolidated financial statements for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 15 on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 16, *Leases ("IFRS 16")*

On January 13, 2016, the IASB published a new standard, IFRS 16, eliminating the current dual accounting model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-balance sheet finance leases and off-balance sheet operating leases. Under the new standard, a lease becomes an on-balance sheet liability that attracts interest, together with a new right-of-use asset. In addition, lessees will recognize a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when cash rentals are constant. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 16 on its consolidated financial statements.

6. Critical judgments in applying accounting policies:

The critical judgments that the Company's management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations (note 7), that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(a) Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of exploration, evaluation and development costs:

Management has determined that exploration drilling, evaluation, development and related costs incurred which have been capitalized are economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessment of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits including geologic and metallurgic information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits and life of mine plans.

(b) Functional currency:

The functional currency for each of the Company's subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. It has been determined that the functional currency of BPNM is the United States dollar, while the functional currency for the Company and its other subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. Assessment of functional currency involves certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment and the Company reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in the events and conditions, which determine the primary economic environment.

(c) Going concern:

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern involves judgment regarding future funding available for its development of the Ban Phuc mine and for working capital requirements. Judgments must also be made with regard to events or conditions, which might give rise to significant uncertainty.

7. Key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions of the effect of uncertain future events on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates as the estimation process is inherently uncertain. Differences between the actual results and present estimates and assumptions have the potential to materially affect the Company's consolidated financial statements. Estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other facts and circumstances. Revisions to estimates and the resulting effect on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively.

The significant assumptions about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty as at the end of the reporting period that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are as follows:

(a) Impairment of mineral properties, plant and equipment:

The Company considers both external and internal sources of information in assessing whether there are any indications that mineral properties, plant and equipment are impaired. External sources of information the Company considers include changes in the market, economic and legal environment in which the Company operates that are not within its control and affect the recoverable amount of mineral properties, plant and equipment. Internal sources include the manner in which mineral properties, plant and equipment are being used or are expected to be used, and indications of economic performance of the assets.

In determining the recoverable amounts of the Company's mineral properties, plant and equipment, the Company's management makes estimates of the discounted future after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from its mineral properties using an appropriate discount rate. Reductions in metal price forecasts, increases in estimated future costs of production, increases in estimated future non-expansionary capital expenditures, reductions in the amount of recoverable reserves, resources and exploration potential and/or adverse current economics can result in a write down of the carrying amounts of the Company's mineral properties, plant and equipment.

(b) Operating expenses and costing of work-in-progress inventory:

In determining operating expenses recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss), the Company's management makes estimates of quantities of ore on stockpiles and in process and the recoverable nickel in this material to determine the cost of finished goods sold during the year. Changes in these estimates can result in a change in operating expenses in future periods and carrying amounts of inventories.

(c) Estimated recoverable nickel tonnes and ore reserve tonnes:

The carrying amounts of the Company's mineral properties, plant and equipment are depleted based on recoverable nickel tonnes and ore reserve tonnes. Changes to estimates of recoverable nickel tonnes, ore reserve tonnes and depletable costs, including changes resulting from revisions to the Company's mine plans and changes in metals prices forecasts, can result in a change to future depletion rates and impairment analysis.

7. Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued):

(d) Estimated mine closure and rehabilitation costs:

The Company's provision for mine closure and reclamation cost obligations represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future cash outflows required to settle the liability which reflects estimates of future costs, inflation, movements in foreign exchange rates and assumption of risks associated with the future cash outflows. Changes in the above factors can result in a change to the provision recognized by the Company.

Changes to the mine closure and rehabilitation cost obligations are recorded with a corresponding change to the carrying amounts of the related mineral properties, plant and equipment in the year identified. Adjustments to the carrying amounts of the related mineral properties, plant and equipment can result in a change to the future depletion expense.

(e) Income taxes:

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates for future taxable income are based on forecasted income from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. Weight is attached to tax planning opportunities that are within the Company's control, feasible and can be implemented without significant obstacles. The likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities is assessed based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position evaluated in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates could occur, which may materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized.

(f) Share-based compensation:

The Company includes an estimate of forfeitures, share price volatility, expected life of awards and risk-free interest rates in the calculation of the expense related to certain long-term employee incentive plans. These estimates are based on previous experience and may change throughout the life of an incentive plan. Such changes could impact the share-based compensation expense and share-based payments reserve.

(g) Provisional pricing contracts:

Nickel concentrate is invoiced when shipped and amounts recognized as revenue are based on the Company's assessment of the mineral content and grade, based on internal assays, of the concentrate shipments. Final assays determine the final payable ounces by the Company's customers. Therefore, there is significant estimation uncertainty surrounding the recognition of revenues based on preliminary assays. Any adjustments to revenue recognized based on final assays are accounted for prospectively.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

8. Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Trade receivables	$ 4,459,372	$ -
VAT/GST refundable	1,082,759	2,026,462
Prepayments and advances	2,399,642	4,266,554
Other receivables	10,098	19,035
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(115,350)	(122,935)
	$ 7,836,521	$ 6,189,116

The trade receivables consist of receivables from provisional nickel concentrate sales from the Ban Phuc mine. The trade receivables are less than 30 days past due. The fair value of receivables arising from concentrate sales that contain provisional pricing is determined using the appropriate quoted closing price per the London Metal Exchange for the particular metal. As such, these receivables, which meet the definition of an embedded derivative, are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy (see note 0).

The Company, through its Vietnam subsidiary pays value added tax on the purchase and sale of goods and services at a rate of 5% and 10%. The Company's concentrate is a processed natural resource/mineral which is subject to VAT and applicable tax rate of 0% VAT when exported. The net amount paid or payable is recoverable, but such recovery is subject to review and assessment by local tax authorities.

Included in prepayments and advances is export tariff receivable of US$1.1 million which is awaiting approval of customs for refunds due to final prices being lower than provisional prices. Export tariff is calculated and paid in full based on the provisional prices when the nickel concentrate is exported.

9. Inventories:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Consumable materials and supplies	$ 2,577,965	$ 2,924,046
Work in process inventory(1)	207,728	237,948
Finished goods inventory(2)	2,242,003	3,543,415
	$ 5,027,696	$ 6,705,409

(1) The Company held 2,499 tonnes of work in process nickel ore as of March 31, 2016 (2015: 2,397 tonnes), which were carried at cost being the lesser of cost and net realizable value.

(2) The Company held 4,131 tonnes of nickel concentrate finished product as of March 31, 2016 (2015: 5,726 tonnes), which were carried at cost being the lesser of cost and net realizable value. At March 31, 2016, the Company recognized a $1.5 million (2015: $1.6 million) write-down of finished goods inventory to net realizable value.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

10. Property, plant and equipment:

	Building, infrastructure mine, machinery, plant, motor, vehicles	Construction in progress	Furniture, office equipment and intangible assets	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2015 (Restated - note 2)	$ 75,450,660	$ 2,298,855	$ 3,285,650	$ 81,035,165
Additions/(Transfer)	10,050,739	(3,437,209)	-	6,613,530
Translation adjustment	8,991,637	1,138,354	1,437,058	11,567,049
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 94,493,036	$ -	$ 4,722,708	$ 99,215,744
Additions	274,045	-	-	274,045
Translation adjustment	(280,222)	-	(13,965)	(294,187)
Balance at March 31, 2016	$ 94,486,859	$ -	$ 4,708,743	$ 99,195,602
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance at January 1, 2015 (Restated - note 2)	$ (32,870,274)	$ -	$ (945,235)	$ (33,815,509)
Depreciation expense	(27,970,359)	-	(525,883)	(28,496,242)
Impairment	(24,694,383)	-	(1,858,717)	(26,553,100)
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ (85,535,016)	$ -	$ (3,329,835)	$ (88,864,851)
Depreciation expense	(3,447,398)	-	(182,529)	(3,629,927)
Balance at March 31, 2016	$ (88,982,415)	$ -	$ (3,512,363)	$ (92,494,778)
Net Book Value				
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 8,958,020	$ -	$ 1,392,873	$ 10,350,893
Balance at March 31, 2016	$ 5,504,444	$ -	$ 1,196,380	$ 6,700,824

On transition from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles to IFRS, an assessment was performed to determine whether an impairment reserve was warranted and on the basis of the discounted cash flow analysis, an impairment in the amount of $27.8 million was recorded.

The recoverable amount of BPNM, which includes mineral interests, plant and equipment and working capital, is determined on an annual basis when indicators of impairment have been identified. As at December 31, 2015, the Company determined there was an indicator of potential impairment of BPNM relating to the sustained decline in Nickel metal prices. The recoverable amount is based on the future cash flows expected to be derived from the operation of BPNM over its remaining mine life and represents BPNM's value-in-use. The cash flows are determined based on the life-of-mine after tax cash flow forecast which incorporate management's best estimates of future metal prices, production based on current estimates of recoverable reserves and resources, future operating costs and non-expansionary capital expenditures.

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued):

At December 31, 2015, the Company tested the recoverability of BPNM, given the aforementioned indicator of impairment, by estimating the recoverable amount of the BPNM cash-generating unit via a discounted cash flow model. The Company estimated future operating and capital costs, production grades and recoveries and considered published metal price forecasts. Due to the sensitivity of the recoverable amounts to the various factors mentioned and specifically long-term metal prices as well as unforeseen factors, any significant change in the key assumptions and inputs could result in additional impairment charges in future periods.

The key assumptions used in the impairment model included the following:

- Life of mine of approximately one year;
- Forecasted Nickel price of US$9,000 to US$11,000 per tonne;
- Average Nickel grades of 2.20%;
- Average Nickel recovery of 86%; and
- Risk-adjusted project specific discount rate of 16%.

At December 31, 2015, the carrying value of the BPNM cash-generating unit was $39.7 million, which was greater than its estimated recoverable amount calculated on a discounted cash flow basis of $13.1 million, which included $2.7 million of working capital,. The Company considers use of its internal discounted cash flow economic models as a proxy for the calculation of value-in-use. Based on the above assessment, at December 31, 2015, the Company recorded an impairment charge related to the BPNM mine of $26.6 million.

Management continue to assess the mining and processing operations against the Nickel price and given the sustained low nickel price environment and no real sign of any meaningful price increase a full review of the mining schedule and economic viability of mining is underway and early indications are that at current pricing levels it would not be economically viable to continue mining beyond September 2016. Management are currently assessing the economic model and options to go into care & maintenance from late in the third quarter 2016 due to uncertainty of current pricing. The exploration potential at Ban Phuc remains a key strategic opportunity in the overall growth plan for AMR's Ban Phuc projects and remains the key focus for AMR's growth plan.

The current ore reserve will be completed by September 2016 and BPNM project is expected to move into care and maintenance status from late in the third quarter 2016. In the quarter ended March 31, 2016, management decided to depreciate BPNM's PPE included building, plant, mine, infrastructure and machinery up to September 2016.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

11. Mineral property interest:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Ban Phuc Project Area	$ 298,399	$ 492,964
Amortization	(45,221)	(194,565)
Net book value	$ 253,178	$ 298,399

The Company's mineral property interest is in the Ban Phuc Project Area in Vietnam. The Ban Phuc mine commenced operations on November 1, 2013, at which time construction-in-progress amounts were transferred to appropriate categories of mineral properties, plant and equipment and the Company commenced depreciating these assets based on their useful lives from that date.

12. Trade payables and accrued liabilities:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Trade payables	$ 4,874,820	$ 6,132,995
Taxes	5,219,862	7,316,720
Others	2,246,098	1,562,672
	$ 12,340,780	$ 15,012,387

Taxes include royalty tax, environmental protection fee, foreign contractor tax and payroll tax.

13. Other current liabilities:

Other current liabilities include the second installment of mining rights grant fees and installments of environment rehabilitation and afforestation which are due in 2016.

14. Provision for closure and rehabilitation:

Based on the Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA"), and Environment Resettlement and Rehabilitation Program ("ERRP"), as previously submitted to the authorities for the Ban Phuc project, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment ("MONRE") provides confirmation of the estimate for closure and rehabilitation. On this basis these consolidated financial statements reflect a provision for site closure and rehabilitation as at March 31, 2016 in the amount of $416,816 (December 31, 2015: $444,219). As of March 31, 2016, the Company has deposited with MONRE $325,820 (December 31, 2015: $315,336) as an advance deposit for future closure and rehabilitation expenditures

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

15. Other non-current liabilities:

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Mining rights grant fee	$ 1,130,206	$ 1,204,510
Other	235,605	251,095
	$ 1,365,811	$ 1,455,605

The Company has recorded a Mining rights grant fee for the right to exploit minerals at Ban Phuc, based on reserve tonnes, as outlined in Mineral Law 2010, Decree 15 and 203 issued by the Vietnamese government and Decision 288 issued by MONRE.

On February 6, 2015, the Company received Decision No. 288/QD-BTNMT issued by the MONRE to amend the contents specified in the Mineral Mining License (the "Decision"). In the Decision, the mining rights grant fee was revised to $2.9 million and is payable in annual installments over the three years from 2015 to 2017.

16. Share capital:

(a) Authorized:

The Company's share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

(b) Issued and outstanding:

	Number of shares	Amount
Balance, January 1, 2015	778,995,042	$ 128,236,565
Issued during the year:		
Shares issued in lieu of directors fees (note 16(d(i)))	550,000	27,500
Balance, December 31, 2015	779,545,042	128,264,065
Issued during the year:		
Shares issued in lieu of directors fees (note 16(d(i)))	-	-
Balance, March 31, 2016	779,545,042	$ 128,264,065

(c) Share-based compensation:

(i) Common shares:

In 2013, certain directors entered into compensation agreements to receive common shares of the Company in lieu of directors' fees. During the quarter ended March 31, 2016, no common shares were issued for services rendered (2015: 550,000 shares with a fair value of $27,500).

16. Share capital (continued):

(c) Share-based compensation (continued):

(ii) Common share options:

The Company grants share purchase options pursuant to the policies of the TSX-Venture Exchange with respect to eligible persons, exercise price, maximum term, vesting, maximum options per person and termination of eligible person status. The purpose of the share purchase options is to retain and motivate management, staff, consultants and other qualified individuals by providing them with the opportunity, through share options, to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company and benefit from its growth.

2015 share option grants:

The Company granted 7,000,000 share options under the share option plan on October 1, 2015. The options, which expire on October 1, 2020, are exercisable at $0.05 per share. The options vested in equal tranches of 3,500,000 on October 2, 2015 and December 31, 2015.

2014 share option grants:

The Company granted 2,481,647 share options under the Company's share option plan on November 5, 2014. The options, which expire on November 5, 2019, are exercisable at $0.05 per share and are fully vested.

The Company granted 2,000,000 share options under the Company's share option plan on August 22, 2014. The options, which expire on August 22, 2019, are exercisable at $0.05 per share and fully vested.

The Company granted 3,651,176 share options under the Company's share option plan on February 3, 2014. The options, which expire on February 1, 2019, are exercisable at $0.08 per share and are fully vested.

During the period ended March 31, 2016, no vesting of share options to directors and employees (2015: $104,673) was recorded as share-based compensation expense. The compensation expense was estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing model assuming a range of risk-free interest rates averaging 1.85% and a range of expected volatilities of between 50-107%, an expected dividend rate of nil and an expected life of five years.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

16. Share capital (continued):

(c) Share-based compensation (continued):

The continuity of outstanding share purchase options for the period ended March 31, 2016 is as follows:

Expiry dates	Exercise prices (1)	Balance December 31, 2015	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ cancelled/ forfeited	Balance March 31, 2016
July 17, 2017	$0.10	4,007,517	-	-	-	4,007,517
November 16, 2017	$0.10	1,600,000	-	-	-	1,600,000
August 23, 2018	$0.05	1,100,000	-	-	-	1,100,000
October 23, 2018	$0.05	2,713,308	-	-	-	2,713,308
February 1, 2019	$0.08	2,536,682	-	-	-	2,536,682
August 22, 2019	$0.05	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
November 5, 2019	$0.05	1,740,777	-	-	-	1,740,777
October 2, 2020	$0.05	7,000,000	-	-	-	7,000,000
		22,698,284	-	-	-	22,698,284
Weighted average exercise price		$ 0.07	-	-	-	$ 0.07
Weighted average remaining life (years)		3.30	-	-	-	3.05

The continuity of outstanding share purchase options for the period ended March 31, 2015 is as follows:

Expiry dates	Exercise prices (1)	Balance December 31, 2014	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ cancelled/ forfeited	Balance March 31, 2015
July 17, 2017	$0.10	4,007,517	-	-	-	4,007,517
November 16, 2017	$0.10	2,400,000	-	-	(800,000)	1,600,000
February 14, 2018	$0.05	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
August 23, 2018	$0.05	1,900,000	-	-	(800,000)	1,100,000
October 23, 2018	$0.05	2,713,308	-	-	-	2,713,308
February 1, 2019	$0.08	2,936,934	-	-	-	2,936,934
August 22, 2019	$0.05	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
November 5, 2019	$0.05	2,481,647	-	-	-	2,481,647
		19,439,406	-	-	(1,600,000)	17,839,406
Weighted average exercise price		$ 0.07	-	-	$ 0.08	$ 0.07
Weighted average remaining life (years)		3.64	-	-	-	3.40

(1) In February 2014, the exercise price on the share options expiring on August 23 and October 23, 2018 were reduced from $0.10 to $0.05, in conjunction with new Toronto Stock Venture Exchange guidelines on the minimum exercise price. In 2014, $135,746 and $77,154 were recognized due to change in exercise price for 2014 and 2013 respectively.

As at March 31, 2016 22,698,284 share purchase options were exercisable (2015: 17,839,406 options). These options have a weighted average exercise price of $0.07 (2015: $0.07).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

16. Share capital (continued):

(d) Share purchase warrants:

The continuity of outstanding share purchase warrants for the year ended March 31, 2016 is as follows:

Expiry dates	Exercise prices	Balance December 31, 2015	Granted	Exercised	Expired cancelled	Balance March 31, 2016
May 25, 2017	$0.10	54,166,667	-	-	-	54,166,667
Weighted average exercise price		$0.10	-	-	-	$0.10
Weighted average remaining life (years)		1.40	-	-	-	1.15

The continuity of outstanding share purchase warrants for the period ended March 31, 2015 is as follows:

Expiry dates	Exercise prices	Balance December 31, 2014	Granted	Exercised	Expired cancelled	Balance March 31, 2015
May 25, 2017	$0.10	54,166,667	-	-	-	54,166,667
Weighted average exercise price		$0.10	-	-	-	$0.10
Weighted average remaining life (years)		2.40	-	-	-	2.15

(e) Earnings per share (“EPS”):

The earnings and weighted average number of outstanding shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	2016	2015 - Restated
Loss used in the calculation of basic EPS	$ (1,504,045)	$ (2,536,735)
Weighted average number of outstanding shares for the purpose of basic EPS	779,545,042	779,390,548
Shares to be issued for additional capital	-	-
Weighted average number of outstanding shares used in the calculation of diluted EPS	779,545,042	779,390,548
Basic loss per share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Diluted loss per share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)

17. Revenue:

	2016	2015
Nickel concentrate sales	$ 20,025,862	$ 27,168,115
Export tax	(3,904,005)	(5,333,933)
	$ 16,121,857	$ 21,834,182

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

18. Production costs:

	2016	2015 - Restated
Mine production costs	$ 5,521,923	$ 6,531,959
Processing costs	1,524,115	1,596,642
Other production costs	834,403	1,477,996
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in process	1,160,776	(287,870)
Production costs	9,041,217	9,318,727
Depreciation and amortization	3,629,927	8,607,544
	$ 12,671,144	$ 17,926,271

19. General and administrative expenses:

	2016	2015
Salaries, wages and benefits	$ 583,212	$ 1,001,482
Taxes and fees	153,396	304,072
Professional and regulatory	100,833	229,079
Travel	109,074	97,624
Office, administrative and share-based compensation	198,895	216,049
	$ 1,145,410	$ 1,848,306

20. Finance expense:

	2016	2015
Interest expense on bank term loan	$ -	$ 263,088
Foreign contractor tax on interest expense	17,400	35,387
Other	18,098	(12,449)
	$ 35,498	$ 286,026

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

21. Related party transactions:

(a) Balances receivable and payable:

The amounts due to related parties and included in accounts payable, are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand, and comprise the following:

		2016		2015
Due to directors	$	-	$	62,698
Due to executive officers		481,290		102,000
	$	481,290	$	164,698

During the year ended December 31, 2015, in lieu of a cash bonus, the Company issued certain executive officers a share bonus. The total compensation expense portion recognized in general and administrative expenses was $468,790, recognized in 2015 and paid in April 2016 by way of common shares of the Company in lieu of cash.

(b) Key management personnel:

Key management personnel includes the salaries and consulting fees paid and/or accrued to the Company's senior officers and directors as follows:

		2016		2015
Salary and consulting fees	$	223,199	$	219,994
Directors' fees		-		62,698
	$	223,199	$	282,692

(c) Pala Investments Limited:

During 2012, as a result of a series of equity transactions, Pala Investments Limited ("Pala") became a controlling shareholder of the Company.

On March 28, 2013, Pala purchased 158,845,081 common shares of the Company pursuant to the exercise of its basic subscription privilege in full under the Company's rights offering (note 17(c)(i)). In addition, Pala purchased 88,762,232 common shares of the Company pursuant to a standby commitment provided as part of the rights offering.

As a result of this transaction, Pala owns and controls, directly or indirectly, 569,813,827 common shares of the Company and 54,166,667 share purchase warrants to purchase common shares of the Company (note 16(d)).

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company paid $0.2 million in advisory fees to Pala.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

22. Segment information:

The Company conducts its business as a single reportable operating segment, being the exploration and development of mineral properties in Vietnam. Geographical information is as follows:

March 31, 2016	Canada	Vietnam	Other	Total
Sale revenue	$ -	$ 16,121,857	$ -	$ 16,121,857
Interest income	11	7,698	-	7,709
Loss for the period	(172,373)	(1,286,434)	(45,238)	(1,504,045)
Non-current assets	-	6,700,824	253,178	6,954,002
Total assets	120,214	23,226,034	352,609	23,698,857

March 31, 2015 - Restated	Canada	Vietnam	Other	Total
Sale revenue	$ -	$ 21,834,182	$ -	$ 21,834,182
Interest income	193	-	-	193
Loss for the period	(163,047)	(2,318,478)	(55,210)	(2,536,735)
Non-current assets	-	51,594,498	437,755	52,032,253
Total assets	207,299	79,610,284	438,460	80,256,043

23. Supplemental cash flow information:

	2016	2015
Supplemental information:		
Interest received	$ 7,709	$ 193
Non-cash operating, financing and investing transactions:		
Shares issued in lieu of cash in payment of directors fees	-	27,500
Movement from share-based payments reserve to deficit for forfeited options	-	40,186

24. Financial risk management:

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is subject to credit risk on the cash balances at the bank, its short-term guaranteed investment certificates and accounts receivable. The majority of the Company's cash balances are held with a Vietnam International Bank which is 20% owned by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and in the view of the Board is considered trustworthy. A portion of funds are held with the ANZ Vietnam Bank Limited which is a creditworthy international bank. The Company only deals with reputable financial institutions and regularly assesses international exposure and market risk. The company has a small investment in Canadian based banking institutions, authorized under the Bank Act to accept deposits, which may be eligible for deposit insurance provided by the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation. As at December 31, 2015, the Company had no trade receivables and other prepaid and receivables of $4.3 million which are not considered past due. The Company's accounts receivables comprise receivables on the sale of nickel concentrate with all sales made to Jinchuan Group Limited and due to the nature of the customer, the Board does not consider there to be any significant credit risk for receipt of revenues, which are paid within 30 days and value added tax receivables refundable by the Vietnamese government within 12 months.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to aid in determining the funds required to support normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis, including its capital development and exploration expenditures. As at March 31, 2016, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $3.9 million (December 31, 2015: $5.7 million) and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $12.3 million (December 31, 2015: $15.0 million).

(c) Market risk:

The Company's primary market risks include changes in foreign exchange and interest rates on financial instruments in other than Canadian dollars. At March 31, 2016, the Company had no hedging agreements in place with respect to metal prices or exchange rates.

(*i*) Currency risk:

The Company is exposed to the financial risks related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company has offices in Canada and Vietnam and holds cash in Canadian, United States, Vietnamese and Australian currencies in line with forecasted expenditures. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar, Vietnamese dong and Australian dollar could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

24. Financial risk management (continued):

(c) Market risk (continued):

(*i*) Currency risk (continued):

At March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars:

	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	US$ 2,939,439	US$ 2,931,660
Accounts receivable	6,377,240	8,352,590
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(7,317,068)	(5,181,575)
	US$ 1,999,611	US$ 6,102,675
Canadian dollar equivalent (year-end)	$ 2,596,898	$ 7,729,797

A 10% appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar at March 31, 2016 would decrease net loss by $259,690 for the period-ended March 31, 2016 (2015: decrease net loss by $772,980).

At March 31, 2016, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in Vietnamese Dong:

	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	VND 832,542,419	VND 1,151,191,181
Accounts receivable	15,021,841,631	122,054,276,471
	VND 15,854,348,050	VND 123,205,467,652
Canadian dollar equivalent (year-end)	$ 919,575	$ 7,269,188

A 10% appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the Vietnamese Dong at March 31, 2016 would decrease net loss by $91,958 for the period-ended March 31, 2016 (2015: decrease net loss by $726,919).

(*ii*) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents attract interest at floating rates and have maturities of 90 days or less. The interest is typical of Canadian banking rates, which are at present historically low; however, the Company's conservative investment strategy mitigates the risk of deterioration to capital invested. A change of 100 basis points in the interest rate would not be material to the consolidated financial statements.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

24. Financial risk management (continued):

(c) Market risk (continued):

(*iii*) Commodity price risk:

Nickel, copper and cobalt prices have historically fluctuated significantly and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Company's control, including, but not limited to, industrial and retail demand, central bank lending, forward sales by producers and speculators, levels of worldwide production, short-term changes in supply and demand due to speculative hedging activities and certain other factors. The Company has not engaged in any hedging activities to reduce its exposure to commodity price risk. Revenue from the sale of concentrates is based on prevailing market prices which is subject to adjustment upon final settlement. For each reporting period until final settlement, estimates of metal prices are used to record sales. At March 31, 2016 there are 1,077 tonnes of nickel, 356 tonnes of copper and 15 tonnes of cobalt which do not have a final settlement price and the estimated revenues have been recognized at current market prices.

(d) Financial assets and liabilities:

As at March 31, 2016, the carrying and fair values of our financial instruments by category are as follows:

	Loans and receivables $	Financial liabilities $	Carrying value $	Fair value $	Less than 1 year $	1 to 3 years $
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalent	3,880,638	-	3,880,638	3,880,638	3,880,638	-
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	7,836,521	-	7,836,521	7,836,521	7,836,521	-
Total financial assets	11,717,159	-	11,717,159	11,717,159	11,717,159	-
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	-	12,340,780	12,340,780	12,340,780	12,340,780	-
Total financial liabilities	-	12,340,780	12,340,780	12,340,780	12,340,780	

24. Financial risk management (continued):

(e) Fair value:

All financial instruments measured at fair value are categorized into one of three hierarchy levels, described below, for disclosure purposes. Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities:

- Level 1 - Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 - Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full contractual term of the asset or liability.

  The Company determines the fair value of provision sales and the embedded derivative related to its trade receivables based on the quoted forward commodity price obtained from the London Metals Exchange. The embedded derivative related to trade receivables is therefore classified as a Level 2 financial asset.
- Level 3 - Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The carrying value of the bank term loan approximates its fair value due to the existence of floating market-based interest rates.

The Company has no financial assets or liabilities included in Level 1 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

25. Non-controlling interest:

BPNM was originally owned 70% by the Company, with the remaining 30% owned by the Vietnamese Government, 20% through Mineral Development Company ("Mideco"), an agency of the Ministry of Heavy Industry of Vietnam and 10% through Son La Mechanical Engineering Company, a company owned by the People's Committee of the Province of Son La, which was privatized and renamed Son La Mechanical Engineering Joint Stock Company ("Coxama"). On July 12, 2006, the Company acquired a 20% interest in BPNM from Mideco by paying US$2,500,000, thereby increasing its ownership interest to 90%. All funding for BPNM to continue exploration, development and construction of the Ban Phuc project were fully funded by the Company through intercompany loan agreements and a bank term loan (note 14). The 10% non-controlling interest of Coxama is presented separately in the Company's balance sheet and statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

26. Capital management:

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it, in order to have the funds available to support its exploration, development and other activities. The adequacy of the capital structure is assessed on an ongoing basis and adjusted as necessary after taking into consideration the Company's strategy, the metals markets, the mining industry, economic conditions and the associated risks. The Company utilized a combination of equity and debt financing for the final development funding of the Ban Phuc mine. The Company's capital management approach is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

27. Contingencies:

The Company is disputing the right of a former director and a company controlled by the director, to a 0.25% gross royalty on the Company's share of smelter proceeds or other sale of product (less royalties), derived from the BPNM joint venture. The probability of successful defense is undeterminable and no provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements.