Orsu Metals Corporation

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

(In thousands of US dollars)

To the Shareholders of Orsu Metals Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Orsu Metals Corporation and its subsidiaries, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheets as at 31 December 2014, as at 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013 and the Consolidated Statements of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss, Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the years then ended, and the related notes, which comprise 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 auditor considers 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Orsu Metals Corporation and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
1 Embankment Place, London,
United Kingdom
March, 27 2015

Orsu Metals Corporation

Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands of US dollars)

	December 31 2014 $	December 31 2013 Revised $ (note 6)	January 1 2013 Revised $ (note 6)
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7,606	11,342	9,771
Prepaid expenses and receivables	545	807	870
Assets of Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project held for sale (note 8)	4,583	4,578	4,508
Derivative receivable (note 9)	-	-	7,270
	12,734	16,727	22,419
Non-current assets			
Deferred finance costs (note 7)	-	515	515
Property, plant and equipment (note 11)	9,036	8,951	7,500
Other assets (note 12)	832	1,212	879
	9,868	10,678	8,894
Total assets	22,602	27,405	31,313
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	377	622	1,360
Deferred income (note 13)	400	-	-
Liabilities of Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project held for sale (note 8)	187	99	80
	964	721	1,440
Non-current liabilities			
Share warrant liability (note 14)	46	160	-
Other liabilities (note 15)	509	120	120
	1,519	1,001	1,560
Equity			
Share capital (note 17a)	382,576	382,576	380,145
Share purchase options (note 17b)	5,601	5,687	5,887
Contributed surplus (note 18)	28,560	28,474	28,268
Non-controlling interest	(569)	(401)	(348)
Deficit	(395,085)	(389,932)	(384,199)
	21,083	26,404	29,753
Total equity and liabilities	22,602	27,405	31,313

Commitments (note 20)
Subsequent events (note 24)

Approved by the Board of Directors

Sergey Kurzin   Executive Chairman

Alexander Yakubchuk   Director

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

Orsu Metals Corporation

Consolidated Statement of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013

(in thousands of US dollars)

	2014 $	2013 $
Operating expenses		
Administration	(3,214)	(3,396)
Legal and professional	(471)	(796)
Exploration (note 10)	(928)	(1,580)
Stock based compensation (note 17b)	-	(6)
Foreign exchange (losses)/ gains	(238)	88
Net (loss)/ income from disposal group asset held for sale (note 8)	(92)	53
Deferred finance costs written off (note 7)	(515)	-
	(5,458)	(5,637)
Unrealized gain on share warrant liability (note 14)	114	280
Loss on derivative receivable (note 9)	-	(506)
Net of finance income less finance expense	23	77
Net loss for the year before income tax	**(5,321)**	**(5,786)**
Tax charge for the year (note 16)	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**(5,321)**	**(5,786)**
Net loss attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	(5,153)	(5,733)
Non-controlling interest	(168)	(53)
	(5,321)	(5,786)
Loss per share (US dollar per share)		
Basic	$(0.03)	$(0.03)
Diluted	$(0.03)	$(0.03)
Weighted average number of common shares (in thousands)	182,696	168,655

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

Orsu Metals Corporation

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013

(in thousands of US dollars)

	2014 $	2013 $
Cash flows used by operating activities		
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	(5,321)	(5,786)
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation (note 11)	82	134
Unrealized derivative gain on share warrant liability (note 14)	(114)	(280)
Loss on derivative receivable (note 9)	-	506
Share-based payments (note 17b)	-	6
Foreign exchange losses/ (gains)	240	(86)
Retirement of fixed assets (note 11)	13	7
Deferred finance costs expensed (note 7)	515	-
	(4,585)	(5,499)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable and other assets	417	(374)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	638	(700)
Net cash used by operating activities	**(3,530)**	**(6,573)**
Cash flows (used by)/ from investing activities		
Expenditures on property, plant and equipment (note 11)	(171)	(1,473)
Cash proceeds of CAD$10 million from Subscription (note 9)	-	9,635
Net cash (used by)/ from investing activities	**(171)**	**8,162**
Cash flows used for financing activities		
Deferred finance costs (note 7)	-	(113)
Net cash used for financing activities	**-**	**(113)**
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents in the year	**(3,701)**	**1,476**
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of the year	11,343	9,800
Exchange (losses)/ gains on cash and cash equivalents	(35)	67
Cash and cash equivalents - End of the year	7,607	11,343
Cash and cash equivalents per the consolidated balance sheets	**7,606**	**11,342**
Included in the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project classified held for sale (note 8)	1	1

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

Orsu Metals Corporation

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013

(in thousands of US dollars)

	Share capital						
	Number of shares (000s')	**Share capital $**	**Share purchase options $**	**Contributed surplus $**	**Non-controlling interest $**	**Deficit $**	**Total equity $**
Balance as at January 1, 2013	157,696	380,145	5,887	28,268	(348)	(384,199)	29,753
Shares issued (note 17a)	25,000	2,431	-	-	-	-	2,431
Share-based payments (notes17b)	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Share options forfeited or lapsed (notes 17b & 18)	-	-	(206)	206	-	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(53)	(5,733)	(5,786)
Balance as at December 31, 2013	182,696	382,576	5,687	28,474	(401)	(389,932)	26,404
Share options forfeited or lapsed (notes 17b & 18)	-	-	(86)	86	-	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(168)	(5,153)	(5,321)
Balance as at December 31, 2014	182,696	**382,576**	**5,601**	**28,560**	**(569)**	**(395,085)**	**21,083**

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

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. General information

Orsu Metals Corporation ("Orsu" or the "Company") is a dual listed (TSX: OSU; AIM: OSU) base and precious metals exploration and development company focusing on the acquisition and development of exploration licenses in countries of the Former Soviet Union (the "FSU"). The Company currently holds exploration licenses in the Republic of Kazakhstan (or "Kazakhstan") and within the Kyrgyz Republic (or "Kyrgyzstan") and continues to seek opportunities to acquire and develop new exploration licenses in Kazakhstan and the FSU.

The Company is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands and domiciled in the United Kingdom. Its principal place of business is at 1 Red Place, London, W1K 6PL, United Kingdom.

Karchiga Project

The Company's principal and most advanced project is the property comprising a license area in eastern Kazakhstan containing the copper bearing Karchiga volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposit which is part of the Rudny Altai polymetallic belt (the "Karchiga Project"). The Company is seeking to secure the finance required for the construction of a mine and processing facilities and concurrently looking at various alternative options in relation to the development of the Karchiga Project (note 11).

Kogodai Project

In August 2014, the Company completed the transfer of an exploration license to a newly formed subsidiary, Kogodai JV LLP, defined below, an entity registered in Kazakhstan, for a prospect 70 km north west of the Karchiga Project identified as a VMS copper mineralization within the Kurchum-Kalzhir metamorphic terrain, the same tectonic unit that hosts the Karchiga deposit (the "Kogodai Project", note 10).

Balkhash Project

In September 2014, the Company elected not to continue joint exploration work with Asem Tas-N LLC ("Asem Tas"), a privately owned Kazakh registered company and holder of a license area in Eastern Kazakhstan, which is host to a 30km long Dzharyk-Taisogan cluster of copper-polymetallic occurrences (the "Balkhash Project", note 10).

Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project

The Company's exploration interest in Kyrgyzstan consists of the Akdjol and Tokhtazan exploration licenses (the "Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project") via its 100% interest in Tournon Finance Limited ("Tournon"), the parent of Oriel in Kyrgyzstan LLC ("OIK") the holder of the exploration license for the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project. The Company considers the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project a non core asset which is available for sale (see note 8 for details).

These audited consolidated financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors on March 17, 2015.

2. Basis of preparation

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company and its subsidiaries will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company has consistently applied the same accounting policies set out in note 3 below throughout all the periods presented.

3. Summary of significant IFRS accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below.

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

Basis of measurement
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following material items which are measured at fair value:

a) Derivative liabilities are measured at fair value as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and

b) As at December 31, 2014 and 2013 the Company has disclosed the assets and liabilities of the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project as "Asset Held for Sale", measured at estimated fair value less costs to sell, on the balance sheet (see note 8 for further details).

Consolidation
Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The principal subsidiaries of the Company as at December 31, 2014 which have been consolidated are as follows:

	% interest
European Minerals (UK) Limited ("EMUK")	100
Lero Gold Corporation ("Lero")	100
Tournon Finance Limited ("Tournon")	100
Eildon Enterprises Limited ("Eildon")	100
Oriel In Kyrgyzstan LLC ("OIK")	100
Harssin Management BV ("Harssin")	100
GRK MLD LLC ("GRK MLD")	94.75
Orsu Metals Kazakhstan LLC ("Orsu Kazakhstan")	63.75
Kogodai Joint Venture LLP ("Kogodai JV LLP")	51.00

All intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation.

Segment reporting
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Company's chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker has been identified as the board of directors being the body responsible for allocating resources, assessing performance of the operating segments and making strategic decisions.

Foreign currency translation
(a) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "Functional Currency"). The Functional Currency of all the entities is the United States Dollar ("$", "USD" or "US dollars"). The audited consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars.

(b) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the Functional Currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income

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statement within 'finance income or expense'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss within 'foreign exchange gains/ (losses)'.

Items in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss are translated using an average exchange rate for the period that is a reasonable approximation to the exchange rates at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities on the balance sheet are translated at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The exchange differences on translation of the net assets of these operations are recognised in the income statement as foreign exchange gains or losses.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Repairs and maintenance expenditures are charged to operations. Major improvements and replacements that extend the useful life of an asset are capitalised. Depreciation is charged on a straight line basis as below:

Leasehold improvements	- 10 years
Vehicles	- 4 to 10 years
Other assets	- 3 to 10 years

Development costs

Costs directly attributable to bringing an asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management are capitalised in accordance with IAS 16 *Property Plant and Equipment.* Assets under construction are not depreciated until the asset is available for use. Under IAS 16 costs are capitalised during the development phase, defined as being from the date that an economic study is completed to the date the asset is deemed to be available for use (or the "development costs") and are those that can be directly attributable to bringing the asset to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company. Under IAS 16, these development costs are capitalised, as they meet the criteria for the capitalisation for a qualifying asset.

Mineral property costs
Mineral property costs represent capitalised expenditures related to the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties and related plant and equipment.

Mineral properties

Mineral properties, including exploration assets, acquired are recognised as assets at fair value, less adjustments which arise from subsequent impairment reviews.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Exploration and evaluation costs relating to properties for which there is insufficient evidence of economically recoverable mineralization are expensed in the period incurred. Exploration costs relating to properties for which economically recoverable reserves are believed to exist are capitalised until the project to which they relate is sold, abandoned, placed into production or becomes impaired.

Impairment

The Company reviews and evaluates its mineral property and development assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Under IFRS 6, "*Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources*", the Company initially assesses where facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a mineral property may exceed its fair value. Facts and circumstances which indicate that the Company should test for impairment include expiry of the exploration license where renewal is not expected, substantive expenditure not planned for the foreseeable future, poor resource results or data which adequately shows that it is not economically viable. When facts and

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circumstance indicate that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the Company will then estimate net future cash flows and write down any impairment.

Where estimates of future net cash flows are not available and where other conditions suggest impairment, management assesses whether the carrying value can be recovered. If impairment is identified, the carrying value of the mineral property is written down to its estimated fair value. The Company evaluates impairment for potential reversals when events or circumstances warrant such consideration.

Financial instruments
Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a contractual party to a financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. For the purposes of the balance sheet, cash and cash equivalents include cash, and money market funds. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined below.

Cash and cash equivalent balances include cash and short-term cash deposits with banks that have an original maturity date of 90 days or less. Cash and cash equivalents have been designated as loans and receivable and are reported at the balance sheet date initially at fair value and subsequently at cost (the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates to their fair value).

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are reported at their carrying value at the balance sheet date which reflects their fair value.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives, are recorded on the balance sheet at their fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on derivatives are recorded in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss for the year. Fair values for derivative instruments are determined using valuation techniques, using assumptions based on market conditions existing at the balance sheet date. Derivatives embedded in non-derivative contracts are recognised separately unless they are closely related to the host contract.

The Company’s derivative instruments in relation to share subscriptions consist of derivative liabilities of share purchase warrants (note 14) and in prior periods, derivative receivables (note 9).

Non-current liabilities
The Company records a provision for a financial liability as at the reporting date as a result of a past transaction or event where the Company will probably, more likely than not, settle the liability and can reliably estimate the liability. The Company measures the outstanding liability based on the estimated present value of the amount to settle the liability as at the balance sheet date (note 15).

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Borrowing costs
Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates where it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is expensed (notes 4 and 7).

Taxes
Income tax

The Company's income tax is comprised of current and deferred tax. The Company follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, current income taxes are recognised as the estimated income taxes payable for the current period using tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, at the end of the reporting period. Future income tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred income taxes assets are recognised to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised 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 assets are evaluated and where the Company considers that these are unlikely to be realised, the associated deferred tax asset is not recognised.

Capital gains tax

The Company may potentially incur capital gains tax from the sale of its assets relating to exploration properties or equity investments. Where this is applicable the Company will provide for the capital gains tax liability and recognise this as a tax charge for the year in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss in the same year as any disposal.

Share based payments
The Company uses the fair value method for accounting for stock-based awards to employees and non-employees. Under the fair value method, compensation expenses attributed to the direct award of stock to employees are measured at the fair value of the award at the grant date using an option pricing model and are recognised over the vesting period of the award. Share-based payments to non employees are measured based on the fair value of the service received, at the date at which the Company receives the service. If and when the stock options are ultimately exercised, the applicable amounts of share purchase options are credited to share capital.

Share capital
Common shares issued are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

Share purchase warrants that are issued for underwriting services are initially accounted for under IFRS 2, "Shared-based payment", as equity instruments (their initial fair value would be recognised as a share issuance cost). Subsequent to their issuance, share purchase warrants issued for services that can be tracked (are non-transferable) are considered as equity for their entire life. The fair values of such share purchase warrants are not re-measured. Where these share purchase warrants are ultimately exercised, the applicable amounts of share purchase warrants are credited to share capital. Where share purchase warrants expire or are forfeited then these are credited to contributed surplus.

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Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale
Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held for sale when their carrying amount is to be recovered principally through a sale transaction, a sale is considered highly probable and the disposal group is available for sale in its current state. They are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Earnings/ (loss) per share
Earnings/ (loss) per share are calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings/ (loss) per common share are calculated using the treasury stock method for outstanding stock options and warrants. Under the treasury stock method, incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and warrants are excluded from the computation if their effect is anti-dilutive. In periods in which a loss is incurred, the calculation would be anti-dilutive, in which case basic and diluted loss per share are the same.

4. Critical accounting estimates and significant judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In preparing these audited consolidated financial statements, the Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. Significant estimates and areas where judgement is applied include mineral reserve quantities, the assumptions used in the measurement of the fair value of derivative liabilities, the present value of future Value Added Tax ("VAT") recoverability, property plant and equipment lives and carrying values, the treatment of disposal group assets as held for sale and fair value of such disposal group assets held for sale, the capitalisation of development expenditure, the capitalisation of finance costs associated with the raising of debt finance, tax provisions, deferred tax balances and timing of their reversals and equity instruments. Actual results could differ from the Company's estimates. In accordance with the Company's accounting policy the Company reviews and evaluates the carrying value of its assets when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The identification of such events or changes and the performance of the assessment require significant judgement. If any such indication exists an estimate of recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is measured at fair value less costs to sell.

Specifically, the Company applies significant judgement for the following:

Disposal group asset held for sale
In relation to the disposal group asset held for sale the Company followed guidance under IFRS 5, *"Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations"*, and applied significant judgement to determine the classification of asset held for sale and whether impairment was required as at December 31, 2014. In concluding its judgement, the Company evaluated the duration of time for which the disposal group has been classified as an asset held for sale, the good standing of the exploration licenses held by the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project, the continued commitment of the Company to actively sell the asset, the expected realisable fair value of the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project in the event of a sale and the continued interest to acquire the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project from interested parties (see note 8).

Development expenditure in relation to the Karchiga Project
In relation to the property, plant and equipment the Company followed guidance under IAS 36, *"Impairment of assets"*, and applied significant judgement to determine whether impairment was required as at December 31, 2014. In concluding its judgement, the Company evaluated the market capitalisation of the Company as at December 31, 2014, expectations of future copper prices, estimates of the future net present value of the project, the potential access to both debt and equity financing to fund the future

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development of the project and the Company's ability to continue to fund the project until such financing for developing the project is achieved (see note 9).

Deferred finance costs in relation to the Karchiga Project
In relation to the deferred finance costs the Company followed guidance under IAS 39, "*Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement*", and applied significant judgement to determine the appropriateness of the classification of deferred finance costs incurred and if an impairment was required as at December 31, 2014. In concluding its judgement, the Company evaluated the share price of the Company as at December 31, 2014, the potential availability of debt finance to the Company to fund the Karchiga Project, the future economic factors which may affect the Company's ability to raise the remaining equity finance required for the Karchiga Project, whether the deferred finance costs incurred will remain attributable to completing debt finance, the estimated timescale for achieving the financing and the Company's ability to continue to fund the project until such financing is achieved (see note 7).

Other assets in relation to VAT recoverable balances
Other assets includes historical VAT expenditures incurred on the Karchiga Project which, under current Kazakh tax law, will be recoverable against future VAT liabilities arising in the event of the Karchiga Project being constructed and moving into production. In determining the carrying value of the VAT recoverable amounts as at December 31, 2014 the Company assessed the future recoverability of the VAT amounts and exercised significant judgement in assessing the ability of the Company to secure the financing required for the Karchiga Project, the future impact of any alternative options for the Karchiga Project and the timing of future recoveries of VAT amounts (see note 12).

Estimated mineral reserves and resources
Estimates of mineral reserves and resources are prepared by appropriately qualified persons, but will be affected by the assumptions applied in relation to commodity prices, inflation and exchange rates, capital and production costs and recoveries, among a number of other factors.

5. Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

(a) **New and amended standards adopted by the Company**
The following standards became effective for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2014, and so have been applied by the Company this reporting period. There has been no material change to the Company's financial statements as a result of the first time application of these standards:

IFRS 10, 'Consolidated financial statements'.
This builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. The standard provides additional guidance to assist in the determination of control where this is difficult to assess.

IFRS 11, 'Joint arrangements'.
This focuses on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement rather than its legal form. There are two types of joint arrangements: joint operations and joint ventures. Joint operations arise where the investors have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of an arrangement. A joint operator accounts for its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Joint ventures arise where the investors have rights to the net assets of the arrangement; joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method. Proportional consolidation of joint arrangements is no longer permitted.

IFRS 12, 'Disclosures of interests in other entities'.
This includes the disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, structured entities and other off balance sheet vehicles.

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IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement'.
This aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRSs. The requirements, which are largely aligned between IFRS and US GAAP, do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRS.

IAS 27, 'Separate financial statements'
This includes the requirements for joint ventures, as well as associates, to be equity accounted following the issue of IFRS 11.

Amendments to IAS 32 ' Financial instruments: Presentation'
These amendments are to the application guidance of IAS 32, 'Financial instruments: Presentation', and clarify some of the requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the balance sheet.

Amendments to IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets'.
This relates to the recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets. This amendment removed certain disclosures of the recoverable amount of CGUs which had been included in IAS 36 as a result of the issue of IFRS 13.

Amendment to IAS 39, 'Financial instruments: recognition and measurement'
This amendment provides relief from discontinuing hedge accounting when novation of hedging instrument to a central counterparty meets specified criteria.

IFRIC 21, 'Levies'.
This sets out the accounting for an obligation to pay a levy that is not income tax. The interpretation addresses what the obligating event is that gives rise to pay a levy and when should a liability be recognised.

(b) **New standards and interpretations not yet adopted**
A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective for annual periods starting on 1 January 2014, but will be effective for later annual periods, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company:

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'.
This addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and October 2010. It replaces the parts of IAS 39 that relate to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into two measurement categories: those measured as at fair value and those measured at amortised cost. The determination is made at initial recognition.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains most of the IAS 39 requirements. The main change is that, in cases where the fair value option is taken for financial liabilities, the part of a fair value change due to an entity's own credit risk is recorded in other comprehensive income rather than the income statement, unless this creates an accounting mismatch. The Company will also consider the impact of the remaining phases of IFRS 9 when completed. The original mandatory effective date for IFRS 9 was for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2013, which was subsequently changed to January 1, 2015. However, in November 2013, the IASB removed the mandatory effective date from the IFRS and, following further consultation, has agreed that the effective date will be for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2018.

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

IFRS 14, 'Regulatory deferral accounts'
This standard specifies the financial reporting requirements for 'regulatory deferral account balances' that arise when an entity provides goods or services that are subject to price or rate regulation and is effective for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2016.

IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'
This is the converged standard on revenue recognition and will replace IAS 11, *'Construction contracts'*, IAS 18, *'Revenue'* and related interpretations. IFRS 15 is mandatory for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2017, although early adoption is permitted.

Amendment to IAS 19, 'Employee benefits'
This amendment applies to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans and clarifies the treatment of such contributions by distinguishing between contributions linked to service only in the period in which they arise and those linked to service in more than one period. This amendment is effective for annual periods commencing on or after July 1, 2014.

Amendment IFRS 11, 'Joint venture arrangements'
This amendment provides new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint venture operation that contributes to a business which becomes effective from January 1, 2016.

Amendment to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 38, 'Intangible assets'
This amendment clarifies that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generate by an activity that includes the use if an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. It also clarifies that revenue is not an appropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. The amendments are effective from January 1, 2016.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28
These amendments address the inconsistency between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture and are effective from January 1, 2016.

Amendment to IAS 27, 'Separate financial statements'
The amendment allows entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements and is effective from January 1, 2016.

Annual improvements to IFRS
On December 12, 2013 the IASB issued two cycles of annual improvements to IFRS, the 2010-2012 reporting cycle and 2011-2013 reporting cycle. These contained eleven changes to nine standards: IFRS 1, '*First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*'; IFRS 2 *'Share-based payment'*; IFRS 3 *'Business combinations'*; IFRS 8 *'Operating segments'*; IFRS 13 *'Fair value measurement'*; IAS 16 *'Property, plant and equipment'*; IAS 24 *'Related party disclosures'*; IAS 38 '*Intangible assets'*; and IAS 40 *'Investment Property'*. Further amendments to the 2010-2012 reporting cycle were issued in 2014 including changes to IFRS5, *''Non-current assets'*; IFRS 7, *'Financial instruments'*; IAS 19, *'Employee benefits'* and IAS 34, *'Interim financial reporting'*. Most of the changes are effective for annual periods commencing on or after July 1, 2014, except for the amendment to IFRS 1 and one of the amendments to IFRS13, which only changed the basis for conclusions within those standards and so were effective immediately.

The Company is yet to fully assess the impact of the improvements which are not yet effective.

There are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

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6. Revised 2013 financial position

As at December 31, 2014 the Company re-classified historical cumulative deferred finance costs (see note 7) to property, plant and equipment (see also note 11). Presented below are the:

- revised consolidated balance sheet as at January 1, 2013 and,
- revised consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2013.

Reconciliation of consolidated balance sheets

	January 1, 2013		
Assets	December 31 2012 $	Effect of re-classification $	January 1 2013 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9,771	-	9,771
Prepaid expenses and receivables	870	-	870
Assets of Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project held for sale	4,508	-	4,508
Derivative receivable	7,270	-	7,270
	22,419	-	22,419
Non-current assets			
Deferred finance costs	939	(424)	515
Property, plant and equipment	7,076	424	7,500
Other assets	879	-	879
	8,894	-	8,894
Total assets	31,313	-	31,313
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,360	-	1,360
Liabilities of Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project held for sale	80	-	80
	1,440	-	1,440
Non-current liabilities			
Other liabilities	120	-	120
	1,560	-	1,560
Equity			
Share capital	380,145	-	380,145
Share purchase options	5,887	-	5,887
Contributed surplus	28,268	-	28,268
Non-controlling interest	(348)	-	(348)
Deficit	(384,199)	-	(384,199)
	29,753	-	29,753
Total equity and liabilities	31,313	-	31,313

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation of consolidated balance sheets

	December 31, 2013		
Assets	December 31 2013 $	Effect of re-classification $	December 31 2013 $
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11,342	-	11,342
Prepaid expenses and receivables	807	-	807
Assets of Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project held for sale	4,578	-	4,578
	16,727	-	16,727
Non-current assets			
Deferred finance costs (note 7)	1,052	(537)	515
Property, plant and equipment	8,414	537	8,951
Other assets	1,212	-	1,212
	10,678	-	10,678
Total assets	27,405	-	27,405
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	622	-	622
Liabilities of Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project held for sale	99	-	99
	721	-	721
Non-current liabilities			
Share warrant liability	160	-	160
Other liabilities	120	-	120
	1,001	-	1,001
Equity			
Share capital	382,576	-	382,576
Share purchase options	5,687	-	5,687
Contributed surplus	28,474	-	28,474
Non-controlling interest	(401)	-	(401)
Deficit	(389,932)	-	(389,932)
	26,404	-	26,404
Total equity and liabilities	27,405	-	27,405

Notes to reconciliation of consolidated balance sheet

The Company incurred legal and professional fees of $0.9 million and $0.2 million during 2012 and 2013 respectively associated to the process of securing debt finance for the Karchiga Project. The cumulative legal and professional fees incurred of $1.1 million were capitalised as deferred finance costs. The Company reviewed whether it continued to be appropriate to classify part or all of the $1.1 million cumulative expenditure incurred to December 31, 2013 as deferred finance costs and has re-classified in total $537,000 consisting of $424,000 and $113,000 deferred finance costs as at January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2013 respectively to “Property, Plant and Equipment” (see notes 7 and 11).

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7. Deferred Finance Costs

In relation to the Karchiga Project, since the successful completion of a feasibility study in March 2012 the Company has been in the process of seeking to secure debt financing for the construction of a mining and processing facility. As a result the Company incurred legal and professional fees totalling \$1.1 million, associated with the process of securing debt finance, during 2012 and 2013. Under IFRS, IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, these legal and professional fees incurred of \$1.1 million were capitalised as deferred finance costs. During the year ended December 31, 2014 the Company did not incur any further deferred finance costs.

As at the year end, the Company reviewed whether it continued to be appropriate to classify part or all of the \$1.1 million cumulative expenditure incurred to December 31, 2013 as deferred finance costs. Following the review, the Company re-classified \$537,000 of deferred finance costs to development expenditure, as defined under IFRS, IAS 16 "*Property, Plant and Equipment*" (see note 11), after it determined that these expenditures were related to the technical and economic evaluation of the Karchiga Project.

In addition, as the Company has been unable since 2012 to secure all of the necessary finance required, for the construction of a mine and processing facility at the Karchiga Project, the Company identified a further \$515,000 of deferred finance costs which relate to a formal mandate to raise senior debt finance which lapsed and as a result these costs have been expensed in the year ended December 31, 2014.

A summary of the changes in deferred finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is set out below:

	2014 $	2013 Revised $
Balance carried forward (note 6)	-	939
Reclassified to "Property, plant and equipment"	-	(424)
Revised balance carried forward	515	515
Additions in the year	-	113
Reclassified to "Property, plant and equipment" (note 11)	-	(113)
Written off in the year	(515)	-
Balance as at December 31	-	515

8. Assets Held for Sale

The exploration license area for the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project is located in the Jelal-Abad Oblast, western Kyrgyzstan and comprises the Akdjol license and Tokhtazan license. During 2010, the Company identified the Akdjol license area as a gold-silver epithermal prospect and the Tokhtazan license area as a gold prospect. The Akdjol and Tokhtazan licenses will expire on December 31, 2015.

In 2011, the Company determined the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project to be a non core asset which was made available for sale and determined to have met the criteria to be classified as "held for sale" under IFRS 5, "Non-current Assets Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations". As at December 31, 2013 the Company had re-measured the assets at the estimated fair value, less cost to sell, at \$4.5 million based on the lower end of a range of prospective sale prices discussed with the Potential Buyers and other interested parties, taking into account current and future forecast gold prices and the good standing of the license.

As the Company has been unable to dispose of the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project since classifying it as "held for sale" in 2011, under IFRS 5, the Company was required to re-appraise the probability of any potential sale of

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the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project and hence if it is appropriate to continue to classify the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project as at December 31, 2014 as held for sale.

As at December 31, 2014 the Company had entered into an exclusivity agreement with David-Invest LLP ("David-Invest"), a Kyrgyz registered company, and a related company David Way Limited, a Hong Kong registered company (together the "Potential Buyers") for the potential sale of the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project for a total gross consideration of $5 million less $0.4 million of non-refundable deposits, (see note 13 "Deferred income"), which expires in April 2015. The Company concluded that as at December 31, 2014 it continued to be appropriate to classify the assets and liabilities related to the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project (the disposal group) as held for sale and as the potential consideration of $5million, from the Potential Buyers, exceeds the carrying value of net assets of $4.4 million (see table below) for the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project as at December 31, 2014 then no impairment charge is required for the year ended December 31, 2014. The Company has assessed the inputs used in determining fair value at level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The net (losses)/ income pertaining to the disposal group included in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are shown below:

	2014 $	2013 $
Administration expenses	(92)	(16)
Foreign exchange gain	-	12
Loan written off	-	57
Net (loss)/ income from disposal group held for sale	(92)	53

The net assets of the disposal group as at December 31, 2014 and 2013 are shown below:

	2014 $	2013 $
Cash and cash equivalents	1	1
Prepayments and other receivables	169	155
Mineral properties	4,392	4,392
Property, plant and equipment (note 11)	21	30
Total Assets	4,583	4,578
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(187)	(99)
Net assets of disposal group held for sale	4,396	4,479

9. Derivative receivable

In July 2012 the Company sold its 40% interest in a property in northwest Kyrgyzstan (the "Talas Project") to a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields Limited ("Gold Fields" or collectively with certain of its subsidiaries, the "Gold Fields Group") for cash consideration of $10 million.

At the same time the Gold Fields Group also agreed to subscribe for 25 million units of the Company (each a "Unit") at a price of CAD$0.40 per Unit for gross proceeds of CAD$10 million (the "Subscription"), with each Unit consisting of one common share of the Company (a "Common Share") and one half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "Warrant"), each Warrant being exercisable for a period of three years from the date of issue to acquire one Common Share at a price of CAD$0.50. Completion of the Subscription was conditional on the Company obtaining a formal waiver of the Kazakh Government's pre-emptive right and requirement for consent for the issuance of Common Shares pursuant to the Subscription (the "Kazakh Formal Waiver"), the application for which was submitted in September

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2012. Until the completion of the Subscription the Company had accounted for this as a derivative receivable.

On July 24, 2013 the Company successfully obtained the Kazakh Formal Waiver satisfying all the conditions of the Subscription. As a result the Company completed the Subscription and subsequently received in cash the gross proceeds from the Subscription of CAD$10 million, $9.6 million, plus a further CAD$35,446 of accumulated interest, and recognized a loss of $506,000 in the year ended December 31, 2013. The Company subsequently accounted for the Warrants issued to Gold Fields as a derivative instrument (see note 14).

The net loss on the completion of the Subscription for the year ended December 31, 2013 is shown below:

		July 25, 2013 $
CAD$10 million cash proceeds received		9,635
Less:		
Fair value of Common Shares issued on July 25, 2013	(2,431)	
Fair value of Warrants issued on July 25, 2013	(440)	
		(2,871)
Less:		
Fair value of derivative receivable as at December 31, 2012		(7,270)
Loss on derivative receivable		(506)

10. Exploration

The table below shows exploration expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	2014 $	2013 $
Kogodai Project	238	-
Balkhash Project	679	1,545
Karchiga Project	11	35
	928	1,580

Although the Company has taken steps to verify its title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, according to industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company’s title. Such properties may be subject to prior undetected agreements or transfers and title may be affected by such defects.

Kogodai Project, Kazakhstan
The Company holds an effective 51% interest in the Kogodai Project through its 63.75% subsidiary, Harssin, which in turn holds a 100% interest in Orsu Kazakhstan which has a majority 80% interest in Kogodai JV LLP. The exploration license for the Kogodai Project was transferred to Kogodai JV LLP from SPK Ertis JSC (“SPK Ertis”), a Kazakh state owned special enterprise company, which retained a 20% minority interest in Kogodai JV LLP.

The Company made an initial cash investment, via Orsu Kazakhstan, of a total value of $194,700 made up of an initial contribution to the charter capital of Kogodai JV LLP of $152,700 and cash payments made in 2012 and 2013 for a total of $42,000 paid to the relevant authorities, and previously expensed by the Company, in relation to a subscription bonus due under the terms of the exploration license.

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A summary of the key terms for the Kogodai Project are set out below:

1) The exploration license is for exploration during a period of 5 years, ending in 2019, which can be further extended according to the legislation of Kazakhstan;
2) The minimum funding obligation for exploration work at the Kogodai Project is in total $3.75 million over a period of five years commencing from date of grant of the exploration license to SPK Ertis:
   i. $525,100 for the first year;
   ii. $803,900 for the second year,
   iii. $1,258,100 for the third year,
   iv. $914,000 for the fourth year, and
   v. $253,000 in the fifth year.
3) Under the agreement, funding of the work programme will be provided by Orsu.

In relation to the minimum funding obligation, the Company may modify the minimum funding obligation expenditure, outlined above, and associated exploration programme dependent on the geological results received and planned work for the exploration programme. The financing of the minimum funding obligation is considered to be discretionary by the Company and the nature and level of the expenditure will be assessed by the Company.

The Company estimates that the exploration programme will be fully financed from the Company's existing and future cash resources.

Balkhash Project, Kazakhstan
The Company originally entered into an exclusivity agreement with Asem Tas in November 2012 to jointly undertake exploration work at the Balkhash Project.

In September 2014 the Company elected not to continue joint exploration work at the Balkhash Project and hence allowed the exclusivity agreement with Asem Tas to expire.

From 2012 to the third quarter of 2014, the Company undertook and fully funded an exploration programme at the Balkhash Project. During the third quarter of 2014 the Company made an extensive assessment of the results of the exploration programme to date and based on the geological results, as well as taking into consideration the geopolitical situation in the region, decided not to commit any further funds towards the next stage of exploration and also elected not to exercise the option to purchase an interest in the project on the terms set out in an exclusivity agreement announced on March 11 2014, and which expired in September 2014 following the extension announced on July 3, 2014.

The Company incurred cumulative exploration expenditure from the fourth quarter of 2012 to December 31, 2014 of $3 million in relation to the Balkhash Project. The Company had no further funding obligations for the Balkhash Project as at December 31, 2014.

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

11. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2014 were:

	Karchiga Project development costs	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Other assets	Total
Cost	$	$	$	$	$
Cost brought forward - as at January 1, 2014	8,664	391	163	446	9,664
Additions (note i and ii)	162	-	-	1	163
Retirements (note ii)	-	-	(43)	(3)	(46)
Cost carried forward - as at December 31, 2014	8,826	391	120	444	9,781
Depreciation					
Accumulated depreciation - as at January 1, 2014	-	(282)	(98)	(333)	(713)
Depreciation for the year (note ii)	-	(33)	(11)	(34)	(78)
Retirements (note ii)	-	-	43	3	46
Accumulated depreciation - as at December 31, 2014	-	(315)	(66)	(364)	(745)
Net book value as at December 31, 2013	8,664	109	65	113	8,951
Net book value as at December 31, 2014	8,826	76	54	80	9,036

Notes:

i) Karchiga Project

The Karchiga exploration license area contains the Karchiga VMS copper deposit and is located in the northeast of Kazakhstan. The Company indirectly holds a 94.75% interest in the Karchiga Project via its 100% interest in Eildon, the immediate parent of GRK MLD and the holder of the exploration license for the Karchiga exploration property. The Company's interest in the Karchiga Project, via GRK MLD, is governed by an exploration and production contract until February 28, 2024. In April 2011, the Company received approval to commence mineral extraction within the Karchiga exploration license area for copper and is the initial step in obtaining all the necessary approvals and permits to commence mining operations. Subsequently in August 2012 the Company obtained the approval from the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies ("MINT") of Kazakhstan in relation to the construction of a mining and processing complex for the Karchiga license area. In August 2014, the responsibility for the Kazakh mining industry was transferred from the MINT to a newly created Investment and Development Ministry of Kazakhstan. In March 2012, the Company successfully completed a technical feasibility and economic study for the Karchiga Project. Therefore in accordance with IFRS, IAS 16 "*Property, Plant and Equipment*", the Company initially re-classified $4.4 million previously classified as a mineral property for the Karchiga Project from Exploration properties and thereafter the Company capitalized costs incurred which directly related to the construction of a mining and processing facility at the Karchiga Project. Under IAS 16 costs are capitalized during the development phase, defined as being from the date that an economic study is completed and the date the asset is deemed to be available for use and are those that can be directly attributable to bringing the asset to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company. Under IAS 16, these development costs are capitalized, as they meet the criteria for the capitalization for a qualifying asset. During the year ended December 31, 2014 the Company capitalised $0.2 million of such costs ($1.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2013, see table below).

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ii) Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project
The table of property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2014 excludes fixed asset additions of $8,000, depreciation charge of $4,000 and fixed asset retirements of $13,000 in relation to the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project which is classified as held for sale and for which property, plant and equipment are shown separately in note 8.

Property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2013 were:

	Karchiga Project development costs	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Other assets	Total
Cost	$	$	$	$	$
Revised cost brought forward - as at January 1, 2013 (Note 6)	7,097	388	163	462	8,110
Additions (note i)	1,454	3	-	15	1,472
Reclassification (Notes 6 and 7)	113	-	-	-	113
Retirements	-	-	-	(31)	(31)
Cost carried forward - as at December 31, 2013	8,664	391	163	446	9,664
Depreciation					
Accumulated depreciation - as at January 1, 2013	-	(224)	(70)	(316)	(610)
Depreciation for the year (note i)	-	(58)	(28)	(47)	(133)
Retirements	-	-	-	30	30
Accumulated depreciation - as at December 31, 2013	-	(282)	(98)	(333)	(713)
Net book value as at December 31, 2012 (Note 6)	6,673	164	93	146	7,076
Net book value as at December 31, 2013	8,664	109	65	113	8,951

Note:

i) Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project
The table of property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2013 excludes fixed asset additions of $1,000, depreciation charge of $1,000 and fixed asset retirements of $6,000 in relation to the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project which is classified as held for sale and for which property, plant and equipment are shown separately in note 7.

ii) The prior year comparative has been re-stated by $424,000 following the re-classification of costs previously classified as deferred finance costs (see notes 6 and 7) as at January 1, 2013.

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12. Other assets

A summary of the changes in the Company's other assets for the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is shown below:

	2014 $	2013 $
Balance – Beginning of the year	1,212	879
Addition in the year	18	333
Impact of currency devaluation of Kazakh Tenge (note i)	(189)	-
Present value adjustment (note ii)	(209)	-
Balance – End of the year	832	1,212

The Company's other asset balances consist of VAT recoverable amounts for expenditures incurred in Kazakhstan and at its U.K. head office which are recoverable in the local currency.

i) In February 2014 the National Bank of Kazakhstan stopped maintaining the exchange rate for the Kazakh Tenge against the U.S. dollar at the same level. This resulted in an approximate 20% devaluation in the Tenge to U.S. dollar exchange rate and as a result the Company incurred a currency loss of $189,000 on its Kazakh denominated VAT recoverable amounts as at December 31, 2014.

ii) In relation to the VAT recoverable amounts in Kazakhstan, these include VAT expenditures which will be recoverable against future VAT liabilities in the event of the Karchiga Project being constructed and moving into production. As at December 31, 2014 the Company measured the present value of the future VAT recoverable amounts in relation to the Karchiga Project and recorded a charge of $209,000.

13. Deferred income

Since 2011 when the Company classified the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project as held for sale, the Company has sought to dispose of the project. In relation to this, from November 2012 the Company entered into a number of exclusivity agreements with David-Invest for the potential sale of the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project the last which expired on December 31, 2013.

Thereafter, following the expiry on January 31, 2014 of an exclusivity agreement with the Potential Buyers for the potential sale of the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project on the same terms as the previous exclusivity agreements between the Company and David-Invest, the Company entered into a new exclusivity agreement with the Potential Buyers dated March 28, 2014 after receiving a non refundable deposit in the amount of $300,000 on April 1, 2014 which expired on July 1, 2014. Subsequently, in September 2014, the Company entered into another exclusivity agreement with the Potential Buyers after receiving a further non-refundable deposit of $100,000 which lapsed in October 2014.

In November 2014, the Company entered into a new exclusivity agreement with the Potential Buyers for the sale of the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project the key terms of which are:

- the Potential Buyers have been granted an exclusive right to purchase the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project until April 7, 2015 (the "Exclusivity Period") conditional upon the Potential Buyers continuing to fund the costs of maintaining the exploration licenses for the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project;
- the Potential Buyers have the option to purchase the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project at any time on or before the expiry of the Exclusivity Period for a consideration of $5 million. The previous non-

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refundable deposits of $400,000 received by the Company during 2014, will be applied against the consideration in the event of any sale;

- the Potential Buyers will fund the exploration programme for the Akdjol-Tokhtazan Project licenses (which are due to expire on December 31, 2015) on a non-refundable basis for the Exclusivity Period; and
- the Potential Buyers have the right to terminate the Exclusivity Agreement at any time, and Orsu has the right to terminate the Exclusivity Agreement in the event of non-fulfillment of the obligation to fund the costs of maintaining the license.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company recorded the total non-refundable deposits received from the Potential Buyers as a deferred income liability of $400,000. In the event that ongoing discussions with the Potential Buyers do not lead to a positive conclusion then the Company will recognize the non-refundable deposits of $400,000 classified as a deferred income liability as income.

14. Share warrant liability

The Company's derivative share warrant liability consists of 12.5 million Warrants issued to Gold Fields as part of the Subscription (see note 9). Prior to the Warrants being issued to Gold Fields the fair value of the Warrant was measured and netted off against the derivative receivable (note 9). The Warrants are exercisable over a period of three years from the date of issue to acquire one Common Share of the Company at a price of CAD$0.50.

A summary of the changes in the Company's share purchase warrants for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are set out below:

	2014			2013		
	Warrants Outstanding 000s'	Value Assigned $	Average exercise price CAD$	Warrants Outstanding 000s'	Value Assigned $	Average exercise price CAD$
Balance – Beginning of the year	12,500	160	0.50	-	-	-
Warrants granted to Gold Fields	-	-		12,500	440	
Fair value re-measurement	-	(114)		-	(280)	
Balance – End of the year	12,500	46	0.50	12,500	160	0.50

A summary of the Warrants outstanding as at December 31, 2014 is set out below:

Exercise Price CAD$	Expiry date	Number 000's	Value $
0.50	July 25, 2016	12,500	46

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The Company measured the fair value of the Warrants issued to Gold Fields based on the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following assumptions as at December 31, 2014 and as at December 31, 2013:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Stock price	CAD$0.03	CAD$0.05
Exchange rate CAD$/ US$	1.1583	1.063
Risk free interest rate	1.05%	1.30%
Expected warrant life	1.57 years	2.57 years
Volatility (assuming a dividend yield of nil)	143.87%	122.19%

15. Other liabilities

The Company's lease obligations are for its London head office property rents, payable under a lease agreement expiring in February 2016, for a total of £220,200 per annum.

Under IAS 37, '*Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets*', in relation to the termination of the lease the Company recognised a dilapidation provision of $120,000 in previous reporting periods.

The Company entered into an agreement, dated June 1, 2012, with Equus Petroleum plc ("Equus"), who are a related party (see note 19), to partially sub-let office space at the head office property for a period up to February 2016. Under the terms of this sub-let agreement in August 2014 Equus served notice to vacate the premises effective January 31, 2015. The Company was unable to secure alternative arrangements to cover the cost of the office premises vacated by Equus and as a result for the year ended December 31, 2014 recorded a charge of $389,000, as a provision for an 'onerous lease', as defined under IAS 37, in relation to the office premises vacated by Equus.

A summary of the changes in the Company's other liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are set out below:

	2014 $	2013 $
Balance – Beginning of the year	120	120
Provision for onerous lease	389	-
Balance – End of the year	509	120

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

16. Income taxes

The income taxes shown in the Consolidated Statements of net loss and total comprehensive loss differ from the amount derived due to the following:

	2014 $	2013 $
Statutory tax rate	21.39%	23.15%
Net loss before income tax recovery	(5,321)	(5,786)
Recovery of income taxes based on statutory rates	1,138	1,339
Non-deductible expenses	(520)	(459)
Different tax rates of foreign jurisdictions	(279)	(180)
Change in benefits not recognised, deferred tax rates and other	(339)	(700)
Tax expense for the year	-	-

The impact of tax rate changes reflects the statutory rates applicable in the UK, Canada, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

During the year, the UK main corporation tax rate was reduced from 23% to 21%. The blended current tax rate of the Company is 21.39%. At the balance sheet date, the Finance Act 2013 had been substantively enacted confirming that the main UK corporation tax rate will be 20% from April 1, 2015.

Therefore as at December 31 2014, deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated based on a rate of 20% where the timing difference is expected to reverse after 1 April 2015. Future income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

The significant components of the Company’s deferred income tax assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

Deferred income tax assets not recognised	2014 $	2013 $
Tax loss carried forward	44,058	42,716

As at December 31, 2014 and 2013 the Company has the following tax losses to carry forward:

	2014 $	2013 $
UK operating losses with no expiry	32,156	30,658
UK non trading losses which may be carried forward with no expiry	166,766	166,766
Kyrgyzstan operating losses	3,955	4,073
Kazakhstan operating losses	25,296	18,835
Canada operating losses	30	-

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

17. Shareholders' equity

a) Authorized and Issued Share capital

The Company is authorized to issue 100,000,000,000 common shares of no par value. As at December 31, 2014 the total issued share capital of the Company were 182,696,049 common shares. A summary of the Company's issued share capital as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 is set out below:

	2014		2013	
	Number of shares 000's	Value $	Number of shares 000's	Value $
Balance – Beginning of the year	182,696	382,576	157,696	380,145
Common Shares issued to Gold Fields	-	-	25,000	2,431
Balance – End of the year	182,696	382,576	182,696	382,576

Note:

In July 2013 the Company issued 25 million Common Shares to Gold Fields at a price of C$0.40 per Common Share. The Company measured the fair value of these Common Shares as at July 25, 2013 based on a closing stock price of C$0.10 per Common Share of the Company and an exchange rate of C$1.028/ US$. Following the issue of the Common Shares, the Gold Fields Group holds in total, 26,134,919 Common Shares representing a 14.31% interest in the issued and outstanding Common Shares of the Company on an undiluted basis. The new Common Shares rank pari passu with existing Common Shares of the Company.

b) Share Purchase Options

The Company maintains an incentive stock option plan (the "Plan") covering directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company and its subsidiary companies. The exercise price of an option is determined by the Board of Directors on the basis of the closing market price of the Company's shares on the trading day prior to the date of issue of the option. The Plan provides that options may be granted for a maximum period of ten years and the aggregate number of shares which may be issued and sold under the Plan may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares from time to time, less options exercised since shareholder approval was last granted in respect of the Plan.

A summary of the changes in the Company's share purchase options during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are set out below:

	2014			2013		
	Options 000's	Value assigned $	Average exercise price $	Options 000's	Value assigned $	Average exercise price $
Balance – Beginning of the year	13,410	5,687	0.41	14,910	5,887	0.40
Options granted September 2011 (note i)	-	-		-	6	
Options lapsed	(500)	(37)		(500)	(40)	
Options forfeited	(300)	(49)		(1,000)	(166)	
Balance – End of the year	12,610	5,601	0.42	13,410	5,687	0.41

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

Notes:

i) On September 21, 2011 the Company granted 500,000 options to an employee of the Company for a period of 5 years at an exercise price of CAD$0.25 and vesting between March 21, 2012 and September 21, 2013.

Information relating to share options outstanding at December 31, 2014 is as follows:

Range of prices CAD$	Number of options	Weighted average years to expire	Average exercise price CAD$	Number of exercisable options	Average exercise price CAD$
0.25 – 2.39	12,325,000	0.38	0.25	12,325,000	0.25
2.40 – 4.99	30,000	0.73	2.40	30,000	2.40
5.00 – 9.99	255,000	0.53	8.30	255,000	8.30
	12,610,000	0.38	0.42	12,610,000	0.42

The fair values of the share options granted are based on the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following assumptions:

Average exercise price	C$0.42
Dividend yield	Nil
Risk free interest rate	1.03%-2.37%
Expected options life	2.8 – 3.0 years
Expected stock price volatility	89% – 140%

The expected stock price volatility is measured using the daily closing stock price, in CAD$, over a period equivalent to the vesting period of the stock options from the date of grant.

18. Contributed surplus

A summary of the changes in the Company's contributed surplus as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are set out below:

	2014 $	2013 $
Balance - Beginning of the year	28,474	28,268
Transfer of fair value of lapsed stock options	37	40
Transfer of fair value of forfeited stock options	49	166
Balance - End of the year	28,560	28,474

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

19. Related party transactions

(a) *Key management compensation*

Key management includes directors and officers. The salaries and other short term employee benefit compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below.

	Year ended December 31, 2014 $	2013 $
Directors		
Dr Sergey V Kurzin	264	255
Dr Alexander Yakubchuk	254	244
Mr Mark Corra	30	28
Mr Timothy Hanford	30	28
Mr Massimo Carello	30	28
Mr David Rhodes	30	28
	638	611
Senior officers		
Mr Kevin Denham	214	204
Mr Christopher Power (appointed February 28, 2013)	220	204
Mr Raymond Oates (resigned January 16, 2013)	-	30
	434	438
Other key management personnel	166	185
Total	1,238	1,234

It should be noted that key management compensation is denominated in currencies other than US$ (principally in GBP Sterling) and the amounts are translated at the prevailing rate in accordance with the Company's policy for currency transactions. There have been no changes in the amounts paid to key management personnel and the differences above arise entirely from movements in the relevant exchange rates (primarily GBP to US$).

Subsequent to the year end, the Company announced that Mr Christopher Power will leave the Company on April 30, 2015 (note 24).

(b) *Directors loan*

As at December 31, 2013 the Company waived a non-interest bearing, un-secured loan outstanding of $51,000 to Mr Bolat Kabaziev, a director of a subsidiary of the Company which had been due for repayment by December 31, 2013. The loan was to assist in financing medical treatment and was waived in view of Mr Kabaziev's long standing service to the Company.

(c) *Equus*

The Company and Equus have a director, Dr Sergey Kurzin, in common. Dr Kurzin is Executive Chairman of Orsu and Non-Executive Chairman of Equus, having previously been Executive Chairman of Equus until June 11, 2014, and is considered to be a member of key management for both companies as defined under IFRS, IAS 24 *"Related Party Disclosures"*.

The Company charges Equus for services relating to property rent, administration support and office service expenses. As at December 31, 2014 the total receivable was $258,354 ($525,332 as at December 31, 2013). The amounts receivable from Equus accrue interest of 4% per annum, above the Barclays Base Rate, from the due date of payment until the date of payment. The charges for all the services provided to Equus, as well as the interest charged on overdue payments from Equus, are considered to be on normal commercial terms.

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

The total outstanding receivable from Equus as at December 31, 2014 and as at December 31, 2013 is shown on the table below:

	2014 $	2013 $
Balance – Beginning of the year	525	61
Recharges to Equus	515	590
Settlements received	(782)	(126)
Balance – End of the year	258	525

In August 2014 Equus served notice to terminate the offices rented from the Company, pursuant to the terms of the sub-lease agreement dated June 1, 2012, effective January 31, 2015. The Company was been unable to secure alternative arrangements to cover the cost of the office premises vacated by Equus and as a result as at December 31, 2014 the Company recorded an onerous provision of $389,000 in relation to the office premises vacated by Equus (see note 15).

(d) *Endeavour Financial Limited*

The Company and Endeavour Financial Limited ("Endeavour") share a director, David Rhodes, in common who is considered to be a member of key management for both companies as defined under IFRS, IAS 24 *"Related Party Disclosures"*.

During the year ended December 31, 2013 the Company incurred charges from Endeavour of $71,770 for financial advisory services in relation to project debt finance for the Karchiga Project. The Company terminated its financial advisory agreement with Endeavour effective May 31, 2013 and there were no further transactions with Endeavour following the termination. However under the terms of the agreement Endeavour remained entitled to a success fee, equivalent to 1.5% of the total debt finance less a $100,000 milestone fee paid in 2012, for any transactions concluded, in relation to debt finance for the Karchiga Project, within 12 months of the termination where the financing parties were introduced by Endeavour under the advisory agreement. This entitlement expired in June 2014. The fees paid to Endeavour were considered to be on normal commercial terms.

20. Commitments

The following table summarizes the commitments of the Company as at December 31, 2014:

	2015 $	2016 $	2017 $	2018 $	2019+ $	Total $
Lease obligations	286	-	-	-	-	286

The Company's lease obligations are for its London head office property rents, payable under a lease agreement expiring in February 2016 (note 15). The above figures are exclusive of business rates and service charges payable in relation to the offices.

21. Capital disclosures

The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity to be capital. As an exploration and development company the Company issues new capital to fund ongoing exploration and development activity, construction of mine and processing plant at the Karchiga Project, head office expenditures and the potential acquisition of new assets.

The Company manages and monitors the capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the Company's assets.

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

Derivative assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value each period using a Black Scholes valuation model with changes in the fair value recorded in net earnings.

The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

22. Financial risk management

Fair values

The Company is required to disclose information about the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded at cost which approximates to the fair value. Where cash and cash equivalents are held in currency other than US Dollars then the exchange rate as at the balance sheet is used to translate to US Dollars.

Derivative instruments are recorded at fair value determined by the use of valuation models which use actual and forecast exchange rates and are adjusted for the counterparty's own credit risk. Valuation models require the use of assumptions concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and discount rates. In determining these assumptions, the Company uses readily observable market inputs. Changes in fair value of derivative instruments are recorded in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company estimates that the carrying values of its accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate to their fair values. The Company's derivative liabilities are measured at their fair value and changes in their fair value are recorded in the consolidated statement of net loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company has classified the financial assets using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs in determining their fair value. The fair value hierarchy consists of the following levels which classify these inputs:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) 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 and,

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

As at December 31, 2014, the carrying value and fair value of financial instruments held at fair value were as follows:

	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Fair Value hierarchy Level
Financial liabilities			
Share warrant liability	46	46	2

As at December 31, 2013, the carrying value and fair value of financial instruments held at fair value were as follows:

	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Fair Value hierarchy Level
Financial liabilities			
Share warrant liability	160	160	2

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

The Company classifies its financial assets as either loans and receivables or derivative receivable. Financial liabilities are classified as either other financial liabilities or derivative liability.

The Company's derivative liabilities are measured at their fair value at each reporting date.

The following provides a summary of the carrying values of each classification of financial instrument as at December 31, 2014:

	Loans and receivables $	Derivative/ FVTPL $	Other financial liabilities $	Total carrying amount $
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	7,606	-	-	7,606
Equus receivable	258	-	-	258
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	-	-	377	377
Share warrant liability	-	46	-	46

The following provides a summary of the carrying values of each classification of financial instrument as at December 31, 2013:

	Loans and receivables $	Derivative/ FVTPL $	Other financial liabilities $	Total carrying amount $
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	11,342	-	-	11,342
Equus receivable	525	-	-	525
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	-	-	622	622
Share warrant liability	-	160	-	160

The Company is exposed to certain financial risks including credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk and interest rate risk.

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligations. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	2014 $	2013 $
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents	7,606	11,342
Prepaid and other receivables		
Equus receivables	258	525
Derivative liability		
Share warrant liability	46	160

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date under its financial instruments is limited to cash and cash equivalents and other receivables of $7.6 million (2013, $11.3 million). The Company's cash and short term deposits are all held at banks with a minimum credit rating (as defined by recognised credit agencies) of "A-1" and as such, the Company believes that these banks do not have a significant exposure to credit risk. In relation to other receivables, the Company's credit risk control is to assess the past relationship, financial position and credit history of the counterparty after which the board of directors of the Company review for further action if necessary.

Liquidity risk

The Company's policy is to manage liquidity risk by maintaining cash and cash equivalent balances sufficient to meet its short term and long term obligations.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company's short-term and long-term obligations were as follows:

	Total $	Less than 1 year $	1-2 years $	2-3 years $	Beyond 3 years $
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	377	377	-	-	-

As at December 31, 2013, the Company's short-term and long-term obligations were as follows:

	Total $	Less than 1 year $	1-2 years $	2-3 years $	Beyond 3 years $
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	622	622	-	-	-

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

Currency risk

The Company's functional and presentation currency is US dollars.

Foreign exchange risk arises from transactions denominated in currencies other than US dollars. As some costs are denominated in Canadian dollars, UK Sterling, Kazakh Tenge, and Kyrgyz Som. In addition as the Company holds financial assets in foreign currencies, the impact on earnings (reported in US Dollars) of a 10% appreciation or depreciation in currencies is as follows:

	10% depreciation $	10% appreciation $
Canadian dollars	(5)	5
UK Sterling	(17)	17
Kazakhstan Tenge	(2)	2
Kyrgyzstan Som	-	-

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises primarily from bank interest received on cash deposits. The variable bank interest for cash deposits expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

The impact on cash and net earnings of a 1% per annum change in LIBOR would be as follows:

		Impact of LIBOR change on net earnings	
	December 31, 2014 $	1% increase $	1% decrease $
Cash at bank	7,555	2	(2)

The cash at bank balance above only includes interest bearing accounts held by the Company's head office in London. Local overseas accounts are non interest bearing.

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

23. Segment information

Operating segments are based on the reports reviewed by the board of directors that are used to make strategic decisions.

The segment information provided to the board for the reportable segments for the year ended December 31, 2014 is as follows:

	Mineral exploration and development (Kazakhstan) $	**Mineral exploration and development (Kyrgyzstan) $**	**Corporate (UK) $**	**Total $**
Administrative	(703)	-	(2,511)	(3,214)
Legal and professional	(7)	-	(464)	(471)
Exploration	(928)	-	-	(928)
Net foreign exchange losses	(204)	-	(34)	(238)
Net loss from disposal group asset held for sale	-	(92)	-	(92)
Deferred finance costs written off	(515)	-	-	(515)
Unrealized gain on share warrant liability	-	-	114	114
Net off finance (expense) and income	(6)	-	29	23
Net loss for the year	(2,363)	(92)	(2,866)	(5,321)
Property, plant and equipment	8,952	-	84	9,036
Total assets	10,175	4,583	7,844	22,602
Capital expenditure	162	-	1	163

(all tabular amounts are expressed in thousands of US dollars unless otherwise stated)

The segment information for the year ended December 31, 2013 is as follows:

	Mineral exploration and development (Kazakhstan) Revised $	**Mineral exploration and development (Kyrgyzstan) Revised $**	**Corporate (UK) Revised $**	**Total Revised $**
Administrative	(1,415)	-	(1,981)	(3,396)
Legal and professional	(41)	-	(755)	(796)
Exploration	(1,580)	-	-	(1,580)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	(6)	(6)
Net foreign exchange (losses)/ gains	(68)	-	156	88
Unrealized gain on share warrant liability	-	-	280	280
Loss on derivative receivable	-	-	(506)	(506)
Net income from disposal group asset held for sale	-	53	-	53
Net off finance income and expense	-	-	77	77
Net (loss)/ income for the year	(3,104)	53	(2,735)	(5,786)
Property, plant and equipment (note 11)	8,826	-	125	8,951
Total assets	11,254	4,578	11,573	27,405
Capital expenditure	1,469	1	3	1,473

The amounts provided to the board with respect to total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements.

24. Subsequent events

Subsequent to the year end, in January 2015 the Company announced that Mr Christopher Power, a member of key management (note 19a), will leave the Company on April 30, 2015.