

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Expressed in Canadian dollars, in accordance with IFRS)

QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

The following discussion of the operating results and financial position of Asian Mineral Resources Limited should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Annual Information Form. Both documents were prepared by management and are available on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at www.sedar.com. Amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. References to "the Company", "AMR", "we", "our" and "us" means Asian Mineral Resources Ltd., its predecessors and consolidated subsidiaries, or any one or more of them, as the context requires.

This MD&A has been prepared as of November 28, 2014 with reference to National Instrument 51-102 "Continuous Disclosure Obligations" of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

Forward-Looking Information

This management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") contains "forward-looking information" which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to the future financial or operating performance of the Company, its subsidiaries, its affiliates, its projects, future metal prices, the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve and resource estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, revenues, margins, costs of production, estimates of initial capital, sustaining capital, operating and exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of deposits, costs and timing of future exploration, requirements for additional capital, foreign exchange risks, governmental regulation of mining operations and exploration operations, timing and receipt of approvals, consents and permits under applicable mineral legislation, environmental risks, title disputes or claims, limitations of insurance coverage and regulatory matters. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "targets", "aims", "anticipates" or "believes" or variations (including negative variations) of such words and phrases, or may be identified by statements to the effect that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "should", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and a variety of material factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of AMR, its subsidiaries and affiliated companies to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements may not be appropriate for other purposes than outlined in this document. Such factors include, among others, future metal prices; general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current exploration and development activities; conclusions of economic evaluations and studies; fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the local

currencies in the jurisdictions of the Company's key projects; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; possible variations of ore grade or projected recovery rates; accidents, labour disputes or slow-downs and other risks of the mining industry; climatic conditions; political instability, insurrection or war, civil unrest or armed assault; labour force availability and turnover; delays in obtaining financing or governmental approvals or in the completion of exploration and development activities; as well as those factors referred to in the section entitled "Risks and Uncertainties" section of the MD&A. The reader is also cautioned that the foregoing list of factors is not exhausted of the factors that may affect the Company's forward-looking statements.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. Forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this document and, except as required by applicable law, the Company disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

In addition, please note that statements relating to "reserves" or "resources" are deemed to be forward-looking information as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that, the resources and reserves described can be profitably mined in the future.

BUSINESS

The Company was originally incorporated pursuant to the *New Zealand Companies Act 1993*. Effective December 31, 2004, it was continued as a British Columbia corporation under the *British Columbia Business Corporations Act*. The Company owns 100% of AMR Nickel Limited ("AMRN") and 100% of Asian Nickel Exploration Limited, both of which are incorporated pursuant to the laws of the Cook Islands. Through AMRN, the Company owns 90% of Ban Phuc Nickel Mines LLP ("BPNM"), a limited liability company established in 1993 under the laws of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam pursuant to a Foreign Investment Licence ("FIL") and a related Joint Venture Agreement and Charter whereby AMRN and Mineral Development Company ("Mideco"), an agency of the Ministry of Heavy Industry of Vietnam, formed BPNM to jointly explore and develop what was originally a 600 km² area designated in the FIL and is now 150 km² in Son La Province in north west Vietnam. Ownership of BPNM was originally held by AMRN as to 70% and by Mideco as to 30%. Mideco subsequently assigned a 10% interest in BPNM to Son La Mechanical Engineering Company, a company which was privatized and renamed Son La Mechanical Engineering Joint Stock Company ("Coxama"). In mid-2006, AMRN acquired Mideco's 20% interest so as to increase its interest to its current 90%.

The FIL was replaced in 2006 by an investment certificate issued under a new Law on Enterprises which provides for the establishment, management, organization and operation of various types of business enterprise carrying on business in all economic sectors in Vietnam and an Investment Law which replaced the legislation under which the FIL was granted. Concurrently, the Joint Venture Agreement and Charter were amended to conform with the new legislation and the revised ownership of BPNM. Development of the Project was completed in mid 2013 and commercial production was reached in November 2013.

Effective July 1, 2011 Vietnam adopted a new Mining Law which has been implemented by various decrees. The new Law introduced a mandatory auction requirement for all mining areas except those which are delineated as not subject to auction. The auction requirement is the subject of a Decree which became effective on April 25, 2012, setting out the criteria for areas which may be exempted from the auction requirement for new exploration licences. BPNM has obtained a principle approval from the Government Office on exemption of the Ban Phuc areas from the auction process requirements and application by BPNM for exploration and mining licenses over the target areas. Notably, Ban Phuc areas have been delineated as not subject to auction under a new decision by the Prime Minister effective January 27, 2014.

In late 2010, the Vietnamese Government passed a new law, the Mineral Law 2010. Decree 15 of the law included a new statutory fee titled "mining rights grant fee". The Mineral Law 2010 provided the fee to be determined based on price, reserve, quality and type of the relevant mineral; however, until late 2013, both the Mineral Law 2010 and the Decree 15 did not specify the formula for calculation and thus there was no basis to estimate the fee payable. In November 2013, the Vietnamese Government issued Decree 203 which outlined the formula to calculate the mining rights grant fee and on that basis the Company estimated the cost of the fee and recognized a provision in the consolidated financial statements. The fee has been estimated at \$4.8 million. The timing of the fee is still to be clarified with the Vietnamese Government. The new decree has been substantially contested by mining companies in Vietnam on the rationale of the fee and over various aspects of implementation. BPNM is also in the process of determining the steps required for the regulatory authorities to amend the decree. In November 2014, the fee is in finalization process with Vietnamese related government agencies to revise to US\$2.1 million. If this new fee is finalized in 2014, it will be paid in two equal installments – the first installment will be paid before year-end 2014, and the remaining will be paid in 2015.

Third quarter highlights

- Continued ramping up of the mine and processing facility from commencement of commercial production in November 2013
- The target mine production rate of 30,000 tonnes per month was exceeded by 12.4%, averaging 37,092 per month for a total of 111,276 tonnes for Q3 2014
- Tonnes milled of 111,680
- Produced 1,842 tonnes of nickel contained metal in concentrate
- Produced 898 tonnes of copper contained metal in concentrate
- Produced 59 tonnes of cobalt contained metal in concentrate
- Revenues of \$23.6 million

2014 Objectives

- Obtain Exploration licenses – achieved on 10 July 2014
- Commence Exploration – start from August 2014 to January 2015 with budget of US\$1.47 million in Ban Phuc area.
- Ongoing development and implementation of key mining processes and procedures
- Improve on current systems and reporting standards to further optimize the business
- Review and analyze key life of mine extensional opportunities within the high grade disseminated zone outside of the current reserve
- Commence Smelter development – start from August 2014 to February 2015 with budget of US\$855,000

Q3 2014 IN REVIEW

BAN PHUC MINE

Mining activity commenced in early May 2013 focusing on development within the massive sulphide vein (“MSV”) with main construction activities substantially completed by June 2013, and all key facilities ready for commissioning and ramp-up. Trucking of concentrate to the Port of Hai Phong commenced in August and by September the plant performance had shown good results with the expectation, as planned, to transfer to full operational phase by the end of October 2013. By the middle of November the first commercial quantity of nickel concentrate was ready for shipment from the Port warehouse. During December a second shipment took place leading to a total of 10,500 wet metric tonnes sold for 2013.

For the quarter ended September 30, 2014 the mine targeted to produce an average of 30,000 tonnes of ore per month but was able to exceed this by 12.4%, averaging 37,092 tonnes for a total of 111,276 tonnes mined for the quarter. The operation achieved four shipments in the quarter totalling 20,600 wet metric tonnes of nickel concentrate sold.

BAN PHUC RESERVES AND RESOURCES

A full summary of the mineral resources for MSV and Disseminated Mineralization estimated as of February 15, 2013 are shown in the following tables:

Ban Phuc MSV Mineral Resource Estimate										
Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut off of 0.40% Nickel										
Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Ni Grade (%)	Cu Grade (%)	Co Grade (%)	S Grade (%)	MgO Grade (%)	Fe Grade (%)	Nickel (000't)	Copper (000't)	Cobalt (000't)
Measured	0.73	2.78	1.16	0.07	13.53	4.39	26.09	20	8	1
Indicated	0.96	2.60	1.22	0.06	12.94	2.04	25.01	25	12	1
Measured + Indicated	1.69	2.68	1.19	0.06	13.20	3.06	25.48	45	20	1
Inferred	0.17	1.94	0.80	0.03	10.04	6.76	20.27	3	1	0

Mineral Resource estimate results from Ban Phuc MSV Deposit. The mineral resource was estimated within constraining wireframe solids based on a nominal lower cut-off grade of 0.4% Ni. Ordinary kriging with high grade treatment.

Ban Phuc Disseminated Mineralization Resources Estimate Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut off of 0.90% Nickel										
Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Ni Grade (%)	Cu Grade (%)	Co Grade (%)	S Grade (%)	MgO Grade (%)	Fe Grade (%)	Nickel (000't)	Copper (000't)	Cobalt (000't)
Measured	0.2	1.05	0.15	0.01	1.14	15.83	3.75	2.1	0.3	0.0
Indicated	0.7	1.23	0.14	0.02	0.53	21.69	5.58	8.4	1.0	0.1
Measured + Indicated	0.9	1.19	0.14	0.02	0.67	20.37	5.17	10.5	1.3	0.1
Inferred	0.4	1.14	0.04	0.00	0.09	5.93	1.66	4.4	0.2	0.0

Mineral Resource estimate results for Ban Phuc Disseminated Mineralization Deposit. The resource is quoted from blocks above the specified cut-off grade of 0.9% Ni.

Notes:

1. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have a demonstrated viability.
2. The stated Mineral Resources have been prepared in accordance with Canada's National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101) and are classified in accordance with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's (CIM) "CIM Definition Standards – For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves."
3. Dr. Bielin Shi of CSA Global Pty Ltd, who is independent of AMR and is a "qualified person" within the meaning of NI 43-101 has reviewed and accepts responsibility for the stated Mineral Resource estimates in the form and context in which they appear. Dr. Shi is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or political issues what would materially affect the stated Mineral Resource estimates.
4. For more detailed information regarding the Ban Phuc MSV deposit, DISS deposit, key assumptions, parameters, sampling, analytical methods, quality assurance program, geology, geological controls and mineralization see: the Company's NI 43-101 Technical Report dated February 5, 2013 (as amended February 15, 2013) available at www.sedar.com.

The Ban Phuc mineral reserve estimate as of February 15, 2013 is shown in the following table:

Item	Mt	Ni grade %	Cu grade %	Co grade %
Proven Mineral Reserves	0.7	2.4	1.0	0.06
Probable Mineral Reserves	0.9	2.1	1.0	0.04
Total Mineral Reserves	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.05

Notes:

1. The stated Mineral Reserve comprises MSV mineralization only.
2. Mr. John Wyche of Australian Mine Design and Development Pty Ltd, who is independent of AMR and is a "qualified person" within the meaning of NI 43-01 has reviewed and accepts responsibility for the stated Mineral Reserve estimate in the form and context in which it appears. Mr. Wyche is not aware of any environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or political issues that would materially affect the states Mineral Reserve estimate.
3. The stated Mineral Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and is classified in accordance with CIM's "CIM Definition Standards – For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves".
4. The stated Mineral Reserve estimate using a nickel price of US\$21,310/t, copper price of US\$8,419/t and cobalt price of US\$34,000/t.
5. The annual ore production estimate is 360,000 tpa.
6. The states Mineral Reserve estimate includes Vietnamese government royalties of 10% and export tariffs of 20% for nickel and cobalt and 30% for copper.
7. For more detailed information regarding the Ban Phuc MSV deposit key assumptions, parameters sampling, analytical methods, quality assurance program, geology, geological controls and mineralization see the Technical Report available at www.sedar.com.
8. Reserves are a subset of Mineral Resources and are not additive.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Selected Annual Information

	Quarter to Sep 30, 2014	Quarter to Sep 30, 2013	Quarter to Sep 30, 2012
Sale Revenues	\$23,569,721	\$-	\$-
Interest Income	\$353	\$1,282	\$28,796
Other Income/(Loss)	\$35,142	-	-
Net Income/(Loss)	\$2,838,547	(\$6,266,805)	(\$1,299,723)
Income/(Loss) per common share (non-diluted)	\$0.00	(\$0.01)	(\$0.00)
Income/(Loss) per common share (diluted)	\$0.00	(\$0.01)	(\$0.00)
Total Assets	\$76,668,832	\$62,266,090	\$29,462,184
Total Long-term liabilities	\$23,251,920	\$21,184,051	\$215,600

Key Operating Information – Ban Phuc Mine

	Q3 2014	Q2 2014	Q1 2014	Q4 2013	Q3 2013
Ore Mined (tonnes)	111,276	100,143	101,372	55,586	29,491
Ore Milled (tonnes)	111,680	101,139	100,380	54,691	37,396
Ni Concentrate Produced (dmt)	19,136	18,136	13,738	8,525	3,952
Payable Nickel Produced (tonnes)	1,289	1,222	915	573	244
Payable Copper Produced (tonnes)	449	426	364	209	126
Ni Concentrate Sold (dmt)	18,820	16,274	13,156	9,717	-

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers without Significant Revenue (all figures relate to the Ban Phuc Property)

	Quarter to Sept 30, 2014	Quarter to Sept 30, 2013	Quarter to Sept 30, 2012
Expensed exploration costs	\$230,025	\$270,588	\$297
Expensed research and development costs (net of depreciation)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Building, infrastructure, plant, machinery, motor vehicles (net of depreciation)	\$38,032,908	\$1,347,812	\$1,235,864
Furniture and office equipment, licences and franchises (net of depreciation/amortization)	\$3,784,209	\$214,711	\$58,496
Construction in progress	\$10,643,286	\$40,611,685	\$16,087,963

Notes: Construction in progress in Q3, 2014 relates mainly to works in progress on the smelter study, TSF stage 2 and mine development.

Results of Operations for the Quarter Ended September 30, 2014

For the quarter ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, AMR incurred a net income of \$2,838,547 or \$0.00 (fully diluted, \$0.00) per share and net loss of \$6,266,805 or \$0.01 (fully diluted, \$0.01) per share, respectively. Variances for net income/loss, revenues, cost of sales, royalty, concentrate transport and logistics are attributable to the Company having a full quarter of production during Q3 2014, compared to Q3 2013 a period which the Ban Phuc project was in the completion of construction and pre-production phase. Accordingly, explanations of the variances from the comparative period are not useful.

The detailed operating results of the quarter ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	September 30 2014	September 30 2013
Revenue	\$ 23,569,721	\$ -
Costs of sales		
Production costs	(14,912,606)	-
Royalty	(2,046,033)	-
Concentrate transport and logistics	(1,758,856)	-
Operating income/(loss)	4,852,226	-
Other income	35,142	-
General and administrative expenses	(1,487,500)	(5,731,272)
Exploration	(230,025)	(270,588)
Finance income	353	1,282
Finance expenses	(331,649)	(266,227)
Income/(Loss) for the period	\$ 2,838,547	\$ (6,266,805)

- The Company's Q3 2014 revenue of \$23,569,721 is comprised of four shipments of nickel concentrate sales (20,600 wet metric tonnes sold). As commercial production commenced in November 2013, there is no comparative for Q3 2013. In the first nine months of 2013 the Company had commenced the pre-production phase at Ban Phuc. Revenue is net of export tax which is incurred at a rate of 20% on invoice value. The Company recorded export tax for Q3 2014 of \$5,775,519.
- Production costs include mining, processing, maintenance, health and safety, other production direct costs, and depreciation and amortisation. With commercial production commencing from November 2013, Q3 2014 represents the third quarter of full nickel concentrate production phase.
- A 10% royalty is payable to the Vietnamese Government calculated on the value of nickel concentrate sale less allowable deductible items such as export tax, processing costs, and transport and Port related charges. In Q3 2014 royalty costs of \$2,046,033 were recorded, with no comparative for Q3 2013.

- Concentrate transport and logistics costs comprise in-land and sea freight costs of nickel concentrate sold.
- In 2013, refundable GST was set up as receivable in the amount of \$53,582. Actual 2013 refundable GST of \$88,724 was received in 2014 and the excess over accrued receivable of \$35,142 was recorded as other income.
- General and administrative expenses (“GAE”) comprises salaries, wages, recruitment and benefits, foreign contractor tax and other administrative costs. This expense was \$1,487,500 in the quarter ended September 30, 2014 which includes the Hanoi administration office only, while for the same quarter of 2013 it also included site camp administrative costs as at that time the Company pre-production phase, resulting in the high general and administrative expense of \$5,731,272 in the quarter ended September 30, 2013.
- Exploration costs were \$230,025 during the third quarter of 2014 (2013: \$270,588).
- Financial expense of \$331,649 in the quarter ended September 30, 2014 (2013: \$266,227) was comprised primarily of interest expense on the US\$20 million loan.

Other comprehensive income for the quarter resulted from movements in the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar as applied to the translation of the Company’s Vietnamese subsidiary whose functional currency is the US dollar. The US dollar: Canadian dollar exchange rate moved from 1.0303 at September 30, 2013 to 1.1199 at September 30, 2014. The movement between quarters resulted in other comprehensive income of \$859,747 in the third quarter of 2014 compared with a loss of \$2,074,372 in the same quarter of 2013.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at September 30, 2014, the Company had on hand cash and cash equivalents of \$9.9 million (2013: \$13.7 million).

Cash provided by operating activities increased to \$5.34 million in the quarter ended September 30, 2014 as compared to \$6.57 million in cash used by operating activities in the same quarter of 2013. This reflects a movement of \$9.1 million to income in the third quarter of 2014 from loss position in the same quarter of 2013, offset by \$2.47 million decrease in changes in non-cash working capital and \$5.26 million increase in items not involving cash, particularly \$6.21 million in amortization and depreciation commensurate with start of production at the Ban Phuc mine.

Investment activities, specifically the TSF stage 2, smelter study and mine development at the Ban Phuc mine resulted in a net use of funds of \$2.77 million in the third quarter of 2014 (2013 - \$8.38 million). The net use of funds in the 2014 third quarter primarily represents \$2.12 million for mine development.

Financing decreased by \$18.5 million in the quarter ended September 30, 2014 in comparison with the same quarter in 2013 due to \$2 million loan was paid in quarter 3, 2014 for the loan of \$16.48 million incurred in quarter 3, 2013.

In late 2010, the Vietnamese Government passed a new law, the Mineral Law 2010. Decree 15 of the law included a new statutory fee titled "mining rights grant fee". The Mineral Law 2010 provided the fee to be determined based on price, reserve, quality and type of the relevant mineral; however, until late 2013, both the Mineral Law 2010 and the Decree 15 did not specify the formula for calculation and thus there was no basis to estimate the fee payable. In November 2013, the Vietnamese Government issued Decree 203 which outlined the formula to calculate the mining rights grant fee and on that basis the Company estimated the cost of the fee and recognized a provision in these consolidated financial statements. The fee has been estimated at \$4.8 million. In November 2014, the fee is in finalization process with Vietnamese related government agencies to revise to US\$2.1 million. If the new fee is finalized in 2014, it will be paid in two equal installments – the first installment will be paid before year-end 2014, and the remaining will be paid in 2015.

The Company had the following contractual obligations at September 30, 2014:

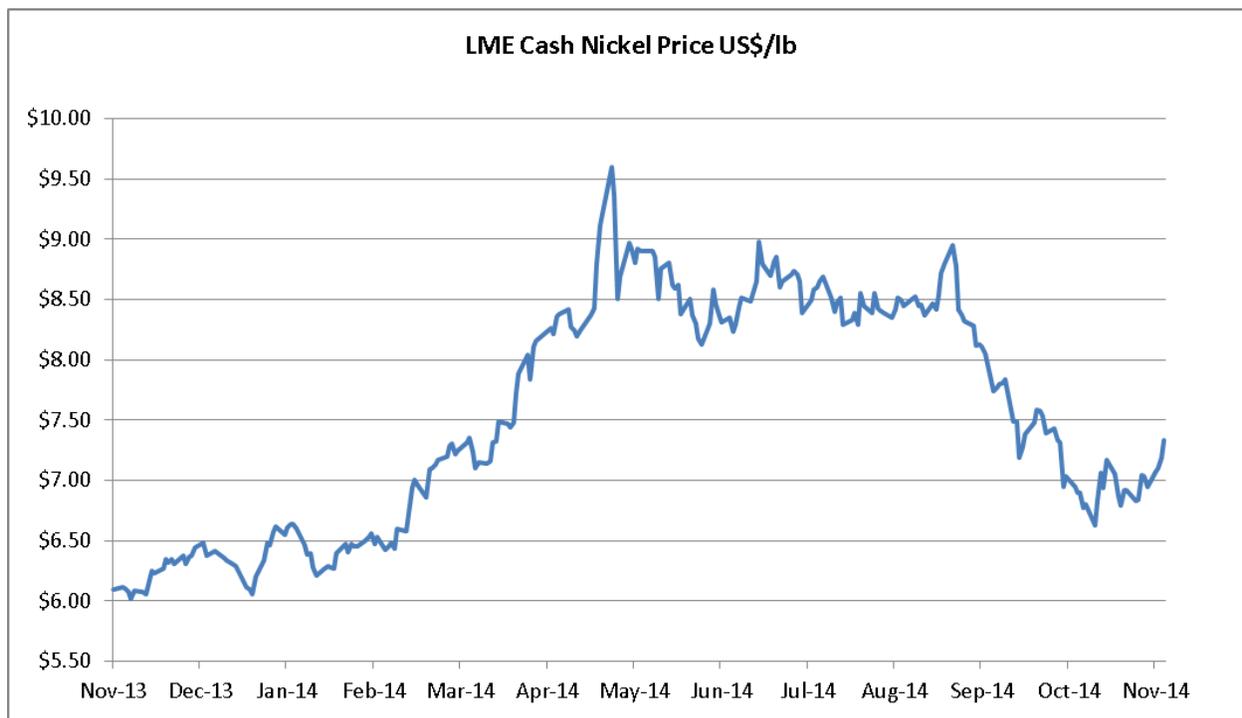
	Payment due by period		
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years
Bank term loan	\$20,159,695	\$2,239,892	\$17,919,803
Purchase obligations	5,804,561	5,804,561	-
Total	\$25,964,256	\$8,044,453	\$17,919,803

Summary of Quarterly Results

	Sep 30, 2014	Jun 30, 2014	Mar 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2013	Sep 30, 2013	Jun 30, 2013	Mar 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2012	Sep30, 2012
Concentrate Sold (dmt)	18,820	16,274	13,249	9,717	0	0	0	0	0
Sale revenues	\$23,569,721	\$21,082,872	\$15,333,509	\$9,156,036	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interest income	\$353	\$442	\$799	\$703	\$1,282	\$41,892	\$30,257	\$23,226	\$28,796
Other income	\$35,142	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Royalty	\$2,046,033	\$1,551,005	\$1,436,656	\$1,424,438	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Income/ (Loss)	\$2,838,547	\$3,865,914	\$(2,960,852)	\$2,632,191	\$(6,266,805)	\$(3,821,347)	\$(3,352,024)	\$(2,031,589)	\$(1,299,723)
Income (Loss) per share (non- diluted)	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$(0.00)	\$0.00	\$(0.01)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.00)
Income (Loss) per share (diluted)	\$0.00	\$0.01	\$(0.00)	\$0.00	\$(0.01)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.00)
Total Assets	\$76,668,832	\$76,929,889	\$73,901,030	\$73,177,413	\$62,266,090	\$52,238,661	\$47,554,073	\$38,314,955	\$29,462,184

NICKEL PRICE PERFORMANCE

For most of 2013 the nickel price environment has been weak, but recently the pricing trend for nickel has reversed and risen steadily through the first two quarters of 2014 but then dropped in the third quarter 2014 and is not expected to change significantly in the last quarter 2014. It has been widely reported that the main driver for the rebound in nickel prices is the looming reduction in nickel supply due to a ban on the export of unprocessed nickel ore from Indonesia (the Indonesian government began enforcing the ban on January 12, 2014).



Source: www.metalbulletin.com

Note: Price history from November 22, 2013 to November 20, 2014 - nickel is primarily traded on the LME.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

In the application of the group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, management is required to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and 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 future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying the group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Financial Statements:

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, AMR Nickel and Asian Nickel Exploration Limited and its 90% owned BPNM joint venture which is fully consolidated. The Company's presentation currency is Canadian dollars. The functional currency of AMR and its subsidiaries AMR Nickel Limited and Asian Nickel Exploration Limited is the Canadian dollar, while the U.S dollar is the functional currency of its subsidiary BPNM.

Going Concern

Management has determined that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business, and therefore, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and do not reflect any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

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

The Company has incurred significant losses and negative cash flow from operations. The cumulative deficit was \$89.7 million at September 30, 2014. Whether the Company will attain profitability and positive cash flow is uncertain and depends on numerous factors including but not limited to production level, production cost, ore grade, metallurgy, and nickel price.

The projection for the end of November 2014 is encouraging, as the Company have planned shipments in November and December 2014. The Nickel price moving forward is not quite as favourable as the previous quarter, however the Company still has a forecast cash balance of over US\$10 million as at 31 December 2014. Assuming the Company can deliver on planned nickel grade for the last planned shipments of the year there is good reason to believe the caveat on going concern would be up for review.

Asset Impairment

Non-financial assets including property, plant and equipment and evaluation assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indicators that the carrying amounts of these assets are impaired or may require a reversal of impairment.

To determine fair value, management assesses the recoverable amount of the assets using the net present value of expected future cash flows. The assessment of fair values requires the use of judgments and assumptions for estimated recoverable production, long term commodity prices, discount rates, rehabilitation costs, future capital requirements and operating performance. Changes in any of these judgments or assumptions could result in a significant difference between the carrying amount and fair value of these assets.

Provision for rehabilitation costs

The Company is required to decommission, rehabilitate and restore mines and processing sites at the end of their producing lives to a condition acceptable to the relevant authorities. The provision has been calculated taking into account the estimated future obligations including the costs of dismantling and removal of facilities, restoration and monitoring of the affected areas. The provision for future restoration costs is the estimate agreed with the expenditure required to settle the restoration obligation at the reporting date.

At September 30, 2014, there is a provision for rehabilitation of \$385,262 (2013: \$315,960).

Ore reserve estimates

Estimates of recoverable quantities of reserves include assumptions on commodity prices, exchange rates, discount rates and production costs for future cashflows. It also involves assessment and judgment of difficult geological models. The economic, geological and technical factors used to estimate ore reserves may change from period to period. Changes in ore reserves affect the carrying values of mine properties, property, plant and equipment and the provision for rehabilitation assets. Ore reserves are integral to the amount of depreciation and amortization that will be charged to the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss.

Share-based compensation

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

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

During the third quarter 2014, the Company recorded share-based compensation expense of \$40,508 compared with \$64,374 in the same 2013 quarter. There was \$228,419 forfeiture or expiry of options in the third quarter of 2014 (2013: Nil) of which \$187,486 related to options expense of previous years and therefore was transferred from Share based payment reserve to Deficit.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements at September 30, 2014.

Future Accounting Policies

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the quarter ended September 30, 2014. The following pronouncements are those that the Company considers most significant and are not intended to be a complete list of new pronouncements that may affect the financial statements.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

In November 2009, the IASB issued IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, as the first step in its project to replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on an entity's business model and the contractual cash flows of the financial asset. Classification is made at the time the financial asset is initially recognized, namely when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

IFRS 9 amends some of the requirements of IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, including added disclosures about investments in equity instruments measured at fair value in OCI, and guidance on the measurement of financial liabilities and derecognition of financial instruments. In December 2011, the IASB issued an amendment that adjusted the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 from January 1, 2013 to January 1, 2015. The Company is currently assessing the impact of adopting IFRS 9 on its consolidated financial statements, including the applicability of early adoption

IFRIC 21, Levies

IFRIC 21 "Levies" is an interpretation of IAS 37, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", and applies to the accounting for levies imposed by governments. IAS 37 sets out criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past event ("obligating event"). IFRIC 21 clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy. IFRIC 21 is effective for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2014. The Company is currently evaluating the extent of the impact on its financial statements of adoption of this standard.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Directors

During the quarter ended September 30, 2014, the Company accrued directors' fees of \$69,305 included:

- \$41,805 (2013: Nil) satisfied through the grant of options of the Company.
- \$27,500 (2013: \$87,500) satisfied through the issue of 550,000 common shares and 1,240,823 common share options in lieu of cash in the 2014 third quarter.

In 2014 and the second half of 2013 director fees were paid through the grant of share options or the issue of common shares in lieu of cash, in order to conserve the Company's cash reserves.

The following details the share options granted and common shares issued or to be issued to the directors in payment of their director services for the quarters ended September 30, 2014 and 2013:

Director	For services during the quarter ended Sept 30,	Common shares	Share Options	Date granted/issued
J Castro	2013	412,120	-	October 23, 2013
	2014	-	-	-
M Brown	2013	309,090	-	October 23, 2013
	2014	-	999,907	November 5, 2014
S Gill	2013	250,000	-	October 23, 2013
	2014	-	740,870	November 5, 2014
J Askew	2013	-	403,402	October 23, 2013
	2014	250,000	-	November 5, 2014
C Castle	2013	-	484,088	October 23, 2013
	2014	300,000	--	November 5, 2014
R Widdup	2013	-	403,402	October 23, 2013
	2014	-	740,870	November 5, 2014

Key management

Salary paid to key management persons during the third quarter 2014 was \$181,328 (2013: \$163,271). In lieu of cash 550,000 common share options were granted to two directors in payment of director fees. On November 5, 2014, 2,481,647 share options were granted to three directors in lieu of cash for director fees covering the period July 1 to December 31, 2014.

Pala Investments Limited

During 2012 Pala Investments Limited (“Pala”) became a controlling shareholder of the Company.

On May 25, 2012, Pala purchased 108,333,333 units of the Company for gross proceeds of \$6,500,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant which entitles Pala to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.10 until May 25, 2017. Concurrently with this private placement, Pala purchased 49,481,600 AMR shares from the previous controlling shareholder. Following these transactions two Pala nominees were appointed to the Company’s board of directors.

On December 18, 2012 Pala purchased 150,000,000 common shares of the Company under a private placement.

On December 20, 2012 Pala announced that they had purchased 25,891,581 shares of the Company by way of a share purchase agreement with a third party.

On March 28, 2013 Pala purchased 158,845,081 common shares of the Company pursuant to the exercise of its basic subscription privilege in full under the Company’s rights offering. In addition Pala purchased 88,762,232 common shares of the Company pursuant to a standby commitment provided as part of the rights offering. Subsequent to these purchases Pala owned and controlled 569,813,827 common shares of the Company.

Pala has the first right of refusal to purchase the 31,297,661 common shares of the Company owned by Malaysia Smelting Corporation Berhad, which if exercised would increase Pala’s ownership in the Company to 601,111,488 common shares representing approximately 77.2% on a non-diluted basis and 78.7% on a partially diluted basis, if it exercises its 54,166,667 common share purchase warrants.

RISK FACTORS

Because of the nature of its business, the operations of the Company are subject to a number of risks, including the following, any one or all of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its business:

Dependence on the Ban Phuc Nickel Project

AMR is primarily focused on the development of the Ban Phuc mine. AMR does not own any significant assets other than those related to AMR’s ownership interest in the mine which is AMR’s only mineral property and represents AMR’s only immediate potential for future generation of revenues. Unless AMR acquires additional property interests, any adverse developments affecting the mine could have a material adverse effect upon AMR and would materially and adversely affect the potential mineral resource production, profitability, financial performance and results of operations of AMR.

Mine Life

Based on the Project's estimated mineral resources and mineral reserves, the estimated life of the mine is approximately five (5) years. A failure to acquire new mineral properties or expand the mine's mineral resources and mineral reserves will affect the long-term sustainability and potential profitability of AMR.

Risk of the Revocation of Licences and Permits

Any failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral rights applications, including for exploration permits and exploitation or mining licences, and tenure, could result in loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements, the imposition of additional local or foreign parties as joint venture partners with carried or other interests or enforcement actions against us, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Furthermore, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner, which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities or mining and milling or more stringent implementation thereof could have a material adverse impact on us.

The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be predicted and any of them could have an adverse effect on our operations or profitability.

Certain permits, licence and other regulatory approvals required for the operation of the Project are outstanding

AMR's current operations are, and our future operations will be, subject to licences, regulations and approvals from Vietnamese governmental authorities for exploration, development, construction, operation, production, marketing, pricing, transportation, storage of waste rock, water use, taxation, environmental and health and safety matters. AMR cannot guarantee that licences or amendments to existing licences applied for will be granted or, if granted, will not be subject to possibly onerous conditions.

While the Company has applied for rights to explore, develop or mine and may also do so in the future, there is no certainty that such rights will be granted or granted on terms satisfactory to the Company. In addition, the Company's rights may be affected by undetected defects.

Any changes to exploitation or mining licences, regulations and approvals, or their availability to AMR may adversely affect our assets, plans, targets and projections. AMR currently has no exploration licence to enable it to carry out any exploration activities. Until such exploration licences areas obtained, we will not be in a position to conduct exploration activities and expand our existing resources and reserves. Failure to expand resources and reserves will affect the long-term sustainability of AMR and its ability to replenish depleting resources.

Additional funding requirements

Further exploration and development by the Company will depend upon the Company's ability to obtain necessary permits and also financing through the joint venturing of projects, equity financing, debt financing or other means. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required permits, financing or obtaining such financing on acceptable terms. Failure to obtain required financing on a timely basis or on acceptable terms could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial conditions, results of operations and liquidity and could cause the Company to forfeit all of parts of its property and reduce or terminate its operations.

Sales of substantial amounts of the Common Shares, or the availability of such Common Shares for sale, could adversely affect the prevailing market prices for the Company's securities. A decline in the market prices of the Company's securities could impair its ability to raise additional capital through the sale of new Common Shares should the Company desire to do so.

AMR may incur substantial costs in pursuing future capital requirements, including investment banking fees, legal fees, accounting fees, securities law compliance fees, printing and distribution expenses and other costs. The ability to obtain needed financing may be impaired by such factors as the capital markets (both generally and in the nickel industry in particular), the location of the Project in Vietnam and the price of nickel on the commodities markets (which will impact the amount of asset-based financing available) and/or the loss of key management personnel. Further, if the price of nickel on the commodities markets decreases, then potential revenues from the Project will likely decrease and such decreased revenues may increase the requirements for capital. If AMR is unable to obtain additional financing as needed, it may be required to reduce the scope of its operations or anticipated expansion, forfeit its interest in some or all of its properties, incur financial penalties or reduce or terminate its operations.

The Company has entered into an off-take agreement with a single customer for all of the production from the Project.

In April 2008, BPNM entered into the Off-Take Agreement for all of the concentrate production from the Project from the currently defined resources. Jinchuan is a large Chinese enterprise, but there are no guarantees that Jinchuan will ultimately be able to purchase the nickel concentrate produced by the Project. The Off-Take Agreement also granted Jinchuan a first refusal option on additional nickel concentrates that BPNM may produce from new projects other than the Project. As such, AMR's total number of customers will for the immediate future remain limited and expose AMR to counterparty risks associated with the financial condition of Jinchuan. As a result of this reliance on a small number of customers, AMR could be subject to adverse consequences if Jinchuan breaches its purchase commitments. The failure of Jinchuan to purchase the nickel concentrate from the Project in accordance with the terms of the Off-Take Agreement could result in a loss of revenue if AMR is unable to sell the product from the Project to other purchasers. AMR cannot guarantee that it would be able to sell its product in the spot market or that the spot market price will be competitive to those prices that it would be expected to obtain under the Off-Take Agreement. If AMR is unable to satisfy conditions in the Off-Take Agreement or secure binding contracts with other customers, AMR's results of operations and financial condition, could be materially adversely affected.

AMR may not meet its production targets or its cost estimates

The ability of the Ban Phuc mine to meet nickel production levels is dependent in part on the successful development of mines and/or expansion of mining operations in the future which rely on the accuracy of predicted factors including capital and operating costs, metallurgical recoveries, reserve estimates, and future iron ore prices, as well as accurate feasibility studies, acquisition of land and surface rights and issuance of necessary permits/approvals. Actual production and costs may vary from the estimates for a variety of reasons such as estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution and metallurgical and other characteristics of the iron ore varying in the actual ore mined, revisions to mine plans, risks and hazards associated with mining, adverse weather conditions, unexpected labour shortages or strikes, equipment failures and other interruptions in production capabilities. Production costs may also be affected by increased stripping costs, increases in level of ore impurities, labour costs, raw material costs, inflation and fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Failure to achieve production targets or cost estimates could have a material adverse impact on AMR's sales, profitability, cash flow and overall financial performance.

Mining operations are vulnerable to supply chain disruptions

AMR's current and future operations could be adversely affected by shortages of, as well as lead times to deliver, strategic spares, critical consumables and mining equipment. In the past, other mining companies have experienced shortages in critical consumables, particularly as production capacity in the global mining industry has expanded in response to increased demand for commodities, and it has experienced increased delivery times for these items. Shortages of strategic spares, critical consumables or mining equipment, could in the future, result in production delays and production shortfalls, and increases in prices could result in an increase in both operating costs and the capital expenditure to maintain and develop mining operations.

AMR and other nickel mining companies, have influence over manufacturers and suppliers of these items. In certain cases, there may be only limited suppliers for certain strategic spares, critical consumables or mining equipment who command superior bargaining power relative to AMR, or it could at times face limited supply or increased lead time in the delivery of such items.

If AMR experiences shortages, or increased lead times in delivery of strategic spares, critical consumables or mining equipment, its results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Political Risk and Economic Instability

AMR's exploration, development and operation activities occur in Vietnam. As such, AMR may be affected by possible political or economic instability in Vietnam. There can, for example, be no assurance that future political and economic conditions in Vietnam will not result in the government adopting policies respecting foreign ownership and development of interests in mineral resources, which could be adverse to the Company's interests or profitability. The risks include, but are not limited to, terrorism, military repression, fluctuations in currency exchange rates and high rates of inflation. Changes in resource development or investment policies or shifts in political attitude in Vietnam may prevent or hinder AMR's business activities and render the Project unprofitable by preventing or impeding future property exploration, development or mining. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government

regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, restrictions on repatriation of earnings, royalties and duties, income taxes, nationalization of property or businesses, expropriation of property, maintenance claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use and mine safety. The laws on foregoing investment and mining are still evolving in Vietnam and it is not known how they will evolve. In particular, the current law on minerals allows the government to announce areas where mining activities are prohibited (or temporarily prohibited) for reasons of national defense, security, protection of historical or cultural sites, scenery or other public interests, subject only to providing fair and equitable treatment in respect of damage caused where mineral activities are being legally conducted therein. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

Vietnamese tax laws are open to interpretation and, with respect to mining and refining, there are no clear precedents to properly guide AMR's tax policies

Management of AMR considers that AMR has made adequate provision for tax liabilities to the Vietnamese national, provincial and local authorities based on correspondence with such authorities and on external advice received. However, because Vietnam's tax laws, especially with respect to mining and refining are evolving and open to interpretation, there is a risk that material additional and/or back-dated taxes and penalties may be levied on AMR, which could adversely impact its results of operations and financial condition of AMR.

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure.

Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. AMR's inability to secure adequate water and power resources, as well as other events such as unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect AMR's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

AMR is dependent on outside parties for the conduct of its business

AMR has relied upon consultants, engineers and other service providers and intends to rely on these parties for development, construction, and operating expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to construct mines to establish mineral reserves through drilling, to carry out environmental and social impact assessments, to develop metallurgical processes to extract metal from ore and, in the case of new exploration, to develop the exploration and plant infrastructure at any particular site. If such parties' work is deficient or negligent or is not completed in a timely manner, it could have a material adverse effect on the Project.

AMR currently uses the services of a western mining contractor for ongoing production at Ban Phuc. Increased demand for and cost of contract mining services and equipment could cause project costs to increase and could have a material adverse effect on the Project.

Exchange rates

The profitability of AMR may decrease when affected by fluctuations in the foreign currency exchange rates between the United States dollar, the Canadian dollar, the Australian dollar and the Vietnamese dong. Exchange rate fluctuations affect the costs of development activities that AMR incurs in United States dollars, Australian dollars and Vietnamese dong. AMR does not currently take any steps to hedge against currency fluctuations.

Certain directors and officers may have conflicts of interest.

Certain of the directors and officers of AMR are engaged in, and will continue to engage in, other business activities on their own behalf and on behalf of other companies, including activities involving mining and mineral exploration, and, as a result of these and other activities, such directors and officers of AMR may become subject to conflicts of interest. The BCBCA provides that in the event that a director has an interest in a contract or proposed contract or agreement, the director shall disclose his interest in such contract or agreement and shall refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract or agreement unless otherwise provided under the BCBCA. To the extent that conflicts of interest arise, such conflicts will be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the BCBCA.

Illiquid market for AMR's securities

AMR shares are highly illiquid and cannot be easily sold in the market without significant risk of a loss in value. Further contributing to AMR's illiquidity, is the fact that a small group of shareholders currently hold over 82% of its Common Shares. There can be no assurance that an active market for AMR's securities will develop. In addition, the market price of the securities of AMR at any given point in time may not accurately reflect the long-term value of AMR. Furthermore, responding to any events or circumstances resulting from the risk factors described herein could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources.

Significant Shareholder

At the date of this report, Pala has control over AMR and its interests may conflict with those of other shareholders. Pala owns, directly or indirectly, 569,813,827 Common Shares, representing approximately 73.2% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares on a non-diluted basis, plus 54,166,667 Common Share purchase warrants, which if exercised, would bring Pala's ownership interest in the Company to 74.9% on a partially-diluted basis. Pala has a significant influence in any matter coming before a vote of shareholders and Pala alone will be in a position to prevent approval of certain matters requiring shareholder approval. Investors should be aware that votes in respect of the Common Shares may be significantly influenced by a small group of insiders as detailed in the table below. Pala is also able to effect certain fundamental changes to AMR in accordance with the BCBCA because it is able to, on its own, meet the applicable 66 2/3% voting threshold for shareholder approval to effect such changes.

Shareholder	Number of Common Shares⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Common Shares Outstanding
Pala Investments Limited	569,813,827	73.2%
Lion Selection Group Limited(2)	39,950,288	5.1%
Malaysia Smelting Corporation Berhad(3)	31,297,661	4.0%
Total	641,061,776	82.3%

Notes:

- (1) Based on information posted on SEDI as of September 30, 2014.
- (2) Of the 39,950,288 Common Shares, 16,666,666 are held by Lion Selection Group Limited and 23,283,622 are held by its affiliate Asian Lion Limited, an entity which is owned by Lion Selection Group Limited.
- (4) Pala has a right of first refusal to purchase the Common Shares held by MSC, which if exercised would bring Pala's ownership to 601,111,488 Common Shares, representing approximately 77.2 % on a non-diluted basis and 78.7% on a partially diluted basis, if it exercises its 54,166,667 Common Share purchase warrants.

Mining industry

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of a mineral deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the activities currently planned by the Company will result in profitable commercial mining operations. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which are highly cyclical; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted, but in combination they could result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

The Company's activities are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration for, and development and production of minerals, including unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Milling operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas, which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability.

Limited production revenues; history of losses

To date, the Company has only limited production revenue from mining operations, as commercial production at Ban Phuc commenced late in 2013. There can be no assurance that significant additional losses will not occur in the near future or that the Company will be profitable in the future. The Company's operating expenses and capital expenditures may increase in subsequent years as the costs for consultants, personnel and equipment associated with advancing exploration, development and commercial production of its properties are incurred. The amounts and timing of expenditures will depend on the progress of ongoing exploration and development, the results of consultant's analysis and recommendations, the rate at which operating losses are incurred, the execution of any joint venture agreements with strategic partners, the Company's acquisition of additional properties and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control.

Uncertainty of resource and reserve estimates

The figures presented for both mineral resources and mineral reserves in this document are only estimates. The estimating of mineral resources and mineral reserves is a subjective process and the accuracy of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates is a function of the quantity and quality of available data, the accuracy of statistical computations, and the assumptions used and judgments made in interpreting available engineering and geological information. There is significant uncertainty in any mineral resource or reserve estimate and the actual deposits encountered and the economic viability of a deposit may differ materially from the Company's estimates.

Estimated mineral resources and mineral reserves may have to be re-estimated based on changes in mineral prices, further exploration or development activity or actual production experience. This could materially and adversely affect estimates of the volume or grade of mineralization, estimated recovery rates or other important factors that influence mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates. Market price fluctuations for metals, increased production costs or reduced recovery rates or other factors may render the Company's present reserves uneconomical or unprofitable to develop. A reduction in estimated reserves could require material write-downs in investment in the affected mining property and increased amortization, reclamation and closure charges.

Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and there is no assurance that any resource estimate will ultimately be reclassified as proven or probable reserves. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Uncertainty relating to inferred mineral resources

Inferred mineral resources cannot be converted into mineral reserves as the ability to assess geological continuity is not sufficient to demonstrate economic viability. Due to the uncertainty which may attach to inferred mineral resources, there is no assurance that inferred mineral resources will be upgraded to resources with sufficient geological continuity to constitute proven and probable mineral reserves as a result of continued exploration.

No Operating History

The Ban Phuc mine has very limited operating history upon which to base estimates of future commercial viability. Many factors are involved in the determination of the economic viability of a deposit, including the achievement of satisfactory mineral reserve estimates, the level of estimated metallurgical recoveries, capital and operating cost estimates and the estimate of future commodity prices. Estimates of mineral resources and mineral reserves are, to a large extent, based upon the interpretation of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques and feasibility studies. Capital and operating cost estimates are based on many factors, including the estimated mineral resources and mineral reserves, anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed, the configuration of the deposit, ground and mining conditions, expected recovery rates from the deposit, comparable facility and equipment operating costs and anticipated environmental and regulatory compliance costs.

Each of these factors involves uncertainties and is subject to material changes. As a result, it is possible that the actual capital costs, operating costs and economic returns of a mine may differ from estimates and such differences could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Competition

The mining business is competitive in all of its phases. The Company competes with numerous other companies and individuals, including competitors with greater financial, technical and other resources than the Company, in the search for and the acquisition of attractive mineral properties. The Company's ability to acquire properties in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop the Project, but also in its ability to select and acquire other suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration or development. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete successfully with others in acquiring such properties or prospects.

Insurance and uninsured risks

The Company's business is subject to a number of risks and hazards generally, including adverse environmental conditions, industrial accidents, labour disputes, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, ground or slope failures, cave-ins, changes in the regulatory environment and natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes. Such occurrences could result in damage to its mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage to the Company's properties or the properties of others, delays in development or mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability.

While the Company has obtained certain insurance to protect itself against the potential risks associated with its operations, the Company may not be able to maintain insurance to cover such risks at economically feasible premiums and such insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Company or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. The Company might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which may not be insured against or which the Company may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause the Company to

incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect upon its financial performance and results of operations.

Government regulation

The Company's exploration, development and operating activities are subject to various laws governing prospecting, mining, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances, land use, water use, land claims of local residents and other matters. Although the Company's planned activities will be carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, there can be no assurance that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail such planned activities with materially adverse impacts on financial performance and profitability.

The mineral rights and interests of the Company are subject to obtaining government approvals, licences and permits, land clearance being completed and land use rights being obtained. Such approvals, licences and permits and the completion of land clearance and obtaining of land use rights are, as a practical matter, subject to the discretion of the government or governmental officials. No assurance can be given that the Company will be successful in obtaining or maintaining any or all of the various approvals, licences and permits in full force and effect without modification or revocation. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing or proceeding with planned activities.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Application of or amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mineral properties.

Commodity prices

The Project's success will be dependent to a large degree on the future price of nickel. Commodity prices are subject to significant fluctuation and are affected by a number of factors which are beyond the control of the Company. Such factors include, but are not limited to, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and other foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, and political and economic conditions. The price of nickel and other metals has fluctuated widely in recent years, and future price declines could cause any future development and commercial production to be impracticable. Depending on the price of nickel and other metals, projected cash flow from planned mining operations may not be sufficient and the Company could be forced to discontinue any development.

Furthermore, reserve calculations and LOM plans using significantly lower nickel and other metal prices could result in material write-downs of the Company's investment in its mineral asset and increased amortization, reclamation and closure charges.

In addition to adversely affecting the Company's possible future reserve estimates and its financial condition, declining commodity prices may impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of continued operations. Such a reassessment may be the result of a management decision or may be required under any financing arrangements related to the Project.

Commodity hedging

Currently, the Company does not have a policy to hedge future commodity sales. If put into place, there is no assurance that a commodity hedging program designed to reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in commodity prices will be successful. Hedging may not protect adequately against declines in commodity prices. Although hedging may protect the Company from a decline in commodity prices, it may also prevent the Company from benefiting fully from price increases.

Personnel

The Company is dependent on obtaining and retaining the services of management and skilled personnel. Failure to obtain such services or the loss of them could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations. There can be no assurance that the required personnel will be available on suitable terms.

Environmental risks and hazards

All phases of the Company's activities will be subject to environmental regulation mandating, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation; and limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There can be no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation will not adversely affect the Company's operations.

Enforceability of civil liabilities

Certain of the Company's directors and officers reside outside Canada. Substantially all of the assets of such persons are, and substantially all of the assets of the Company are, located outside Canada. It may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within Canada upon such persons and it may also not be possible to enforce against the Company and/or such persons judgments obtained in Canadian courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of applicable securities laws in Canada.

Litigation risk

All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. The Company may be involved from time to time in various routine legal proceedings, which include labour matters such as unfair termination claims, supplier matters and property issues incidental to its business. Defence and settlement costs can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, the resolution of any particular legal proceeding could have a material effect on financial position and results of operations.

The market price for Common Shares cannot be assured

The market price of a publicly traded stock is affected by many variables, some of which are not directly related to the success of AMR. In recent years, the securities markets have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered to be junior companies, has experienced wide fluctuations which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that such fluctuations will not affect the price of AMR's securities in the future.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, trade and other payables, and the project financing loan. The fair values of these financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.

In respect of credit risk on its bank accounts and investments. Credit risk on bank accounts and short term investments is limited through maintaining the Company's balances with high credit financial institutions. The US\$20 million project financing is subject to interest rate risk as amounts outstanding are subject to charges at a LIBOR based rate plus 6.5%, payable according to the quoted rate term. In June 2014, the Company obtained a reduction on interest rate to LIBOR based rate plus 5%.

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company has offices in Canada and Vietnam and holds cash in Canadian, United States, and Australian dollars and in Vietnamese Dong.

A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar, the Australian dollar and Vietnamese Dong could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

With regards to liquidity risk, the Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to aid in determining the funds required to support normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis, including capital development and exploration expenditures. Discussions about going concern are included in Note 1, Nature of operations and going concern, in the annual financial statements.

Nickel prices have historically fluctuated significantly and are affected by numerous factors outside the Company's control, including but not limited to, industrial and retail demand forward sales by producers and speculators, levels of worldwide production and short-term changes in supply. The Company has not engaged in any hedging activities.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS

In connection with Exemption Orders issued in November, 2007, and revised in December, 2008, by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited interim financial statements and the audited annual financial statements and respective accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis.

In contrast to the certificates under National Instrument ('NI') 52-109 (Certification of disclosure in an Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings), the Venture Issuer Basic Certification does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting as defined in NI 52-109.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company, including the Annual Information Form dated August 11, 2014 and the Asian Mineral Resources Limited NI 43-101 Technical Report dated February 5, 2013 (as amended February 15, 2013), is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

SHARE DATA

As at November 28, 2014, the Company had 778,995,041 common shares outstanding, as well as options outstanding to purchase an aggregate of 19,439,406 common shares expiring at various dates between July 17, 2017 and November 5, 2019 and exercisable at various prices between \$0.05 and \$0.10 per share and 54,166,667 share purchase warrants outstanding, exercisable at \$0.10 per share expiring May 25, 2017. On a fully diluted basis, the Company has 852,601,114 common shares outstanding.