RIO CRISTAL RESOURCES CORPORATION

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2014 and 2013

EXPRESSED IN US DOLLARS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Rio Cristal Resources Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Rio Cristal Resources Corporation, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2014 and 2013 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in equity (deficiency) for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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Opinion

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Rio Cristal Resources Corporation as at March 31, 2014 and 2013 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements which describes conditions and matters that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Rio Cristal Resources Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern.

"DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP"

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Accountants

July 24, 2014

Rio Cristal Resources Corporation
(An exploration stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in US dollars)

	Note	**March 31, 2014 $**	March 31, 2013 $
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash		**6,613**	8,240
Amounts receivable		**727**	30,297
Prepaid expenses		**-**	11,368
		7,340	49,905
Equipment	8	**-**	29,934
		7,340	79,839
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**425,503**	129,123
Due to related parties	13	**604,439**	796,949
Loans payable	10	**374,490**	-
		1,404,432	926,072
Derivative liability – warrants	11	**1,328**	71,071
		1,405,760	997,143
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)			
Share capital	12	**20,478,240**	19,978,240
Shares issuable		**-**	500,000
Contributed surplus		**2,147,818**	2,133,400
Deficit		**(24,024,478)**	(23,528,944)
		(1,398,420)	(917,304)
		7,340	79,839

Nature of Operations *(note 1)*
Going Concern *(note 2)*
Subsequent Event *(note 17)*

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Signed "*Tom Findley* " Director

Signed "*Miguel Cardozo*" Director

Rio Cristal Resources Corporation
(An exploration stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in US dollars)

		2014 **$**	2013 $
Operating Expenses			
Amortization	8	**5,108**	29,772
Exploration and evaluation costs	9	**74,370**	912,386
Financing costs		**-**	1,636
General office expenses		**217,367**	376,284
Investor relations		**2,145**	4,568
Professional fees		**143,177**	213,484
Salaries and consulting		**87,332**	140,676
Share-based compensation expense	12	**14,418**	243,649
Travel		**-**	4,221
Loss before other items		**543,917**	1,926,676
Write-down of resource property costs	9	**-**	1,656,265
Impairment of equipment	8	**23,662**	88,491
Gain on disposal of equipment		**-**	(11,029)
Change in fair market value of warrants	11	**(69,743)**	(54,658)
Finance income		**(72)**	(734)
Finance expense		**23,776**	5,487
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		**(26,006)**	22,564
Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss for the Year		**495,534**	3,633,062
Loss per Share – Basic and Diluted		**0.03**	0.25
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding		**16,657,339**	14,793,158

Rio Cristal Resources Corporation
(An exploration stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended March 31
(Expressed in US dollars)

	2014 **$**	2013 $
Operating Activities		
Loss for the year	**(495,534)**	(3,633,062)
Adjustments for		
Amortization	**5,108**	29,772
Non-cash change in fair market value of warrants	**(69,743)**	(54,658)
Share-based compensation expenses	**14,418**	243,649
Write-down of exploration costs	**-**	1,656,265
Impairment of plant and equipment	**23,662**	88,491
Financing costs	**23,776**	1,636
Gain on disposal of equipment	**-**	(11,029)
	(498,313)	(1,678,936)
Changes in current assets and liabilities		
Amounts receivable	**29,570**	26,698
Prepaid expenses	**11,368**	4,596
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**253,748**	239,252
Cash used in operating activities	**(203,627)**	(1,408,390)
Investing Activities		
Proceeds from disposal of equipment	**-**	28,061
Cash provided by investing activities	**-**	28,061
Financing Activities		
Funds from related parties	**144,000**	264,187
Loans received	**58,000**	-
Proceeds from private placement	**-**	237,994
Share issuance costs	**-**	(4,254)
Cash provided by financing activities	**202,000**	497,927
Net Decrease in Cash Position	**(1,627)**	(882,402)
Cash Position – Beginning of year	**8,240**	890,642
Cash Position – End of year	**6,613**	8,240
Cash paid for interest	**-**	-
Cash paid for taxes	**-**	-

Supplemental cash flow information is contained in Note 16.

Rio Cristal Resources Corporation
(An exploration stage company)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Deficiency)

(Expressed in US dollars)

	Share Capital (Number of Shares)	Share Capital (Amount) $	Shares Issuable $	Contributed Surplus $	Deficit $	Total $
March 31, 2012	14,924,658	19,831,847	1,660	1,889,751	(19,895,882)	1,827,376
Common shares issued on private placement	602,913	147,351	-	-	-	147,351
Finders units issued on private placement	18,000	6,225	-	-	-	6,225
Share issue costs on private placement	-	(8,843)	-	-	-	(8,843)
Shares issued for mineral properties – Bongara	1,384	1,660	(1,660)	-	-	-
Shares issuable for mineral properties - Bongara	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Share-based compensation expense	-	-	-	243,649	-	243,649
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(3,633,062)	(3,633,062)
March 31, 2013	15,546,955	19,978,240	500,000	2,133,400	(23,528,944)	(917,304)
Shares issued for mineral properties – Bongara	1,712,208	500,000	(500,000)	-	-	-
Share-based compensation expense	-	-	-	14,418	-	14,418
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(495,534)	(495,534)
March 31, 2014	**17,259,163**	**20,478,240**	**-**	**2,147,818**	**(24,024,478)**	**(1,398,420)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Nature of Operations

Rio Cristal Resources Corporation ("Rio Cristal" or the "Company") is in the business of acquiring and exploring mineral properties located in Peru. The Company is publicly traded with shares listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and the Lima Stock Exchange. The Company's head office is located at Suite 302, 8047 199 Street, Langley, British Columbia V2Y 0E2 and the registered and records office is located at 10th Floor, 595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2T5.

The Company consolidated its share capital on a one new for ten old (1:10) basis on July 31, 2013. Accordingly, all common share, stock option, warrant, and per share awards have been retroactively restated to reflect this consolidation.

The Company has focused much of its resources in the past on the Bongará zinc project, located in Northern Peru. The Company had an option to acquire 100% interest in the project by making cash payments, issuing common shares of the Company, or a combination of both. The Company has allowed this option to lapse and therefore does not have any active exploration projects.

The business of mining and exploration involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company's activities in Peru are subject to the impact of changes in legal, tax and regulatory regimes at the national level and changes in community relations, labor and political issues at the local level. While the Company actively monitors all such changes and makes plans accordingly, factors beyond the Company's control could adversely impact its operations in Peru. The Company believes that the current conditions in Peru are stable and conducive to conducting business. The Company's current and future mineral exploration and mining activities could be impacted by adverse political or economic developments. The adverse developments may include the imposition of unfavourable government regulations on foreign investment.

2. Going Concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its commitments, continue operations and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. Several adverse conditions cast significant doubt on the validity of this assumption. The Company has incurred losses since inception and has an accumulated deficit of $24,024,478 at March 31, 2014. The Company has limited resources, has no source of operating cash flow, has a working capital deficit of $1,397,092 and has no assurances that sufficient funding will be available to meet its administrative overhead and conduct further exploration and development on new properties, should any new properties be acquired.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing to meet its requirements. However, there can be no assurance the Company will be successful in these initiatives. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption inappropriate, and these adjustments could be material.

3. Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The policies applied in the consolidated financial statements are presented in Note 4 and are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2014. The Board of Directors approved the consolidated financial statements on July 24, 2014. All dollar amounts are presented in US dollars unless otherwise specified.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

This summary of significant accounting policies described below has been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements. In addition, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

a) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries Cerro La Mina Cayman Ltd., Rio Cristal Zinc Cayman Ltd., and Cerro La Mina S.A. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated.

b) Foreign Currencies

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company and all of its subsidiaries is the United States ("US") Dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates ("IAS 21").

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the entity at the exchange rate in existence at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the statement of financial position date are translated at the period end date exchange rates. All related foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Non-monetary items which are measured using historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The Company's presentation currency is the US dollar.

c) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are expensed when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

At initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired:

(i) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: A financial asset or liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short-term. The Company does not hold any assets classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Financial instruments in this category are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are presented in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss within other gains and losses in the period in which they arise. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as current except for the portion expected to be realized or paid beyond twelve months of the statement of financial position date, which is classified as non-current.

(ii) Available-for-sale investments: Available-for-sale investments are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. Available-for-sale investments are initially measured at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. The Company does not hold any available-for-sale assets.

(iii) Held-to-Maturity investments: Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivatives that are designated in this category where the Company's intent is to hold the investment to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are initially measured at fair value including transaction costs, and subsequently carried at amortized cost. The Company does not hold any held-to-maturity assets.

(iv) Loans and receivables: Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Company's loans and receivables comprise of cash and cash equivalents and other receivables, and are included in current assets due to their short-term nature. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the amount expected to be received, less, when material, a discount to reduce the loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision for impairment.

(v) Financial liabilities at amortized cost: Financial instruments held by the Company and classified in this category include accounts payable, accrued liabilities, due to related parties and loans payable. Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, due to related parties and loans payable are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid, less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate method calculates the amortized cost of a financial instrument and allocates interest over the corresponding period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts/payments over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

(vi) Derivative financial instruments: Derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives, are recorded at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and accordingly are recorded on the statement of financial position at fair value. Fair values for derivative instruments are determined using valuation techniques, using assumptions based on market conditions existing at the statement of financial position date. Derivatives embedded in non-derivative contracts are recognized separately unless they are closely related to the host contract.

Share Purchase Warrants were issued in connection with the closing of previous equity financing when the Company issued units consisting of share capital and share purchase warrants. These share purchase warrants are classified as other financial liabilities and are measured at FVTPL with fair value determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The fair value of these instruments is subject to change based on the fluctuation in the Company's share price and foreign exchange rates. Warrants that have been issued to agents for services provided for a capital raising transaction are not classified as a financial liability of the Company. The initial fair value of these warrants have been recognized as a share issuance cost and included in contributed surplus.

d) Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. If such evidence exists, the Company recognizes an impairment loss as follows:

(i) *Financial assets carried at amortized cost:* The loss is the difference between the amortized cost of the loan or receivable and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by this amount either directly or indirectly through the use of an allowance account.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets: The impairment loss is the difference between the original cost of the asset and its fair value at the measurement date, less any impairment losses previously recognized in the statement of loss. This amount represents the cumulative loss in accumulated other comprehensive income that is reclassified to the statement of loss.

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized. Impairment losses on available-for-sale equity instruments are not reversed.

e) Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced asset is derecognized when replaced. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss during the period they are incurred.
The Company provides for amortization on exploration equipment at rates ranging from 10% to 30% using the declining balance method over their useful lives and office equipment at a rate of 30% using the declining balance method over their useful lives.

The Company allocates the amount initially recognized to each asset's significant components and amortizes each component separately. Residual values, amortization methods and useful lives of the assets are reviewed periodically and adjusted on a prospective basis as required.

Gains and losses on disposals of equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are included as part of other gains and losses in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

f) Mineral Properties and Exploration Costs

The Company capitalizes the direct costs of acquiring mineral property interest. Option payments are considered acquisition costs if the Company has the intention of exercising the underlying option.

Exploration and evaluation costs are charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period incurred until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, in which case subsequent exploration and development costs are capitalized. Exploration costs include value-added taxes because the recoverability of these amounts is uncertain.

Ownership in mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining and obtaining clear title to claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history characteristic of many mineral properties.

g) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable and at each statement of financial position date. If there are indicators of impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment. For the purpose of measuring recoverable amounts, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units or CGUs). The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use (being the present value of the expected future cash flows of the relevant asset or CGU). An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Non-financial assets that have been impaired in prior periods are tested for possible reversal of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicated that the impairment has reversed. If the impairment has reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount but not beyond the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset on the prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

h) Provisions

(i) Decommissioning and restoration provision: Future obligations to retire an asset, including dismantling, remediation and ongoing treatment and monitoring of the site related to normal operations are initially recognized and recorded as a liability based on estimated future cash flows discounted at a risk free rate. The decommissioning and restoration provision is adjusted at each reporting period for changes to factors including the expected amount of cash flows required to discharge the liability, the timing of such cash flows and the pre-tax rate, risk specific to the liability.

The liability is also accreted to full value over time through periodic charges to earnings. This unwinding of the discount is charged to financing expense in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The amount of the decommissioning and restoration provision initially recognized is capitalized as part of the related asset's carrying value and amortized to earnings. The method of amortization follows that of the underlying asset. The costs related to a decommissioning and restoration provision are only capitalized to the extent that the amount meets the definition of an asset and can bring about future economic benefit.

As at March 31, 2014 the Company does not have any material decommissioning and restoration provisions.

(ii) *Other provisions:* Provisions are recognized when a current legal or constructive obligation exists, as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources that can be reliably estimated will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect is material, the provision is discounted using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate, risk specific to the liability.

i) Share-Based Compensation

The fair value method of accounting is used for share-based compensation for employees. Under this method, the cost of stock options and other equity-settled share-based payment arrangements is recorded based on the date of grant estimated fair value of each tranche using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and charged to earnings over the vesting period. Compensation expense is recognized over the tranche's vesting period by increasing contributed surplus based on the number of awards expected to vest. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Share-based compensation to non-employees is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, if it is determined that the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received.

j) Income Taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly 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.

In general, deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probably that the assets can be recovered.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates except, in the case of subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and when the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

k) Share capital

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

For equity offerings of units consisting of a common share and another equity instrument, the common shares and other equity instruments are assigned values based on their pro rata fair value.

l) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The computation of diluted earnings per share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on earnings per share. The dilutive effect of outstanding options and their equivalents are reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the treasury stock method. Since the Company has losses, the exercise of outstanding stock options has not been included in this calculation as it would be anti-dilutive.

5. Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. Significant areas where judgment is applied include the determination of an entity's functional currency, the carrying value and recoverability of mineral property costs, estimated depreciable lives of equipment, and inputs used in accounting for share-based compensation. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Management's key estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Significant assumptions relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

a) Going concern: Significant judgments used are disclosed in Note 2.

b) Share-based compensation: The Company provides compensation benefits to our employees, directors and officers through a stock option plan. The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the Company's share price. Historical data is utilized to estimate option exercises and forfeiture behaviour with the valuation model. The risk-free rate for the expected term of the option is based on the Government of Canada yield curve in effect at the time of the grant.

c) Functional currency: The Company and its subsidiaries have to determine their functional currencies based on the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. In order to do that management has to analyse several factors, including which currency mainly influences the main expenses of providing services, in which currency the entity has received financing, and in which currency it keeps its receipts from operating activities. Management uses its judgment to determine which factors are most important, when the above indicators are mixed and the functional currency is not obvious.

6. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

The Company adopted the following new standards effective April 1, 2013:

a) IFRS 7 Disclosures: Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (Amendment) has been amended to enhance disclosures for financial assets and requires an entity to disclose information to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on the entity's financial position. The adoption of this amendment of IFRS 7 did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

b) IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements replaces IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, and requires all controlled entities to be consolidated based on a single control model, whereby control is defined as the exposure to, or having rights to, returns from its involvement in its investee, and the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The adoption of IFRS 10 did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

c) IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements replaces the existing IAS 31, Joint Ventures. IFRS 11 provides for the accounting of joint arrangements by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form (as is currently the case). The Standard also eliminates the option to account for jointly controlled entities using the proportionate consolidation method. The adoption of IFRS 11 did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

d) IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities provides certain disclosure requirements about subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, as well as unconsolidated structured entities and replaces existing disclosure requirements. The key features are the requirement to disclose judgements and assumptions made when deciding how to classify involvement with another entity, interests that non-controlling entities have in consolidated entities and the nature of the risks associated with interests in other entities. The adoption of IFRS 12 did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

e) IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements, when fair value is permitted by IFRS. The standard will not affect when fair value is used; it just provides a single framework for measuring fair value. The Standard requires enhanced disclosures when fair value is applied and, in addition, establishes the definition of fair value as the "exit price" and clarifies that the concepts of highest and best use and valuation premise are relevant only for non-financial assets and liabilities. The adoption of IFRS 13 did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

f) IAS 1, Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") ("IAS 1"), was revised in June 2011 to change the disclosure of items presented in OCI, including a requirement to separate items presented in OCI into two groups based on whether or not they may be recycled to profit or loss in the future. The adoption of IAS 1 did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

g) IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. IAS 28 applies to all entities that are investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee (associate or joint venture). The adoption of IAS 28 did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

The following new standards and amendments to standards have been issued but are not effective during the year ended March 31, 2014:

h) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement is the first part of a new standard on classification and measurement of financial assets that will replace IAS 39. IFRS 9 has two measurement categories: depreciated cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value. A debt instrument is recorded at depreciated cost only if the entity is holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. Otherwise it is recorded at fair value through profit or loss. This standard has no mandatory effective date. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard.

i) IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation updates the application guidance to clarify some of the requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the statement of financial position. This is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company in its current form.

(Expressed in US dollars)

7. Financial Instruments

Categories of financial instruments

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,613	8,240
Amounts receivables	727	30,297
	7,340	38,537
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	425,503	129,123
Due to related parties	604,439	796,949
Loans payable	374,490	-
Fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative liability - warrants	1,328	71,071
	1,405,760	997,143

a) Fair value

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

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

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Level 2		
Derivative liability - warrants	**1,328**	71,071

The carrying values of cash, amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and loans payable approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

b) Management of capital risk

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, acquire or dispose of assets or obtain debt financing. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors. In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

c) Management of financial risk

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks. The risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada and Peru and a portion of its expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars and Peruvian Soles. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar and the Peruvian Sol to the US dollar could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position and cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. At March 31, 2014, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in Canadian dollars:

	March 31, 2014	
	Canadian Dollars $	Peruvian Soles
Cash and cash equivalents	2,673	-
Amounts receivables	803	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(343,871)	-
Due to related parties	(16,248)	-
Loans payable	(26,791)	-

	March 31, 2013	
	Canadian Dollars $	Peruvian Soles
Cash and cash equivalents	2,799	2,707
Amounts receivables	25,053	7,398
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(65,472)	(164,656)
Due to related parties	(186,118)	-

Based on the above net exposures as at March 31, 2014 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the US dollar against the Canadian dollar would result in a change of $38,000 in the Company's loss for the period.

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 maximum credit risk the Company is exposed to is 100% of cash and receivables.

The Company's cash equivalents are held through large Canadian financial institutions. Amounts receivable consist of HST receivable from the government of Canada.

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 risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the investments included in cash and cash equivalents is limited because these investments are generally held to maturity. Based on the amount of cash and cash equivalents invested as at March 31, 2014 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 0.5% change in the applicable interest rate would result in an insignificant impact in the interest earned by the Company per annum.

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 a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements by taking into account anticipated cash expenditures for its exploration and other operating activities, and its holdings of cash. The Company will pursue equity or debt financing as required to meet its long-term commitments. There is no assurance that such financing will be available or that it will be available on favourable terms.

As at March 31, 2014 the Company had a cash balance of $6,613 to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $425,503. Additional information regarding liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 2.

Commodity price risk

The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration or development activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market prices of precious and base metals. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Price risk

The Company is subject to price risk from fluctuations in the market price of gold, copper and zinc, which in turn is affected by numerous factors including central bank policies, producer hedging activities, the value of the US dollar relative to other major currencies, global demand and supply and global political and economic conditions. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company

(Expressed in US dollars)

8. Equipment

	Office Equipment $	Exploration Equipment $	Total $
Cost			
Balance at March 31, 2012	4,140	285,668	289,808
Disposals	-	(54,554)	(54,554)
Impairment	(4,140)	(86,919)	(91,059)
Balance at March 31, 2013	-	144,195	144,195
Disposals	-	(1,164)	(1,164)
Impairment	-	(143,031)	(143,031)
Balance at March 31, 2014	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at March 31, 2012	1,894	122,685	124,579
Depreciation	674	29,098	29,772
Disposals	-	(37,522)	(37,522)
Impairment	(2,568)	-	(2,568)
Balance at March 31, 2013	-	114,261	114,261
Depreciation	-	5,108	5,108
Impairment	-	(119,369)	(119,369)
Balance at March 31, 2014	**-**	**-**	**-**
Carrying Amounts			
At March 31, 2013	-	29,934	29,934
At March 31, 2014	**-**	**-**	**-**

9. Resource Property Costs

Bongara Project, Peru

By agreement dated April 17, 2007 and as amended on November 15, 2007, the Company acquired 100% of Cerro La Mina S.A. ("CLM") from a company controlled by the founding shareholder of the Company, Compania Minera Pilar del Amazonas ("Amazonas"). CLM held the right to acquire 100% of the rights to the Bongara Project in the Amazonas Region of Peru. In exchange, the Company issued 500,000 common shares to the founding shareholder pursuant to the amended agreement dated November 15, 2007. The 500,000 shares were being valued according to a specific time schedule provided the property option agreement remained in good standing and provided that no more than 250,000 of the shares were to be released until the Issuer had completed a preliminary economic assessment as defined in National Instrument 43-101 in respect of the Project and met certain other conditions. As at March 31, 2014 the Company has released 250,000 shares from escrow. No value has been attributed to the remaining 250,000 shares at March 31, 2014 due to the performance conditions described above.

(Expressed in US dollars)

On March 26, 2009, the Company amended its Mining Concession Transfer Agreement ("Concession Transfer Agreement") with Amazonas on its Bongara claim block in northern Peru.

In order to acquire the Bongara concessions, the Company at its option, was required to make the following payments, under the amended agreement, to a company controlled by the founding shareholder:

Amount $	**Date**
40,000	Paid on acquisition of CLM
40,000	Paid August 22, 2007
100,000	Paid March 12, 2008
25,000	Paid June 1, 2009
50,000	66,970 shares issued March 15, 2010
125,000	Paid March 14, 2011
300,000	248,374 shares issued March 14, 2012 and 1,384 shares issued on June 8, 2012
500,000	1,712,208 shares issued on June 14, 2013
600,000	March 15, 2014
600,000	March 15, 2015
600,000	March 15, 2016
600,000	March 15, 2017
2,500,000	March 15, 2018
6,080,000	

If CLM elected to make any of the payments in whole or in part in shares, the number of installment payment shares were determined by dividing the dollar amount of such amount that CLM was electing to pay in installment payment shares by the 15 day volume weighted average trading price for the 15 trading days on the TSX-V preceding the payment due date, with such dollar amount converted from U.S. dollars to Canadian dollars using the average noon spot rate quoted by Bank of Canada for each of the said 15 trading days.

On May 16, 2013, management decided not to renew its option and as a result the acquisition costs totalling $1,656,265 related to the project were written off as of March 31, 2013. Pursuant to the property lease agreement, the remaining 250,000 shares that have not been released from escrow will be cancelled.

Exploration costs for the years ending March 31 are as follows:

	2014 $	2013 $
Bongara		
Assaying and sampling	**-**	**11,036**
Community Relations	**1,335**	**66,441**
Geophysics	**2,326**	**1,166**
Mining rights	**-**	**103,257**
Salary and consulting	**1,636**	**484,167**
Supplies and general	**67,853**	**162,969**
Travel	**1,220**	**83,350**
Costs for the Period	**74,370**	**912,386**

10. Loans payable

The Company has loans payable to a former officer and directors of $354,437 which are unsecured, have a term of one year, and bear annual interest of 6%. Of the total, $58,000 was received subsequent to resigning their positions. As of March 31, 2014 interest totaling $20,053 has been accrued on these loans.

11. Derivative Liability – Warrants

Warrants issued in private placements that have an exercise price denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency meet the definition of a derivative liability and are recorded as a financial liability and are marked-to-market each period.. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the warrants will be recognized as gains or losses in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss until they are fully exercised.

On January 21, 2013, a total of 620,913 warrants were granted as part of units in a private placement transaction (Note 12). Of the total granted, 602,913 warrants have an exercise price denominated in Canadian dollars and are accounted for using marked-to-market accounting policy. The remaining 18,000 warrants were granted to agents for services provided for a capital raising transaction and have an exercise price denominated in Canadian dollars but are not classified as a financial liability of the Company. The initial fair value of these warrants have been recognized as a share issuance costs and included in contributed surplus.

The changes in financial liability warrants during the year ended March 31, 2014 were as follows:

	Warrants Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price (Cdn$)
Balance – March 31, 2012	738,798	$1.50
Granted	620,913	$0.86
Expired	(738,798)*	$1.50
Balance – March 31, 2013 and 2014	**620,913**	**$0.86**

* During the year ended March 31, 2013, a total of 738,798 warrants expired. Of the total expiry, 523,147 were denominated in US dollars, 27,251 warrants were issued to agents and recognized as a share issuance cost, and the remaining 188,400 warrants were denominated in Canadian dollars and accounted for using the marked-to-market accounting policy.

	$
Derivative warrant liability – March 31, 2012	35,086
Derivative warrants issued	90,643
Fair market value change	(54,658)
Derivative warrant liability – March 31, 2013	71,071
Fair market value change	(69,743)
Derivative warrant liability – March 31, 2014	**1,328**

(Expressed in US dollars)

12. Capital

Authorized share capital

Unlimited common shares without par value

On July 31, 2013, the Company consolidated its share capital on a one new for ten old (1:10) basis. Accordingly, all common share, stock option, warrant and per share awards have been retroactively restated to reflect this consolidation.

On June 14, 2013 1,712,208 shares were issued relating to the option payment on the Bongara property owing on March 15, 2013.

On January 21, 2013, the Company issued 602,913 units as part of a non-brokered private placement for total proceeds of $237,994. The units were issued in two parts. The first is for 442,913 units (the "First Units") of the Company at the price of Cdn$0.35 per First Unit, each First Unit consisting of one common share and one non-transferable warrant. The second involved an issuance to certain Directors and an officer of 160,000 units (the "Second Units") at a price of Cdn$0.50 per Second Unit, each Second Unit consisting of one Share and one non-transferable warrant.

Each first Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional Share (a "Warrant Share") at an exercise price of $0.60 for the first year and $1.00 for the second year. Each second Warrant shall entitle the holder to purchase a Warrant Share at an exercise price of $1.00 for two years.

In addition, commencing on the date that is four months and one day after the closing of the private placement, if the closing price of the Company's common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"), is at a price equal to or greater than $1.20 for a period of ten (10) consecutive trading days, the Company will have the right to accelerate the expiry date of all Warrants by giving written notice to the holders of the Warrants which will then expire on the date that is not less than thirty (30) days from the date of the notice.

As part of the non-brokered private placement, a finder's fee was paid consisting of: (i) a cash commission of $4,254; and (ii) the issuance of 18,000 Second Units (the "Finder's Fee Units").
The warrants attached to the First Units and Second Units have been valued initially at $65,395 (Cdn$64,798) and $25,248 (Cdn$25,035), respectively, based upon the Black Scholes model which utilizes the following weighted average assumptions:

	2013
Expected dividend yield	0.00%
Expected stock price volatility	118%
Risk-free interest rate	1.19%
Expected life of options	2.0 years

The Finder's Fee Units have been valued at Cdn$0.50 per unit totaling $9,060 (Cdn$9,000). Each Finder's Fee Unit has the same terms as the Second Units. The warrants attached to the Finder's Fee Units have been valued at $2,835 (Cdn$2,816) based upon the Black Scholes model which utilizes the same weighted average assumptions as shown above.

On June 8, 2012, the Company issued 1,384 additional common shares related to the option payment on the Bongara property in the prior period. Due to a change in the calculation method, the number of shares required to be issued increased, but the total value of the shares did not change.

(Expressed in US dollars)

Share Purchase Options

The Company has established a share purchase option plan whereby the board of directors may, from time to time, grant options to directors, officers, employees or consultants. Options granted must be exercised no later than five years from the date of grant or such lesser period as determined by the Company's board of directors. The exercise price of an option is not less than the closing price on the TSX Venture Exchange on the last trading day preceding the grant date. Options begin vesting on the grant date based on a schedule outlined in the share purchase option plan. The option plan provides that the aggregate number of shares reserved for issuance under the plan which may be made subject to options at any time and from time to time (including those issuable upon the exercise of pre-existing options) shall not exceed 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares, on a non-dilutive basis, as constituted on the grant date of such options. At March 31, 2014 a total of 1,375,916 options remain reserved under the Plan exclusive of the 350,000 options outstanding.

a) Movements in share options

The changes in share options during the years ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013 were as follows:

	March 31, 2014		March 31, 2013	
	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price (in CDN$)**	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (in CDN$)
Options outstanding, beginning of the year	**632,500**	**1.44**	620,500	2.19
Granted	**-**	**-**	255,000	1.10
Forfeited	**(252,500)**	**1.29**	(129,500)	1.59
Expired	**(30,000)**	**5.00**	(113,500)	4.30
Options outstanding, end of the year	**350,000**	**1.25**	632,500	1.44

b) Fair value of share options granted

During the year ended March 31, 2013, the Company granted 255,000 options to employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company at a weighted average exercise price of Cdn$1.10. These stock options were valued at a total of Cdn$259,806 with a weighted average fair value of Cdn$1.02. The allocation of fair value was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions.

	Year ended March 31, 2013
Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected stock price volatility	174%
Risk-free interest rate	1.54%
Expected life of options	4.21 years

Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility and the expected option life. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the estimated fair value of the stock options granted. The stock options vest in one-third increments, a third of the stock options vest on the grant date, the remaining stock options vest on the anniversary of the grant date over a two year period.

(Expressed in US dollars)

c) A summary of the Company's options as at March 31, 2014 is as follows:

Outstanding Options	Options Exercisable	Price per Share	Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Expiry Date
85,000	85,000	Cdn$1.00	0.08	April 30, 2014*
50,000	50,000	Cdn$1.00	1.14	May 20, 2015
90,000	90,000	Cdn$1.80	2.09	May 2, 2016
15,000	15,000	Cdn$1.35	2.84	February 1, 2017
110,000	73,333	Cdn$1.10	3.01	April 3, 2017
350,000	**313,333**			

* These options expired unexercised subsequent to March 31, 2014.

The weighted average exercise price of the options exercisable at March 31, 2014 is Cdn$1.27.

13. Related Party Transactions

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of the transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below.

a) Trading transactions

Certain of the Company's officers and directors render services to the Company as sole proprietors or through companies in which they are an officer, director or partner.

	Nature of transactions
DuMoulin Black (ended December 30, 2013)	Legal fees
Avisar Chartered Accountants (ended September 18, 2013	Accounting fees

The Company incurred the following fees and expenses in the normal course of operations in connection with related parties.

	Year ended March 31, 2014 $	Year ended March 31, 2013 $
Legal fees	**75,394**	118,828
Accounting fees	**29,108**	70,320
	104,502	189,148

Due to related parties consists of $604,439 owing to individuals or companies whose officers, directors or partners were also officers or directors of the Company. Of this amount, $108,570 are loans from Directors and Officers of the Company. These loans are unsecured, have a term of one year, and bear annual interest of 6%. As of March 31, 2014, interest of $8,493 has been accrued. The remaining deferred salaries and services payable of $487,376 is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

(Expressed in US dollars)

b) Compensation of key management personnel

For the year ended March 31, 2014, all salaries to key management personnel have not been paid and have been accrued in the due to related parties balance. The remuneration of the directors, chief executive officer, and president and chief financial officer (collectively the key management personnel) during the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2014 $	Year ended March 31, 2013 $
Salaries	(i)	**87,333**	202,000
Share-based compensation	(ii)	**14,049**	226,818
		101,382	428,818

(i) As of March 31, 2014, the unpaid salary owing to the chief executive officer and president totals $484,426.

(ii) Share-based compensation represents the expense for the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, translated at the respective grant date foreign exchange rates. The value of the Nil (2013 – 190,000) options granted to key management personnel was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year ended March 31, 2013
Share price on day of grant	$0.11
Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected stock price volatility	172%
Risk-free rate	1.54%
Expected life of options	4.43 years

14. Segmented Information

Details of identifiable assets and net loss by geographic area are as follows:

Total Assets	**March 31, 2014** **$**	March 31, 2013 $
Canada	**7,340**	41,205
Peru	**-**	38,634
	7,340	79,839

Total Non-Current Assets	**March 31, 2014** **$**	March 31, 2013 $
Canada	**-**	-
Peru	**-**	29,934
	-	29,934

(Expressed in US dollars)

Net Loss	Year Ended March 31, 2014	Year Ended March 31, 2013
Canada	**205,312**	489,749
Peru	**290,222**	3,143,313
	495,534	3,633,062

15. Income Taxes

Income tax expense differs from the amount that would result from applying the Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates to earnings before income taxes. These differences result from the following items:

	2014 $	2013 $
Loss before income taxes	**(495,534)**	(3,633,062)
Federal and provincial statutory income tax rates	**25.75%**	25.00%
Income tax recovery based on the above rates	**(127,600)**	(908,266)
Increase (decrease) due to:		
Non-deductible expenses and other	**38,877**	216,822
Expired tax losses	**-**	316,672
Foreign tax rates different from statutory rates	**(47,852)**	(132,712)
Tax effect of tax losses and other temporary differences not recognized	**136,575**	507,484
Total income tax recovery	**-**	-

Unrecognized deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits are attributable to the following:

	2014 $	2013 $
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets		
Non-capital losses	**4,895,672**	1,629,099
Resource properties	**5,766**	2,765,520
Other	**15,008**	385,252
Total deferred tax assets	**4,916,446**	4,779,871
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	**(4,916,446)**	(4,779,871)
Net deferred income tax assets	**-**	-

(Expressed in US dollars)

The significant components of the Company's unrecognized temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

	2014	Expiry dates	2013	Expiry dates
Non-capital losses	16,870,200	2015-2034	6,095,326	2015-2033
Resource properties	23,065	N/A	9,222,576	N/A
Share issue costs	57,722	2015-2017	127,864	2014-2017
Vat receivable	-	N/A	1,093,709	N/A
Fixed assets	-	N/A	83,912	N/A

The Company has non-capital loss carry-forwards of approximately $16,870,000 that may be available for tax purposes. The loss carry-forwards are all in respect of Canadian and Peruvian operations and expire as follows:

2015	$	60,000
2016		1,173,000
2017		700,000
2018		10,802,000
2027		34,000
2028		629,000
2029		788,000
2030		597,000
2031		481,000
2032		706,000
2033		484,000
2034		416,000
	$	16,870,000

16. Supplemental cash flow information

	2014 **$**	2013 $
Equipment exchanged for an amount payable	**1,164**	-
Amount allocated to derivative liability upon issuance of private placement units	**-**	90,643
Shares issued and issuable capitalized to the Bongara property	**500,000**	500,000

17. Subsequent Event

On April 7, 2014, the subsidiary, Cerro La Mina S.A., was dissolved.