Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

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

	Notes	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		$ 5,460,828	$ 5,738,005
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	8	3,531,173	6,189,116
Inventories	9	4,651,879	6,705,409
		13,643,880	18,632,530
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	10	50,429	10,350,893
Mineral property interest	11	-	298,399
		50,429	10,649,292
Total assets		$ 13,694,309	$ 29,281,822
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current liabilities:			
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	12	$ 7,526,631	$ 15,012,387
Other current liabilities		-	1,261,656
		7,526,631	16,274,043
Non-current liabilities:			
Provision for closure and rehabilitation	13	420,972	444,219
Other non-current liabilities	14	1,379,426	1,455,605
		1,800,398	1,899,824
Total liabilities		9,327,029	18,173,867
Shareholders' equity:			
Share capital	15	128,732,855	128,264,065
Share-based payments reserve		632,778	667,940
Currency translation reserve		17,708,148	17,604,184
Deficit		(138,104,502)	(131,682,260)
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		8,969,279	14,853,929
Non-controlling interest	24	(4,601,999)	(3,745,974)
Total shareholders' equity		4,367,280	11,107,955
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		$ 13,694,309	$ 29,281,822

Going concern (note 1)
Contingencies (note 26)
Subsequent event (note 27)

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

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Consolidated Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

	Notes	Three months ended September 30 2016	Three months ended September 30 2015 (Restated – note 2)	Nine months ended September 30 2016	Nine months ended September 30 2015 (Restated – note 2)
Revenue	16	$ 10,938,261	$ 10,356,112	$ 34,527,523	$ 52,688,820
Costs of sales:					
Production costs	17	(9,526,536)	(9,342,627)	(28,757,416)	(43,533,021)
Royalty		(411,605)	(1,307,106)	(2,080,676)	(4,426,827)
Concentrate transport and logistics		(1,118,869)	(2,142,649)	(5,223,714)	(6,723,823)
		(118,749)	(2,436,270)	(1,534,283)	(1,994,851)
General and administrative expenses	18	(2,128,853)	(2,143,195)	(5,070,099)	(5,610,323)
Exploration		(143,922)	(607,141)	(516,266)	(1,048,180)
Other income (expense)		157,113	-	(113,359)	-
Operating loss		(2,234,411)	(5,186,606)	(7,234,007)	(8,653,354)
Finance income		1,502	8,113	15,106	38,748
Finance expense	19	(33,854)	(349,593)	(106,079)	(864,597)
		(32,352)	(341,480)	(90,973)	(825,849)
Net loss for the period		(2,266,763)	(5,528,086)	(7,324,980)	(9,479,203)
Other comprehensive income (loss):					
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)		1,046,763	961,708	115,515	7,320,094
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period		$ (1,220,000)	$ (4,566,378)	$ (7,209,465)	$ (2,159,109)
Net loss for the period attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company		$ (1,943,456)	$ (4,845,071)	$ (6,457,405)	$ (8,196,998)
Non-controlling interest		(323,307)	(683,015)	(867,575)	(1,282,205)
Net loss for the period		$ (2,266,763)	$ (5,528,086)	$ (7,324,980)	$ (9,479,203)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company		$ (1,001,370)	$ (3,979,534)	$ (6,353,442)	$ (1,608,914)
Non-controlling interest	24	(218,630)	(586,844)	(856,023)	(550,195)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period		$ (1,220,000)	$ (4,566,378)	$ (7,209,465)	$ (2,159,109)
Basic and diluted shareholders' loss per share	15(e)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		788,920,842	779,545,042	785,806,981	779,494,676

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

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except number of common shares)
(Unaudited)

For three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

	Number of common shares (note 15)	Share capital (note 15)	Share-based payments reserve	Currency translation reserve	Deficit	Shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance, January 1, 2015	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	-	-	14,225	-	-	14,225	-	14,225
Expiry of options	-	-	(106,061)	-	106,061	-	-	-
Currency translation gain	-	-	-	6,588,085	-	6,588,085	732,009	7,320,094
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(8,197,000)	(8,197,000)	(1,282,203)	(9,479,203)
Balance, September 30, 2015 Restated – note 2)	779,545,042	$ 128,264,065	$ 577,492	$ 12,370,868	$ (97,052,580)	$ 44,159,845	$ (1,228,559)	$ 42,931,286
Issue of shares, net of costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	90,448	-	-	90,448	-	90,448
Expiry of options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency translation gain	-	-	-	5,233,316	-	5,233,316	581,479	5,814,795
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(34,629,680)	(34,629,680)	(3,098,894)	(37,728,574)
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	9,375,800	468,790	-	-	-	468,790	-	468,790
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expiry of options	-	-	(35,162)	-	35,162	-	-	-
Currency translation loss	-	-	-	103,964	-	103,964	11,551	115,515
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(6,457,404)	(6,457,404)	(867,576)	(7,324,980)
Balance, September 30, 2016	788,920,842	$ 128,732,855	$ 632,778	$ 17,708,148	$ (138,104,502)	$ 8,969,279	$ (4,601,999)	$ 4,367,280

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

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

	Notes	Three months ended September 30 2016	Three months ended September 30 2015 (Restated – note 2)	Nine months ended September 30 2016 (Restated – note 2)	Nine months ended September 30 2015 (Restated – note 2)
Cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities:					
Net (loss) for the period		$ (2,266,763)	$ (5,528,086)	$ (7,324,980)	$ (9,479,203)
Items not involving cash:					
Share-based payments	15(c)(ii)	-	-	-	14,225
Amortization and depreciation		3,098,949	7,613,057	10,415,611	22,649,409
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:					
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses		1,073,942	12,121,711	2,657,943	10,229,840
Inventories		2,871,607	(7,703,519)	2,053,531	(8,240,121)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	22	(4,810,671)	4,655,105	(8,378,048)	3,510,455
Cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities		(32,936)	11,158,268	(575,943)	18,684,605
Investing activities:					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	-	(631,065)	(274,045)	(6,063,955)
Cash flow used in investing activities		-	(631,065)	(274,045)	(6,063,955)
Financing activities:					
Issuance of common shares and warrants, net of issue costs	15(b)(i)	-	-	-	27,500
Draw down of bank term loan		-	-	-	-
Repayment of bank term loan		-	(18,356,349)	-	(18,213,738)
Cash flow provided by financing activities		-	(18,356,349)	-	(18,186,238)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(32,936)	(7,829,146)	(849,988)	(5,565,588)
Effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on cash held in foreign jurisdictions		1,016,150	311,504	572,811	590,141
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		4,477,614	7,544,149	5,738,005	5,001,954
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		$ 5,460,828	$ 26,507	$ 5,460,828	$ 26,507

Supplemental cash flow information (note 22)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated interim 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 September 30, 2016, the Company has cash and cash equivalents of $5.5 million and working capital of $6.1 million. During the three months ended September 30, 2016, the Company realized a net loss of $2.3 million and has an accumulated deficit of $138.0 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 continues to assess the mining and processing operations against nickel prices. Given the sustained low nickel price environment and forecasted nickel prices, a full review of the mining schedule and economic viability of mining was conducted. It was determined at current pricing levels it would not be economically viable to continue mining beyond September 2016. The Company has placed the Ban Phuc mine on care and maintenance for the start of the fourth quarter 2016 due to uncertainty around current nickel prices. 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 September 30, 2015 financial statements, the Company determined that the translation of Ban Phuc Nickel Mine’s property, plant and equipment cost and reversal of depreciation on assets impaired in prior years were calculated incorrectly for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2015. The adjustments resulted in a decrease to net loss of $1.9 million and an increase to other comprehensive income of $4.6 million for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2015. The adjustments also resulted in a corresponding increase of $18.6 million to property, plant and equipment at September 30, 2015. The impairment adjustment resulted in a decrease to deficit of $1.1 million as at September 30, 2015 offset by an increase of $16.1 million to currency translation reserve.

3. Basis of preparation:

(a) Statement of compliance:

These unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (“IAS 34”) "Interim Financial Reporting". The disclosures contained in these unaudited consolidated financial statements do not include all of the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for annual financial statements, and accordingly, should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015.

(b) Approval of the financial statements:

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the period ended September 30, 2016 were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 28, 2016.

(c) Comparative figures:

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current period’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.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(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.

(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.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Basis of consolidation (continued):

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.

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.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(h) Property, plant and equipment (continued):

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.

(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.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(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.

(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.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(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 14 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.

(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.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(o) Share-based payments (continued):

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.

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.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(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 ofthe 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.

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.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(s) Financial instruments (continued):

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.

(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 prior 9-month 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 interim financial statements that have been issued, but are not yet effective.

In addition to the new standards and interpretations not yet adopted discussed in the Company's December 31, 2015 annual consolidated financial statements, the Company notes the following pronouncements during the period ended September 30, 2016:

IAS 12, Income Taxes (Amendments)

On January 19, 2016, the IASB issued Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses as an amendment to IAS 12. The amendments clarify that the existence of a deductible temporary difference depends solely on a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset and its tax base at the end of the reporting period, and is not affected by possible future changes in the carrying amount or expected manner of recovery of the asset. The amendments apply retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 with early adoption permitted. The Company intends to adopt the amendments to IAS 12 in its consolidated financial statements for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2017. The extent of the impact of adoption of the standard has not yet been determined.

IFRS 2, Share-Based Payment (Amendments)

On June 20, 2016, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 2 clarifying how to account for certain types of share-based payment transactions. The amendments provide requirements on the accounting for: the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments; share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations; and a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled.

The amendments apply for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. As a practical simplification, the amendments can be applied prospectively. Retrospective, or early, application is permitted if information is available without the use of hindsight. The Company intends to adopt the amendments to IFRS 2 in its consolidated financial statements for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2018. The extent of the impact of adoption of the standard has not yet been determined.

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:

7. Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued):

(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 period. 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.

(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.

7. Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued):

(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:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Trade receivables	$ 1,653,974	$ -
VAT/GST refundable	753,322	2,026,462
Prepayments and advances	1,212,552	4,266,554
Other receivables	27,825	19,035
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(116,500)	(122,935)
	$ 3,531,173	$ 6,189,116

The trade receivables consist of receivables from provisional nickel concentrate sales from the Ban Phuc mine. 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 23).

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. In July 2016, BPNM's VAT was assessed by the local tax authorities and a refund of US$0.5 million was received.

On 16 September 2016, the Vietnamese Ministry of Finance issued Circular 130/2016/TT-BTC to guide the implementation of the amended VAT Law No. 106/2016/QH13 issued by the National Assembly on 6 April 2016. According to that, companies that are operating in the mineral industry will be subject to VAT refund if the ratio between mining costs (inclusive of power and other energy costs) and total production costs is under 51% based on 2015 audited figures. This Circular is effective from 1 July 2016. The Company has calculated and the ratio is 57% and realized that it is unlikely subject to a VAT refund for costs incurred from 1 July 2016 onwards. The Company is submitting documents to the local tax authorities to get the refund of an additional US$0.3 million VAT for the costs incurred before 1 July 2016. Any VAT that is unlikely to be refunded will be written off after final audit confirmation from the local tax authorities.

Included in prepayments and advances is an export tariff receivable of US$0.7 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.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

9. Inventories:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Consumable materials and supplies	$ 2,068,472	$ 2,924,046
Work in process inventory(1)	-	237,948
Finished goods inventory(2)	2,583,407	3,543,415
	$ 4,651,879	$ 6,705,409

(1) The Company held nil tonnes of work in process nickel ore as of September 30, 2016 (December 31, 2015: 2,397 tonnes), which were carried at cost being the lesser of cost and net realizable value.

(2) The Company held 4,535 tonnes of nickel concentrate finished product as of September 30, 2016 (December 31, 2015: 5,726 tonnes), which were carried at the lesser of cost and net realizable value. For the nine-months ended September 30, 2016, the Company recognized a $1.4 million (2015: $1.6 million) write-down of finished goods inventory to net realizable value.

10. Property, plant and equipment:

	Building, infrastructure mine, machinery, plant, motor vehicles	Construction in progress	Furniture, office equipment and intangible assets	Total
Cost (restated – note 2)				
Balance at January 1, 2015	$ 75,450,660	$ 2,298,855	$ 3,285,650	$ 81,035,165
Additions	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	438,092	-	(895,389)	(457,297)
Balance at September 30, 2016	$ 95,205,173	$ -	$ 3,827,319	$ 99,032,492
Accumulated Depreciation (restated – note 2)				
Balance at January 1, 2015	$ (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	(9,633,280)	-	(483,932)	(10,117,212)
Balance at September 30, 2016	$ (95,168,296)	$ -	$ (3,813,767)	$ (98,982,063)
Net Book Value				
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 8,958,020	$ -	$ 1,392,873	$ 10,350,893
Balance at September 30, 2016	$ 36,877	$ -	$ 13,552	$ 50,429

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.

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued):

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. 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.

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 continues to assess the mining and processing operations against nickel prices. Given the sustained low nickel price environment and forecasted nickel prices, a full review of the mining schedule and economic viability of mining was conducted. It was determined at current pricing levels it would not be economically viable to continue mining beyond September 2016. The current ore reserve will be completed by September 2016 and the Company has placed the Ban Phuc mine on care and maintenance at the start of the fourth quarter 2016. 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.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

11. Mineral property interest:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Ban Phuc Project Area	$ 298,399	$ 492,964
Amortization	(298,399)	(194,565)
	$ -	$ 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:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Trade payables	$ 3,384,581	$ 6,132,995
Taxes	3,061,543	7,316,720
Accrued liabilities	1,080,507	1,562,672
	$ 7,526,631	$ 15,012,387

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

13. 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, the financial statements reflect a provision for site closure and rehabilitation as at September 30, 2016 in the amount of $420,972 (December 31, 2015: $444,219). As of September 30, 2016, the Company has deposited with MONRE $329,067 (December 31, 2015: $315,336) as an advance deposit for future closure and rehabilitation expenditures

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

14. Other non-current liabilities:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Mining rights grant fee	$ 1,141,473	$ 1,204,510
Other	237,953	251,095
	$ 1,379,426	$ 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.

15. 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 period:		
Shares issued in lieu of directors fees (note 15c(i))	550,000	27,500
Balance, December 31, 2015	779,545,042	128,264,065
Issued during the period:		
Shares issued in lieu of bonus (note 15c(i))	9,375,800	468,790
Balance, September 30, 2016	788,920,842	$ 128,732,855

(c) Share-based compensation:

(i) Common shares:

Shares were issued to certain senior management for payment of 2015 annual bonuses in lieu of cash. The Company issued 9,375,800 common shares in payment of $468,790 bonus payable.

In 2013, certain directors entered into compensation agreements to receive common shares of the Company in lieu of directors' fees. During the quarter ended September 30, 2016, no common shares were issued for services rendered (2015: 550,000 shares with a fair value of $27,500).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

15. 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.

During the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company recognized nil share-based payment expense.

The continuity of outstanding share purchase options for the period ended September 30, 2016 is as follows:

Expiry dates	Exercise prices (1)	Balance December 31, 2015	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ cancelled/ forfeited	Balance September 30, 2016
July 17, 2017	$0.10	4,007,517	-	-	-	4,007,517
November 16, 2017	$0.10	1,600,000	-	-	(700,000)	900,000
August 23, 2018	$0.05	1,100,000	-	-	(700,000)	400,000
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	-	-	(1,400,000)	21,298,284
Weighted average exercise price		$ 0.07	-	-	-	$ 0.07
Weighted average remaining life (years)		3.30	-	-	-	2.62

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

15. Share capital (continued):

(c) Share-based compensation (continued):

The continuity of outstanding share purchase options for the period ended September 30, 2015 is as follows:

Expiry dates	Exercise prices (1)	Balance December 31, 2014	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ cancelled/ forfeited	Balance September 30, 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	-	-	(400,252)	2,536,682
August 22, 2019	$0.05	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
November 5, 2019	$0.05	2,481,647	-	-	(740,870)	1,740,777
		19,439,406	-	-	(3,741,122)	15,698,284
Weighted average exercise price		$ 0.07	-	-	$ 0.06	$ 0.07
Weighted average remaining life (years)		3.64	-	-	-	2.90

(1) In February 2014, the exercise price on the share options expiring on February 14, 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 September 30, 2016, 21,298,284 share purchase options were exercisable (2015: 17,839,406 options). These options have a weighted average exercise price of $0.07 (2015: $0.07).

(d) Share purchase warrants:

The continuity of outstanding share purchase warrants for the year ended September 30, 2016 is as follows:

Expiry dates	Exercise prices	Balance December 31, 2015	Granted	Exercised	Expired cancelled	Balance September 30, 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	-	-	-	0.65

The continuity of outstanding share purchase warrants for the year ended September 30, 2015 is as follows:

Expiry dates	Exercise prices	Balance December 31, 2014	Granted	Exercised	Expired	Balance September 30, cancelled 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	-	-	-	1.65

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

15. Share capital (continued):

(e) Loss per share:

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

	September 30 2016	September 30 2015 Restated
Net loss used in the calculation of basic EPS	$ (2,266,763)	$ (5,528,086)
Weighted average number of outstanding shares for the purpose of basic EPS	788,920,842	779,545,042
Weighted average number of outstanding shares used in the calculation of diluted EPS	788,920,842	779,545,042
Basic loss per share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)
Diluted loss per share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.01)

16. Revenue:

	Three months ended Sep 30 2016	Three months ended Sep 30 2015	Nine months ended Sep 30 2016	Nine months ended Sep 30 2015
Nickel concentrate sales	$ 13,499,224	$ 12,863,878	$ 42,802,572	$ 65,537,936
Export tax	(2,560,963)	(2,507,766)	(8,275,049)	(12,849,116)
	$ 10,938,261	$ 10,356,112	$ 34,527,523	$ 52,688,820

17. Production costs:

	Three months ended September 30, 2016	Three months ended September 30, 2015	Nine months ended September 30, 2016	Nine months ended September 30, 2015
Mine production costs	$ 3,218,562	$ 6,268,830	$ 12,405,571	$ 19,874,983
Processing costs	870,595	1,638,267	3,531,559	4,893,234
Other production costs	101,946	1,115,532	1,487,540	3,657,995
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in process	2,357,274	(7,293,059)	1,221,655	(7,542,600)
Production costs	6,548,377	1,729,570	18,646,325	20,883,612
Depreciation and amortization	2,978,159	7,613,057	10,111,091	22,649,409
	$ 9,526,536	$ 9,342,627	$ 28,757,416	$ 43,533,021

18. General and administrative expenses:

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	Three months ended September 30, 2016	Three months ended September 30, 2015	Nine months ended September 30, 2016	Nine months ended September 30, 2015
Salaries, wages and benefits	$ 396,496	$ 1,063,611	$ 1,383,212	$ 2,767,449
Taxes and fees	226,512	311,537	1,320,170	865,324
Professional and regulatory	1,103,276	166,862	1,345,834	191,063
Travel	27,995	168,906	195,158	368,223
Other	374,574	432,279	825,725	1,418,264
	$ 2,128,853	$ 2,143,195	$ 5,070,099	$ 5,610,323

19. Finance expense:

	Three months ended September 30, 2016	Three months ended September 30, 2015	Nine months ended September 30, 2016	Nine months ended September 30, 2015
Interest expense on bank term loan	$ -	$ 292,783	$ -	$ 779,371
Foreign contractor tax on interest expense	63,700	39,995	156,127	111,311
Other	(29,846)	16,815	(50,048)	(26,085)
	$ 33,854	$ 349,593	$ 106,079	$ 864,597

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

20. 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:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Due to executive officers	$ 45,500	$ 468,790
	$ 45,500	$ 468,790

(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:

	Three months ended Sep 30 2016	Three months ended Sep 30 2015	Nine months ended Sep 30 2016	Nine months ended Sep 30 2015
Salary and consulting fees	$ 215,695	$ 689,832	$ 650,143	$ 1,342,539
Directors' fees	-	-	-	124,920
	$ 215,695	$ 689,832	$ 650,143	$ 1,467,459

(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 15(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 15(d)).

During the period ended September 30, 2016, the Company accrued $0.5 million payable to Pala for advisory fees from 1 July 2015 to 30 September 2016 and traveling costs reimbursement (September 30, 2015: the Company paid $0.2 million in advisory fees and traveling costs reimbursement to Pala).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

21. 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 as at and for the 3-months ended:

September 30, 2016	Canada	Vietnam	Other	Total
Sale revenue	$ -	$ 10,938,261	$ -	$ 10,938,261
Interest income	1,502	-	-	1,502
Loss for the period	(86,818)	(2,081,729)	(98,216)	(2,266,763)
Non-current assets	-	50,429	-	50,429
Total assets	2,972,313	10,622,563	99,433	13,694,309

September 30, 2015 - Restated	Canada	Vietnam	Other	Total
Sales revenue	$ -	$ 10,356,112	$ -	$ 10,356,112
Interest income	263	7,850	-	8,113
Loss for the period	(651,299)	(4,820,445)	(56,342)	(5,528,086)
Non-current assets	-	37,527,675	329,444	37,857,119
Total assets	122,441	57,646,568	330,150	58,099,159

22. Supplemental cash flow information:

	2016	2015
Supplemental information:		
Interest received	$ 1,502	$ 8,113

23. 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 September 30, 2016, the Company had $1.7 million of trade receivables and $2.0 million of prepaid and other receivables 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 September 30, 2016, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $5.5 million (December 31, 2015: $5.7 million) and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $7.5 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 September 30, 2016, the Company had no hedging agreements in place with respect to metal prices or exchange rates.

23. Financial risk management (continued):

(c) Market risk (continued):

(*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.

At September 30, 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$	3,892,767	US$	5,721
Accounts receivable		2,908,593		4,764,081
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(4,627,783)		(7,513,961)
	US$	2,173,577	US$	(2,744,159)
Canadian dollar equivalent (year-end)	$	2,850,967	$	(3,662,299)

A 10% appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar at September 30, 2016 would decrease net loss by $285,097 for the period-ended September 30, 2016 (2015: increase net loss by $366,230).

At September 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in Vietnamese Dong:

		2016		2015
Cash and cash equivalents	VND	1,113,618,724	VND	135,453,038
Accounts receivable		11,746,101,515		11,042,697,305
	VND	12,859,720,239	VND	11,178,150,343
Canadian dollar equivalent (year-end)	$	758,730	$	670,689

A 10% appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the Vietnamese Dong at September 30, 2016 would decrease net loss by $75,873 for the period-ended September 30, 2016 (2015: decrease net loss by $67,069).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

23. Financial risk management (continued):

(c) Market risk (continued):

(*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 interim financial statements.

(*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 September 30, 2016, there are 770 tonnes of nickel, 313 tonnes of copper and 11 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 September 30, 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 $
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalent	5,460,828	-	5,460,828	5,460,828	5,460,828
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	3,531,173	-	3,531,173	3,531,173	3,531,173
Total financial assets	8,992,001	-	8,992,001	8,992,001	8,992,001
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	-	7,526,631	7,526,631	7,526,631	7,526,631
Total financial liabilities	-	7,526,631	7,526,631	7,526,631	7,526,631

23. 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 provisional 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.

24. 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. The 10% non-controlling interest of Coxama is presented separately in the Company's balance sheet and statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. Subsequent event:

On August 10, 2016, the Company announced it had entered into a Scheme Implementation Agreement (the "SIA") pursuant to which the Company will acquire all of the ordinary outstanding shares of Kasbah Resources Limited ("Kasbah") by way of a scheme of arrangement under the Australian Corporations Act (the "Transaction").Kasbah is an Australian-listed mineral exploration and development company advancing the Achmmach Tin Project in the Kingdom of Morocco to development.

Under the SIA, in exchange for each of their shares, Kasbah shareholders will receive either 1.3 common shares of AMR to be listed on the TSX Venture Exchange or 0.13 CHESS Depositary Interests ("CDIs"), with each CDI representing a beneficial interest in 10 AMR common shares which, subject to the approval of the Australian Securities Exchange (the "ASX"), will be quoted on the ASX following the implementation of the Transaction; and either 0.4 of a warrant to subscribe for one AMR common share ("AMR Warrants") to be listed on the TSX-V or 0.04 of a CDI, with each CDI representing a beneficial interest in 10 AMR Warrants which, subject to the approval of ASX, will be quoted on the ASX following signing and approval of the Transaction.

In accordance with the scheme of arrangement, approximately 722,807,000 AMR common shares and 222,402,000 AMR Warrants will be issued under the Transaction.

The Transaction will be subject to, among other things, Kasbah shareholder approval, TSX-V approval, ASX approval of the quotation of the CDIs and AMR warrant CDIs, receipt of all necessary regulatory and Australian court approvals, as well as the satisfaction of certain other conditions customary for a transaction of this nature.

Kasbah has now received approval for its Scheme Implementation Agreement (the "SIA") by ASIC (Australian Securities and Investments Commission) and the Australian courts. The Scheme booklet has been posted to Kasbah shareholders. The Kasbah shareholder meeting was held on 23rd of November 2016 whereby Kasbah shareholders approved the scheme of arrangement.