



Consolidated Financial Statements of

MKANGO RESOURCES LTD.

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

MKANGO RESOURCES LTD.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
Reported in US dollars

| As at | Notes | December 31, 2016 | December 31, 2015 |
|---|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Current | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | \$388,678 | \$208,161 |
| Accounts receivable | | 2,537 | 2,760 |
| Subscriptions receivable | 8(a) | 555,120 | - |
| Prepaid expenses | | 5,584 | 5,023 |
| Total currents assets | | 951,919 | 215,944 |
| Property and equipment | 5 | 28,511 | 36,991 |
| Total assets | | 980,430 | 252,935 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Current | | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | | 113,314 | 76,182 |
| Due to related parties | 6 | 28,926 | 298,865 |
| Grant received in advance | 7 | 27,352 | - |
| Total current liabilities | | 169,592 | 375,047 |
| Long term | | | |
| Warrants - derivative financial instruments | 8(b) | 1,009,367 | 609,700 |
| Due to related parties | 6 | 243,097 | - |
| Total liabilities | | 1,422,056 | 984,747 |
| EQUITY (DEFICIENCY) | | | |
| Share capital | 8(a) | 8,014,055 | 7,399,685 |
| Contributed surplus | | 3,272,308 | 2,739,847 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | | 65,292 | 65,029 |
| Deficit | | (11,793,281) | (10,936,373) |
| Total deficit | | (441,626) | (731,812) |
| Total liabilities and deficit | | \$980,430 | \$252,935 |
| Going concern | 2 | | |
| Commitments | 11 | | |

Approved on behalf of the Board:

(signed) "*William Dawes*"

William Dawes, CEO and Director

(signed) "*David Berg*"

David Berg, Director

Refer to accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

MKANGO RESOURCES LTD.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income
Reported in US dollars

| For the year ended: | Notes | December 31, | |
|---|-------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | | 2016 | 2015 |
| Expenses | | | |
| General and administrative | | \$541,360 | \$660,594 |
| Mineral exploration expenditures | | 105,557 | 133,949 |
| Depreciation | 5 | 10,857 | 5,306 |
| Share-based payments | 8(c) | 494,710 | 108,442 |
| | | 1,152,484 | 908,291 |
| Other items | | | |
| Interest income | | (7) | (8) |
| Accretion | 6 | 23,523 | - |
| Listing expenses | 8(a) | 451,596 | - |
| Unrealized gain on revaluation of warrants | 8(b) | (582,539) | (1,290,900) |
| Gain on deferral of related party consulting fees | 6 | (108,292) | - |
| Loss on sale of asset | | - | 951 |
| Foreign exchange gain | | (79,857) | (148,628) |
| Net (loss) income | | \$(856,908) | \$530,294 |
| Other comprehensive income | | | |
| Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net (loss) income: | | | |
| Exchange difference on translating foreign operations | | 263 | 11,173 |
| Total comprehensive (loss) income | | \$(856,645) | \$541,467 |
| Net (loss) income per share - basic and diluted | | | |
| | | \$(0.01) | \$0.02 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding basic and diluted | | | |
| | | 57,157,323 | 29,929,305 |

Refer to accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

MKANGO RESOURCES LTD.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Reported in US dollars

| For the year ended: | Notes | December 31, | |
|--|-------|------------------|------------------|
| | | 2016 | 2015 |
| Cash flow used by operating activities | | | |
| Net (loss) income for the period | | \$(856,908) | \$530,294 |
| Items not affecting cash: | | | |
| Share-based payments | 8(c) | 494,710 | 108,442 |
| Unrealized gain on revaluation of warrants | 8(b) | (582,539) | (1,290,900) |
| Issuance of common shares for services | 8(a) | 47,273 | - |
| Loss on disposal of asset | | - | 951 |
| Depreciation | 5 | 10,857 | 5,306 |
| Unrealized foreign exchange gain | 8(b) | (109,378) | (197,208) |
| Change in non-cash operating capital | | | |
| Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses | | (338) | 13,080 |
| Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and due to related parties | | 10,290 | 119,560 |
| Grant received in advance, net of expenditures | 7 | 27,352 | - |
| Cash flow used by operating activities | | (958,681) | (710,475) |
| Cash flow provided by financing activities | | | |
| Issue of share capital, net of issue costs | 8(a) | 1,141,312 | 785,896 |
| Cash flow provided by financing activities | | 1,141,312 | 785,896 |
| Cash flow used by investing activities | | | |
| Purchase of assets | 5 | (2,377) | (42,124) |
| Proceeds on sale of assets | 5 | - | 2,682 |
| Cash flow used by investing activities | | (2,377) | (39,442) |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash | | 263 | 11,173 |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents | | 180,517 | 47,152 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | | 208,161 | 161,009 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year | | \$388,678 | \$208,161 |

Refer to accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

MKANGO RESOURCES LTD.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Deficit)
Reported in US dollars

| | Share capital (Note 8) | Contributed Surplus | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income | Deficit | Total |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---|----------------|---------------|
| Balance at December 31, 2014 | \$7,173,622 | \$2,555,367 | \$53,856 | \$(11,466,667) | \$(1,683,822) |
| Common shares issued | 863,824 | - | - | - | 863,824 |
| Common shares issued - agent fee | 56,899 | - | - | - | 56,899 |
| Share issue costs | (134,827) | - | - | - | (134,827) |
| Warrants issued - agent fee | (76,038) | 76,038 | - | - | - |
| Warrant valuation | (483,795) | - | - | - | (483,795) |
| Share-based payments | - | 108,442 | - | - | 108,442 |
| Total comprehensive income | - | - | 11,173 | 530,294 | 541,467 |
| Balance at December 31, 2015 | \$7,399,685 | \$2,739,847 | \$65,029 | \$(10,936,373) | \$(731,812) |
| Common shares issued | 1,973,320 | - | - | - | 1,973,320 |
| Share issue costs | (276,888) | - | - | - | (276,888) |
| Warrant valuation | (1,091,584) | - | - | - | (1,091,584) |
| Warrants issued - agent fee | (9,387) | 9,387 | - | - | - |
| Share-based payments | - | 494,710 | - | - | 494,710 |
| Common shares issued for services | 18,909 | 28,364 | - | - | 47,273 |
| Total comprehensive loss | - | - | 263 | (856,908) | (856,645) |
| Balance at December 31, 2016 | \$8,014,055 | \$3,272,308 | \$65,292 | \$(11,793,281) | \$(441,626) |

Refer to accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

MKANGO RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015
(Reported in US dollars unless indicated otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The principal business of Mkango Resources Ltd (“Mkango”) is rare earth element and associated minerals exploration and development with two properties in the Republic of Malawi, Africa, including the Phalombe exploration license (“Phalombe License”) and the Thambani exploration license (“Thambani License”).

Mkango was originally incorporated under the name Alloy Capital Corp. (“Alloy”) on November 13, 2007, under the laws of the Province of Alberta, Canada. On December 20, 2010, Alloy was acquired through a “reverse takeover” by Lancaster Exploration (“Lancaster BVI”). The articles of Mkango were amended to change its name from Alloy Capital Corp. to Mkango Resources Ltd. Mkango’s head office is located at 706 27 Avenue NW, Calgary, Alberta Canada, T2M 2J3.

Lancaster BVI was incorporated August 3, 2007 by Memorandum and Articles of Association issued pursuant to the provisions of the British Virgin Islands (“BVI”) Companies Act. Lancaster BVIs registered office is located at Jayla Place, Wickhams Cay 1, P.O. Box 3190, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, VG1110. Lancaster BVI is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mkango.

On May 19, 2011, a third entity, Lancaster Exploration Limited (“Lancaster Malawi”), was incorporated under the laws of Blantyre, Malawi. Lancaster Malawi is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lancaster BVI.

Mkango and its wholly owned subsidiaries are collectively referred to as the “Company” in these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on April 6, 2017.

2. GOING CONCERN

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the payment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The Company has negative cash flows from operating activities and has a deficit of \$11,793,281 (December 31, 2015 - \$10,936,373). In addition, the Company has future spending commitments with the Government of Malawi to keep its exploration licences in good standing. If the amount expended is less than the minimum commitment, the shortfall becomes a debt to the Government of Malawi (Note 11). As at December 31, 2016, the licences are in good standing with the Government of Malawi. These factors indicate material uncertainties, which may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The operations of the Company for the next 12 months are currently being funded by the net proceeds of an equity placement completed upon listing on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange (“AIM”) on June 15, 2016, and a second placement which closed on December 30, 2016 (Note 8) and by future equity placements.

Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be unable to realize the carrying value of its assets and to meet its liabilities as they become due. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments or reclassification of assets and liabilities, which would be necessary if the Company were unable to continue its operations.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(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”) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”), in effect on January 1, 2016.

(b) Basis of presentation and measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments and share-based payment transactions measured at fair value.

MKANGO RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015
(Reported in US dollars unless indicated otherwise)

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is the functional currency of Mkango and its Lancaster BVI subsidiary. The functional currency of the Lancaster Malawi subsidiary is the Kwacha.

(d) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of the Company and its two wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation.

(e) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Key areas of judgement made in applying the Company's accounting policies are as follows:

(i) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Costs incurred in respect of properties that have been determined to have proved reserves and for which an environmental impact study has been completed, are classified as development and production assets. In such circumstances, technical feasibility and commercial viability are considered to be established. Costs incurred in respect of new prospects with no established development past or present and no proved reserves assigned are classified as exploration and evaluation expenses and are recognized in the statement of comprehensive (loss) income. The decision to start capitalization of expenditure to property and equipment is subject to management's judgement regarding the project's commercial viability and technical feasibility. As at December 31, 2016, management has determined that the Company has not yet reached the development and production stage.

(ii) Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment and the Company reconsiders the functional currency of each entity if there is a change in events and conditions, which determine the primary economic environment.

Key areas of estimation where management has made difficult, complex or subjective assumptions, often as a result of matters inherently uncertain are as follows:

(i) Measurement of share-based payments and warrant valuation (Note 8(b))

The Company uses an option-pricing model to determine the fair value of share-based payments and warrants. Inputs to the model are subject to various estimates about volatility, interest rates, dividend yields, forfeiture rates and expected life of the instruments issued. Fair value inputs are subject to market factors as well as internal estimates. The Company considers historic trends together with any new information to determine the best estimate of fair value at the date of grant.

(ii) Determination of fair values (Note 10)

The estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities, by their very nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty. The Company uses a discount rate to determine the fair value of deferred consulting fees on initial recognition. The discount rate is based on an estimated market rate for the Company to obtain similar unsecured financing from a third-party lender.

MKANGO RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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(Reported in US dollars unless indicated otherwise)

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

(iii) Taxes (Note 9)

Provisions for taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(f) New IFRS pronouncements not yet implemented

The following IFRS pronouncements have been issued by the IASB as at December 31, 2016 but are not yet effective. The Company does not plan to early adopt any of these new or amended standards and interpretations and is currently assessing the impact of these new or amended standards and interpretations. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not shown as they are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(i) IFRS 9 financial instruments (New and Amendment)

IFRS 9 addresses requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, impairment methodology and hedge accounting. The IASB set a mandatory effective date for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company continues to assess this new standard, but does not expect it to have a significant impact.

(ii) IFRS 15 revenue from contracts with customers (New)

IFRS 15 replaces the existing revenue recognition guidance with a new framework to determine the timing and measurement of revenue, providing users of the financial statements more information and relevant disclosures. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company continues to assess this new standard, but does not expect it to have a significant impact.

(iii) IFRS 16 leases (New)

IFRS 16 was issued and IAS 17 "Leases" was amended. IFRS 16 specifies how to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases, unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessor accounting however remains largely unchanged from IAS 17 and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained. IAS 17, as revised, now prescribes the accounting policies and disclosures applicable to leases, both for lessees and lessors. Management anticipates that this standard will be adopted in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year beginning January 1, 2019 and has not yet considered the potential impact of the adoption of IFRS 16.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(a) Mineral exploration expenditures and property and equipment assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") expenditures

Exploration and evaluation costs which would typically include pre-licensing, preliminary property evaluation, drilling and directly attributable general and administrative costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive (loss) income as mineral exploration expenditures, including the costs of acquiring licenses pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability.

The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a resource is considered to be determinable based on several factors including the assignment of proven reserves. Upon determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability, the costs incurred prospectively are capitalized to a separate category within property and equipment referred to as a development mineral property.

MKANGO RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property and equipment ("P&E") expenditures

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depletion and depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Development and production assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU") for impairment testing and categorized within property and equipment as mineral interests. Property and equipment is comprised of drilling and mining servicing assets, office equipment and other corporate assets. When significant parts of an item of property and equipment, including mineral interests, have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components).

Property and equipment assets, categorized as mineral interests, are assessed for impairment if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment, including mineral interests, are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and are recognized within the consolidated statement of comprehensive (loss) income.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability and the costs of replacing parts of property and equipment are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive (loss), as incurred. Such capitalized costs generally represent costs incurred in developing proved and/or probable reserves and bringing in or enhancing production from such reserves, and is accumulated on a property-by-property basis. The carrying amount of any replaced or sold component is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss), as incurred.

(iii) Depletion and depreciation

The net carrying value of development or production assets will be depleted using the unit of production method by reference to the ratio of production in the year to the related proven and probable reserves, taking into account estimated future development costs necessary to bring those mineral reserves into production. Future development costs are estimated taking into account the level of development required to produce the reserves.

Corporate assets, consisting of computer and office equipment, are recorded at cost and are depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset on a straight-line basis and a 20% rate. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

(b) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. The Company records grant proceeds received net of mineral exploration expenditures. Grant funding received in advance of incurring eligible mineral exploration expenditures are recorded as grant received in advance on the statement of financial position.

(c) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive (loss) income.

MKANGO RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015
(Reported in US dollars unless indicated otherwise)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost the reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive (loss) income.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into CGU's. The recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell.

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 assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Value in use is generally computed by reference to the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from production of proven and probable reserves.

Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtained from the sale of an asset or CGU in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive (loss) income. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGU's are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

(d) Impairment losses

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion and depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(e) Decommissioning obligation

The Company's activities may give rise to dismantling, decommissioning and site disturbance re-mediation activities. A provision is made for the estimated cost of site restoration and capitalized in the relevant asset category.

Decommissioning obligations are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance costs whereas increases/decreases due to changes in the estimated future cash flows are capitalized. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligations are charged against the provision to the extent the provision was established. As at December 31, 2016, no decommissioning obligation has been recognised.

(f) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position for monetary items. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates prevailing at the transaction date. Revenues and expenses are translated using exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Any exchange gain or loss that arises on translation is included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive (loss) income.

Foreign currency translation adjustments are required each reporting period for Lancaster Malawi, a subsidiary of the Company having a functional currency, which differs from the parent. Assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position and expenses are translated at the average rate. Gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income.

MKANGO RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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(Reported in US dollars unless indicated otherwise)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Taxation

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive (loss) income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method, providing for 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 on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(h) Per share amounts

Basic per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted per share amounts are determined by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of dilutive instruments. All instruments that could have a dilutive effect are considered anti-dilutive when the Company is in a loss position. In addition, options and warrants have a dilutive effect only when the average market price of the Company's common shares during the period exceed the exercise price of the options and warrants (i.e. they are "in the money").

(i) Share-based payments

The Company has issued options and/or warrants to directors, officers, employees, consultants and strategic partners to purchase common shares. The fair value of options determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model on the date they are granted to employees is recognized as compensation expense with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus over the vesting period. Options and/or warrants to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless the fair value of the options and/or warrants are more reliably determinable, and are recognized each reporting date as compensation expense with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus over the vesting period. A forfeiture rate is estimated on the grant date and is adjusted to reflect the estimated number of options and/or warrants that vest.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash on hand and term deposits held with banks, maturing in 3 months or less.

(k) Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, subscriptions receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”)

An instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instruments 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 risk management or investment strategy. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. The Company has classified cash and cash equivalents as fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Other non-derivative financial assets classified as loans and receivables include accounts receivable and subscriptions receivable, which are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Other financial liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities and are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments:

Warrants denominated in a currency other than the Company’s functional currency are derivative financial instruments designated as FVTPL and are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive (loss) income.

(iii) Share capital:

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(k) Provisions

The Company makes a distinction between:

- Provisions: present obligations, either legal or constructive, arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to give rise to an outflow of resources, the amount and timing of which are uncertain; and
- Contingent liabilities: possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or present obligations arising from past events the amount of which cannot be estimated reliably or whose settlement is not likely to give rise to an outflow of resources.

Provisions are recognized when the liability or obligation, giving rise to the indemnity or payment arises, to the extent that its amount can be reliably estimated and it is probable that the commitment will have to be settled. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements, but rather are disclosed.

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5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

| | Cost | Accumulated Depreciation | Net Book Value |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Balance at December 31, 2014 | \$ 10,020 | \$ (6,214) | \$ 3,806 |
| Disposal of asset | (9,732) | 6,099 | (3,633) |
| Additions | 42,124 | - | 42,124 |
| Depreciation | - | (5,306) | (5,306) |
| Balance at December 31, 2015 | \$ 42,412 | \$ (5,421) | \$ 36,991 |
| Additions | 2,377 | - | 2,377 |
| Depreciation | - | (10,857) | (10,857) |
| Balance at December 31, 2016 | \$ 44,789 | \$ (16,278) | \$ 28,511 |

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

- a) Leo Mining Exploration Ltd. (“Leo Mining”) is considered related by virtue of common directors and officers who have an ownership in and exercise significant influence over both companies. The Company and Leo Mining have formalized their relationship with respect to services provided by Leo Mining. A written agreement sets out the types of services, which may be provided and the costs associated with such services. Generally the Company repays the disbursements made by Leo Mining on its behalf. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company had incurred costs of \$25,862 (2015 - \$53,869) for administrative services. As of December 31, 2016 the Company has an outstanding payable to Leo Mining in the amount of \$26,959 (2015 – \$29,974). The amount is unsecured and due on demand. Interest of 2% may be incurred on the outstanding amount annually; however this has been waived since 2013.
- b) Digby Wells Environmental (“Digby”), by virtue of a common director, is considered a related party. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company has incurred costs of \$7,534 (2015 – \$8,402) for environmental services. As of December 31, 2016, there was no outstanding payable to Digby (2015 – \$6,587).
- c) The Company incurred costs of \$426,386 (2015 - \$394,981) for key management and director fees and related costs for the year ended December 31, 2016. Included in current liabilities due to related parties at December 31, 2016 was \$1,967 (2015 - \$156,782). The current liabilities due to related parties are unsecured, due on demand and non-interest bearing.

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Consulting fees | \$ 258,311 | \$ 302,149 |
| Share-based awards | 168,075 | 92,832 |
| Total key management compensation | \$ 426,386 | \$ 394,981 |

- d) On March 6, 2016, the Board of Directors resolved that each director will be entitled to a payment of £1,000 per meeting, only payable upon a change of control of the Company. No amount has been accrued in the consolidated financial statements as the amounts are contingent liabilities, payable only upon a change of control of the Company.

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6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

- e) On May 12, 2016, the Company entered into new consulting agreements (the “Agreement”) with its CEO and President (the “Executive Directors”) whereby a total of £145,618 (\$210,435), comprising deferred consulting fees payable to the Executive Directors accrued since March 2015, will only become payable on the earlier of, a change of control, termination of the Agreement, or May 12, 2018. In terms of consulting fees that are unpaid going forward, a total of £112,000 (\$145,894), has been accrued as of December 31, 2016, but shall not be payable until the earlier of (a) a Change of Control; (b) any termination of the agreement; (c) May 12, 2018; or (d) such time that funds are reasonably available. Consulting fees of, £14,000 (\$17,270), will continue to accrue monthly under the Agreement. The Company recorded a gain on deferral of related party consulting fees at the time of initial deferral and upon deferral of each monthly amount. Accretion is recorded at an effective interest rate of 20% up to the estimated maturity date, May 12, 2018, of the consulting fees payable under the Agreement. The following table provides a reconciliation of amounts reflected in the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2016:

| | 2016 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Initial deferral of consulting fees | \$ 210,435 |
| Consulting fees | 145,894 |
| Gain on deferral of consulting fees | (108,292) |
| Accretion | 23,523 |
| Foreign exchange gain | (28,463) |
| Balance at December 31, 2016 | \$ 243,097 |

7. GRANT RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

Grant received in advance is comprised of grant funds, which have been received but not yet spent. The Company (through its wholly owned subsidiary, Lancaster BVI) is the recipient of a grant from the HiTech AlkCarb research program (the “Grant Program”) led by the Camborne School of Mines, University of Exeter and funded under the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation. The Company will receive up to €150,000 (\$185,040). During 2016, the Company received an initial advance of €42,611 (\$47,992). Expenses associated with building exploration expertise in hi-tech raw materials, improving and developing interpretation of geophysical and down-hole data (“Qualifying Expenditures”) will qualify for use of the grant funding. As of December 31, 2016, the Company has incurred \$20,640 in Qualifying Expenditures reducing the grant received in advance to \$27,352.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Common Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common and preferred shares without nominal or par value. The Company has not issued any preferred shares to date. The holders of common shares are entitled to one vote for each share on all matters submitted to a shareholder vote and are entitled to share in all dividends that the Company's board of directors, in its discretion, declares from available funds.

On June 14, 2016, Company completed a share consolidation of its common shares on the basis of one post-consolidated common share for every three pre-consolidated common shares. Unless otherwise noted, all references herein to number of shares, warrants or options; price per share, warrant or option; or weighted average shares, options or warrants outstanding have been adjusted to reflect the share consolidation on a retroactive basis.

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8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

| | Ref | Number | Amount |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------------|
| Closing balance December 31, 2014 | | 24,432,319 | \$7,173,622 |
| Brokered offering - July 31, 2015 | (i) | 10,000,000 | 578,516 |
| Warrants valuation | | - | (318,464) |
| Agent warrants | | - | (52,708) |
| Agent shares | | 560,000 | 32,372 |
| Brokered offering - October 20, 2015 | (ii) | 5,000,000 | 285,308 |
| Warrants valuation | | - | (165,331) |
| Agent warrants | | - | (23,330) |
| Agent shares | | 426,666 | 24,527 |
| Share issue costs | (iii) | - | (134,827) |
| Closing balance December 31, 2015 | | 40,418,985 | \$7,399,685 |
| Brokered offering - June 15, 2016 | (iv) | 30,303,030 | 1,418,200 |
| Warrants valuation | | - | (1,091,584) |
| Advisory shares | (v) | 333,333 | 18,909 |
| Brokered offering - December 30, 2016 | (vi) | 12,857,124 | 555,120 |
| Advisory warrants | | - | (9,387) |
| Share issue costs | (vii) | - | (276,888) |
| Closing balance December 31, 2016 | | 83,912,472 | \$8,014,055 |

- (i) On July 31, 2015, the Company issued 10,000,000 units at C\$0.075 per unit pursuant to the offering. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant of Mkango. The C\$750,000 (US \$578,516) gross proceeds of offering was allocated between common shares C\$334,500 (US\$260,052) and warrants C\$415,500 (US \$318,464) based on the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Each Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one Common Share for C\$0.15 until July 31, 2018. The Corporation issued to the Agents 560,000 Units, consisting of 1 common share and one-half common share purchase warrant of Mkango, valued at US \$32,372 and 606,667 warrants valued at US \$52,708. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share for C\$0.15 until July 31, 2016.
- (ii) On October 20, 2015, the Company issued 5,000,000 units at C\$0.075 per unit pursuant to the offering. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant of Mkango. The C\$375,000 (US \$285,308) gross proceeds of the offering was allocated between common shares C\$160,500 (US\$119,977) and warrants C\$214,500 (US \$165,331) based on the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Each Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one Common Share for C\$0.15 until October 19, 2018. The Corporation issued to the Agents 93,333 Units, consisting of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant of Mkango, and 333,333 common shares valued at US \$24,527 and 326,667 warrants valued at US \$23,330. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share for C\$0.15 until October 19, 2016.
- (iii) Share issue costs of US \$134,827 were paid for agent and legal services and regulatory exchange filing fees.

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8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

- (iv) On June 15, 2016, in conjunction with the admission to AIM, the Company issued 30,303,030 units at 3.3 pence per unit pursuant to the offering. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant of Mkango. The £1,000,000 (\$1,418,200) gross proceeds of the offering were allocated between common shares \$326,616 and warrants \$1,091,584 based on the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Each Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at a price of 6.6 pence until June 15, 2019.
- (v) On June 15, 2016, the Company issued 333,333 common shares valued at \$18,909 to a corporate finance advisory firm (the “Advisor”) in exchange for services provided in connection with the admission to AIM. The Company is required to issue an additional 666,666 common shares to the Advisor on June 15, 2017 or, in the event that the value of 666,666 shares does not exceed an equivalent value of £20,000 (\$28,364), then the number of common shares equivalent to such an amount. The Company recorded an expense of \$47,273 for the services provided which is included as a component of AIM listing expenses, share capital and contributed surplus.
- (vi) On December 30, 2016, the Company issued 12,857,124 common shares at 3.5 pence per common share for gross proceeds of £449,999 (\$555,120). The Company issued to the Agents 567,856 non-transferable finders’ warrants valued at \$9,387. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share for 3.5 pence until December 30, 2017. As at December 31, 2016, gross proceeds of \$555,120 is recorded as subscriptions receivable and was collected after year end.
- (vii) Share issue costs of \$276,888 were paid for agent and legal services and regulatory exchange filing fees. The Company incurred a total of \$451,596 in connection with its listing on the AIM.

b) Derivative financial instruments

The exercise price of the share purchase warrants is fixed in Canadian dollars or United Kingdom Pounds and the functional currency of the Company is the US dollar. Warrants are considered a derivative, as a variable amount of cash in the Company’s functional currency will be received on exercise. Warrants issued do not include warrants issued to brokers and agents since they fall under the scope of IFRS 2, “share-based payments”.

| | Weighted Average Exercise Price (CDN\$) | Weighted Average Exercise Price (UK£) | Weighted Average Years Remaining | Number of Warrants | Amount \$ |
|--|--|--|---|-----------------------|--------------|
| Balance at December 31, 2014 | \$ 0.60 | £ - | 4.25 | 7,569,284 | 1,614,013 |
| Warrants issued – July 31, 2015 | 0.15 | - | 2.58 | 5,000,000 | 318,464 |
| Warrants issued – October 20, 2015 | 0.15 | - | 2.80 | 2,500,000 | 165,331 |
| Foreign exchange effect Fair value change at December 31, 2015 | - | - | - | - | (197,208) |
| | - | - | - | - | (1,290,900) |
| Balance at December 31, 2015 | \$ 0.39 | £ - | 2.95 | 15,069,284 | \$ 609,700 |
| Warrants issued – June 15, 2016 | - | 0.066 | 2.45 | 30,303,030 | 1,091,584 |
| Foreign exchange effect Fair value change at December 31, 2016 | - | - | - | - | (109,378) |
| | - | - | - | - | (582,539) |
| Balance at December 31, 2016 | \$ 0.39 | £ 0.066 | 2.29 | 45,372,314 | \$ 1,009,367 |

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8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

The fair value of each warrant issued is determined at each reporting period using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The following assumptions were used in arriving at the fair value estimate for the warrants:

| | June 15, 2016 | December 31, 2016 <i>Revaluation</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Risk free interest rate | 0.55% | 0.87% |
| Expected volatility | 122% | 129% |
| Share price | £0.0400 | £0.0343 |
| Foreign exchange rate | 1.4182 | 1.2336 |
| Remaining life | 3.00 | 2.45 |

| | October 20, 2015 | December 31, 2015 <i>Revaluation</i> | December 31, 2016 <i>Revaluation</i> |
|-------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| Risk free interest rate | 0.50% | 0.50 % | 0.78 % |
| Expected volatility | 241% | 254% | 138% |
| Share price | CND\$0.06 | CND\$0.06 | CND\$0.06 |
| Foreign exchange rate | 1.2974 | 1.3840 | 1.3427 |
| Remaining life | 3.25 | 2.80 | 1.80 |

| | July 31, 2015 | December 31, 2015 <i>Revaluation</i> | December 31, 2016 <i>Revaluation</i> |
|-------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| Risk free interest rate | 0.50% | 0.50 % | 0.78 % |
| Expected volatility | 217% | 261% | 145% |
| Share price | CND\$0.06 | CND\$0.06 | CND\$0.06 |
| Foreign exchange rate | 1.3047 | 1.3840 | 1.3427 |
| Remaining life | 3.23 | 2.58 | 1.58 |

| | March 24, 2014 | April 3, 2014 | December 31, 2015 <i>Revaluation</i> | December 31, 2016 <i>Revaluation</i> |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|---|---|
| Risk free interest rate | 1.69% | 1.67% | 0.50% | 0.78% |
| Expected volatility | 144% | 143% | 243% | 138% |
| Share price | CND\$0.33 | CND\$0.33 | CND\$0.06 | CND\$0.06 |
| Foreign exchange rate | 1.1217 | 1.1035 | 1.3840 | 1.3427 |
| Remaining life | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.25 | 2.25 |

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8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

c) Share-based payments

The Company has a rolling stock option plan (the “Plan”) established to recognize contributions made by key personnel, to provide incentive to qualified parties to increase their proprietary interest in the Company and thereby encourage their continued association with the Company. The number of options granted under the Plan is limited to 10% in the aggregate of the number of issued and outstanding common shares of the Company at the date of the grant of the options.

The share-based payments expense that has been recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive (loss) income for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$494,710 (2015 - \$108,442). The corresponding amount has been recognized in contributed surplus. The options vest over a term of 24 months.

The following tables provide a summary of the status of the Company’s stock option plan:

| Year ended December 31 | 2016 | | 2015 | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| | Number of Options | Weighted average exercise price (CND\$) | Number of Options | Weighted average exercise price (CND\$) |
| Outstanding, beginning of year | 2,103,333 | \$ 0.81 | 2,303,333 | \$ 0.78 |
| Granted | 6,866,667 | 0.06 | - | - |
| Cancelled | (1,970,000) | (0.83) | (137,500) | (0.54) |
| Forfeited | - | - | (62,500) | (0.48) |
| Outstanding, end of year | 7,000,000 | \$ 0.06 | 2,103,333 | \$ 0.81 |

As at December 31, 2016:

| Grant date | Expiry date | Number of options outstanding | Number of options exercisable | Exercise price (CND\$) | Remaining contractual life (years) |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Granted - September 25, 2013 | September 24, 2023 | 66,666 | 66,666 | \$0.06 | 6.7 |
| Granted - May 30, 2014 | May 29, 2024 | 66,667 | 66,667 | \$0.06 | 7.4 |
| Granted - June 15, 2016 | June 14, 2016 | 6,866,667 | 1,716,667 | \$0.06 | 9.5 |
| Balance at December 31, 2016 | | 7,000,000 | 1,850,000 | \$0.06 | 9.5 |

As at December 31, 2015:

| Grant date | Expiry date | Number of options outstanding | Number of options exercisable | Exercise price (CND\$) | Remaining contractual life (years) |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Granted - January 17, 2011 | January 16, 2021 | 566,667 | 566,667 | \$1.50 | 5.0 |
| Granted - June 29, 2011 | June 28, 2021 | 110,000 | 110,000 | \$1.65 | 5.5 |
| Granted - September 25, 2013 | September 24, 2023 | 493,333 | 493,333 | \$0.60 | 7.7 |
| Granted - May 30, 2014 | May 29, 2024 | 933,333 | 700,000 | \$0.39 | 8.4 |
| Balance at December 31, 2015 | | 2,103,333 | 1,870,000 | \$0.81 | 7.2 |

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8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Following the share consolidation (Note 8(a)), the Board of Directors noted that the stock options were “out of the money” and as a result failed to meet the objectives of the stock option plan. The Board of Directors determined that it was in the best interest of the Company to issue additional stock options. The stock options outstanding prior to consolidation were cancelled with the exception of 133,333 stock options held by consultants, which were re-priced to C\$0.06.

During 2016, the Company engaged (the “Engagement”) Zenith Advisory Services Pty Ltd. (“Zenith”) to facilitate an introduction to Noble Resources International (“Noble”) and to provide consulting services in respect of the Company entering into a rare earths collaboration agreement (the “Collaboration Agreement”) with Noble. Under the terms of the Engagement, Zenith is entitled to a fee comprising 10% of the number of warrants issued to Noble under the Collaboration Agreement.

On December 16, 2016, the Company entered into the “Collaboration Agreement” with Noble. Under the terms of the Collaboration Agreement, the Company issued 12 million common share purchase warrants to Noble. Each Warrant entitle Noble to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of 6.6 UK pence until December 16, 2018. The Warrants give Noble the right to acquire up to a 12.5% interest in the Company. The Company issued 1.2 million Warrants to Zenith under the terms of the Engagement.

The fair value of these Warrants, \$321,158, determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model is recorded in the consolidated financial statements as a component of share-based payment expense and contributed surplus.

The fair value of each share-based payment option or warrant granted is estimated as of the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The following assumptions were used in arriving at the fair value for the options or warrants that were issued during the year ended December 31, 2016.

| | June 15, 2016 | December 16, 2016 |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Risk free interest rate | 1.12% | 0.78% |
| Expected life | 10 years | 2 years |
| Expected volatility | 109% | 139% |
| Dividends | Nil | Nil |
| Forfeiture rate | 5% | N/A |
| Fair value at issuance | \$0.04 | \$0.02 |

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9. TAXES

The differences between the tax provisions calculated using the statutory rates and the reported tax provision are as follows:

| For the year ended December 31, | 2016 | 2015 |
|--|--------------|------------|
| Net loss before taxes | \$ (856,908) | \$ 530,294 |
| Statutory tax rate | 27% | 26% |
| Expected tax expense (recovery) | (231,365) | 137,877 |
| Increase (decrease) in taxes: | | |
| Revaluation of warrants | (157,286) | (335,631) |
| Share-based payments | 133,572 | 28,195 |
| Foreign exchange | (36,770) | (51,274) |
| Tax rate differential between Canada and foreign jurisdictions | 119,397 | 123,246 |
| Change in deferred tax assets not recognized | 172,452 | 97,587 |
| Tax expense | \$ - | \$ - |

The statutory tax rate increased from 26% to 27% due to an increase in the Alberta tax rate on July 1, 2015.

The deferred tax assets (liabilities) are comprised of:

| As at December 31, | 2016 | 2015 |
|------------------------|-------------|------|
| Due to related parties | \$ (20,172) | \$ - |
| Loss carry forwards | 20,172 | - |
| | \$ - | \$ - |

No deferred tax assets have been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences as it is not probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

| As at December 31, | 2016 | 2015 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Property and equipment | \$ 23,329 | \$ 12,472 |
| Evaluation and exploration costs | 5,755,872 | 5,641,831 |
| Loss carry forwards | 7,868,974 | 6,892,136 |
| Share issue costs | 838,998 | 374,186 |
| | \$ 14,487,173 | \$ 12,920,625 |

As at December 31, 2016, the Company had \$3,728,524 (2015 - \$3,693,928) in non-capital losses available to claim against future taxable income in Malawi. These non-capital losses do not expire.

As at December 31, 2016, the Company had CDN \$3,303,109 (2015 – CDN \$2,564,587) in non-capital losses available to claim against future taxable income in Canada. These non-capital losses expire as follows:

| | Amount CDN\$ |
|------|--------------|
| 2027 | \$ 77,375 |
| 2028 | 32,143 |
| 2029 | 58,995 |
| 2031 | 222,922 |
| 2032 | 428,103 |
| 2033 | 582,721 |
| 2034 | 673,101 |
| 2035 | 632,671 |
| 2036 | 595,078 |
| | \$ 3,303,109 |

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10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Determination of fair values

Financial assets and liabilities have been classified into categories that determine their basis of measurement and for items measured at fair value, whether changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of comprehensive (loss) income. Those categories are fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; and, for most liabilities, other financial liabilities.

In establishing fair value, the Company used a fair value hierarchy based on levels defined below:

- Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at level 1; warrant derivative financial instruments are measured at level 2.

The carrying value of accounts receivable, subscriptions receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and current liabilities due to related parties, approximates the fair value due to their short-term nature and maturity. Warrants with an exercise price in a currency other than the functional currency are recorded as a derivative liability and carried at fair value, see (Note 8(b)). Non-current liabilities due to related parties are initially recorded at fair value, which is determined by discounting the liability using an applicable market rate (Note 6(e)).

Financial risk management

The Company's management monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company. These include foreign currency, interest rate, liquidity and credit risks.

Foreign currency risk

The functional and reporting currency of the Company is the United States dollar. The Company enters into transactions denominated in the Canadian Dollar, the United States dollar, the Euro and UK Sterling and the local currency in Malawi (Kwacha). The Company raises its equity in the Canadian dollar and UK Sterling and then purchases United States dollar and Malawi Kwacha funds to settle liabilities, as required. The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 is most significantly influenced by the following financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies (amounts shown in US dollars):

| | As at December 31, | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Cash and cash equivalents: | | |
| Canadian dollars | \$ 155 | \$ 205,749 |
| United States dollars | 6,594 | - |
| Euro and UK Sterling | 380,588 | - |
| Malawi Kwacha | 1,341 | 553 |
| Warrants – derivative financial instruments | (1,009,367) | (609,700) |
| Due to related parties | (243,097) | - |
| | <u>\$ (863,786)</u> | <u>\$ (403,398)</u> |

A 5% reduction in the value of the Canadian dollar, Euro and UK Sterling in comparison to the United States dollar would cause a change in (loss) income of approximately \$43,000. A 5% change in the value of the Malawi Kwacha in relationship to the United States dollar would not cause a material change in net (loss) income.

Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to its cash and cash equivalents at banks. However, the interest rate risk is expected to be minimal. The Company does not presently hedge against interest rate movements.

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10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of the Company's operational liquidity requirements:

- The Company will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction on the due date;
- The Company will be forced to sell financial assets at a value which is less than the fair value; or
- The Company may be unable to settle or recover a financial asset at all.

The Company's operating cash requirements including amounts projected to complete the Company's existing capital expenditure program are continuously monitored and adjusted as input variables change. As these variables change, liquidity risks may necessitate the Company to conduct equity issuances or obtain project debt financing.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalents. The Company is actively seeking additional funding to improve its exposure to liquidity risk. The Company continually monitors its actual and forecast cash flows to ensure that there are adequate reserves to meet the maturing profiles of its financial liabilities.

The following table outlines the maturities of the Company's liabilities as at December 31, 2016:

| | Contractual Cash Flows | Less than 1 Year | Greater than 1 Year |
|--|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | \$ 113,314 | \$ 113,314 | \$ - |
| Due to related parties | \$ 272,023 | \$ 28,926 | \$ 243,097 |

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are cash and cash equivalents. The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited because the majority are deposited with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Accounts receivable consists of GST and interest on investments with a credible financial institution. The Company received the proceeds from subscriptions receivable shortly after year end.

11. COMMITMENTS

The Company was granted the Phalombe Licence for the Songwe property on January 21, 2010. The license was issued by the Malawi Government on a three-year basis, originally, and has subsequently been renewed with the most recent renewal on January 21, 2017 for a further 2 years to January 21, 2019. The future spending commitments for the exploration rights with the Government of Malawi are 150,000,000 Kwacha over two years (foreign exchange rate MWK718):

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Exploration commitments, 2 years | \$ 208,914 |
| Ground rent, 2 years | 25,977 |
| Total commitment, 2 years | \$ 234,891 |

On September 10, 2010, the Company was granted an additional exploration licence by the Malawi Minister of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment in respect of an area of 468 km² in Thambani, Mwanza District, Malawi. The license was issued by the Malawi Government on a three-year basis, originally, and has subsequently been renewed with the most recent renewal on September 10, 2015, for an additional two years when the Company requested a reduction in the license area to the current 136.9 sq km. The future spending commitments for exploration expenses with the Government of Malawi are 25,000,000 Kwacha over two years (foreign exchange rate MWK718):

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Exploration commitments, 2 years | \$ 34,819 |
| Ground rent, 2 years | 4,188 |
| Total commitment, 2 years | \$ 39,007 |

The Company is continuing to meet the terms and conditions of its two exploration licenses and provides updates to Malawi's Ministry of Mining on a regular basis regarding progress of its work programs. If the amount expended is less than the minimum commitment, the shortfall becomes a debt to the Government of Malawi.

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12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's total capital consists of shareholders' deficiency, which amounts to \$441,626 as at December 31, 2016. The operations of the Company for the next 12 months are currently being funded by the net proceeds of an equity placement completed upon listing on the AIM on June 15, 2016, and a second placement which closed on December 30, 2016 (Note 8(a)) and by future equity placements.

The Company's objective when managing its capital is to have sufficient capital to maintain its ongoing operations, pursue its strategic opportunities and maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital at an acceptable risk. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it based on the funds available to the Company. The Company does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital. The Company has no externally imposed capital requirements.