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**PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.**  
**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014**  
**(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)**

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## **MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING**

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Pangolin Diamonds Corp. (the "Company") were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Management acknowledges responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates and the choice of accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the Company's circumstances. The significant accounting policies of the Company are summarized in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

Management has established processes which are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support management representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence to ensure that (i) the consolidated financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the consolidated financial statements and (ii) the consolidated financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

October 23, 2015

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Pangolin Diamonds Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Pangolin Diamonds Corp. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of cash flows and consolidated statements of changes in (deficiency) equity for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

### 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 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 Pangolin Diamonds Corp. and its subsidiaries as at June 30, 2015 and 2014, and their financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

### Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the Company had continuing losses during the year ended June 30, 2015, a working capital deficiency and a cumulative deficit as at June 30, 2015. These conditions along with other matters set forth in Note 1 indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

McGOVERN, HURLEY, CUNNINGHAM, LLP



Chartered Accountants  
Licensed Public Accountants

TORONTO, Canada  
October 23, 2015

**PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Financial Position**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

<b>As at June 30,</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash	\$ 97,138	\$ 441,895
Receivables and prepaids (notes 4 and 5)	118,940	85,772
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>216,078</b>	<b>527,667</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Equipment (note 4)	29,466	104,640
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 245,544</b>	<b>\$ 632,307</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Amounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 12)	\$ 404,022	\$ 314,763
Shareholders' loan (note 12)	13,431	13,374
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>417,453</b>	<b>328,137</b>
<b>(Deficiency) Equity</b>		
Share capital (note 5)	7,384,212	6,923,991
Contributed surplus	1,249,263	1,197,943
Cumulative translation adjustment	18,242	18,242
Deficit	(8,823,626)	(7,836,006)
<b>Total (deficiency) equity</b>	<b>(171,909)</b>	<b>304,170</b>
<b>Total liabilities and (deficiency) equity</b>	<b>\$ 245,544</b>	<b>\$ 632,307</b>

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)  
 Commitments and contingencies (notes 8 and 11)  
 Subsequent events (note 16)

**Approved on behalf of the Board:**

(Signed) "Louis Peloquin", Director

(Signed) "Thomas A. Fenton", Director

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**PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.****Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss  
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

<b>For the Years Ended June 30,</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Consulting fees (note 12)	\$ 196,882	\$ 205,629
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (notes 8 and 12)	589,892	657,408
Administrative costs	248,154	339,514
Professional fees (note 12)	71,322	115,196
Share-based compensation (note 6)	281,000	135,096
Investor relations, promotion, travel	73,702	191,296
Loss on disposition of equipment (note 4)	61,325	100,398
Depreciation (note 4)	13,849	39,913
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	2,622	(12,945)
<b>Net loss before taxes</b>	<b>\$ (1,538,748)</b>	<b>\$ (1,771,505)</b>
Income tax recovery	61,176	-
<b>Net loss and other comprehensive loss for the year</b>	<b>\$ (1,477,572)</b>	<b>\$ (1,771,505)</b>
<b>Basic and diluted net loss per share (note 9)</b>	<b>\$ (0.02)</b>	<b>\$ (0.03)</b>
<b>Weighted average number of common shares - outstanding - basic and diluted</b>	<b>79,807,829</b>	<b>66,624,933</b>

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

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**PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

<b>For the years ended June 30,</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Net (loss) for the year	\$ (1,477,572)	\$ (1,771,505)
Adjustments for:		
Share-based payments	281,000	135,096
Depreciation	13,849	39,913
Income tax recovery	(61,178)	-
Loss on disposal of equipment	61,325	100,398
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables and prepaids	(33,168)	103,984
Amounts payable and accrued liabilities	89,316	(100,632)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>(1,126,428)</b>	<b>(1,492,746)</b>
<b>Investing activities</b>		
Equipment purchases	-	(83,123)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(83,123)</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	832,291	740,750
Share issue costs	(50,620)	(48,278)
Shareholders' loan	-	(211)
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>	<b>781,671</b>	<b>692,261</b>
<b>Net change in cash</b>	<b>(344,757)</b>	<b>(883,608)</b>
<b>Cash, beginning of year</b>	<b>441,895</b>	<b>1,325,503</b>
<b>Cash, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 97,138</b>	<b>\$ 441,895</b>

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

**PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.****Consolidated Statements of Changes in (Deficiency) Equity****(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

	Share Capital Number	Share Capital Amount	Contributed Surplus	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Deficit	Total
<b>Balance, June 30, 2013</b>	65,664,210	\$ 6,442,362	\$ 852,004	\$ 18,242	\$ (6,064,501)	\$ 1,248,107
Issuance of common shares in private placements	7,180,000	718,000	-	-	-	718,000
Share issue costs	-	(26,148)	(22,130)	-	-	(48,278)
Issuance of warrants	-	(215,400)	215,400	-	-	-
Issuance of broker warrants	-	(25,490)	25,490	-	-	-
Exercise of warrants	91,000	30,667	(7,917)	-	-	22,750
Share-based payments	-	-	135,096	-	-	135,096
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,771,505)	(1,771,505)
<b>Balance, June 30, 2014</b>	<b>72,935,210</b>	<b>\$ 6,923,991</b>	<b>\$ 1,197,943</b>	<b>\$ 18,242</b>	<b>\$ (7,836,006)</b>	<b>\$ 304,170</b>
Issuance of common shares in private placements	15,219,440	832,291	-	-	-	832,291
Share issue costs	-	(27,456)	(23,164)	-	-	(50,620)
Issuance of warrants	-	(329,167)	329,167	-	-	-
Issuance of broker warrants	-	(15,447)	15,447	-	-	-
Expiration of options	-	-	(89,413)	-	89,413	-
Share-based payments	-	-	281,000	-	-	281,000
Expiry of warrants	-	-	(461,717)	-	400,539	(61,178)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,477,572)	(1,477,572)
<b>Balance, June 30, 2015</b>	<b>88,154,650</b>	<b>\$ 7,384,212</b>	<b>\$ 1,249,263</b>	<b>\$ 18,242</b>	<b>\$ (8,823,626)</b>	<b>\$ (171,909)</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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# **PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.**

## **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

**June 30, 2015 and 2014**

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### **1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN**

Pangolin Diamonds Corp. (the "Company" or "Pangolin") was incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act on November 9, 2011. The Company is currently engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties in Botswana. The head office and principal address of the Company is 25 Adelaide Street East, Suite 1614, Toronto, Ontario M5C 3A1.

The Company is in the process of exploring its exploration properties for diamond resources and has not determined whether the properties contain economically recoverable reserves. The business of exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of amounts expended on exploration 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, or the ability of the Company to raise alternative financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. All of the Company's exploration property interests are located outside of Canada and are subject to the risk of foreign investment, including increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts, currency exchange fluctuations and political uncertainty.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and noncompliance with regulatory requirements.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of operations. The Company has incurred a comprehensive loss during the year ended June 30, 2015 of \$1,538,748 (2014 - \$1,771,505) and has a working capital deficiency of \$201,375 as at June 30, 2015 (2014 - positive working capital of \$199,530) and has a deficit of \$8,823,626 (2014 - \$7,836,006). Further financing will be required for working capital and exploration expenditures. The Company is uncertain whether it can obtain, in the current environment, financing to complete its current work programs. This and other conditions reflect material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect any adjustments to amounts that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. Such adjustments could be material.

### **2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

#### **Statement of Compliance**

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and their interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on October 23, 2015.

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# PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

June 30, 2015 and 2014

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### 2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

#### Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

#### Functional and Presentation Currency

The presentation currency adopted for these consolidated financial statements is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of Pangolin Diamonds Corp. and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company consolidate the accounts of Pangolin Diamonds Corp., and its subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control, where control is defined to exist when the Company is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date control is transferred to the Company, and are de-consolidated from the date control ceases.

<b>Name of Subsidiary</b>	<b>Principal Activity</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Proportion Ownership Interest and Voting Power Held</b>
Pangolin Diamonds Limited ("PDL")	holding company	Seychelles	100%
Pangolin Diamonds (Pty) Limited	diamond exploration	Botswana	100%
Geocontracts Botswana (Pty) Limited	exploration consulting, and diamond exploration	Botswana	100%

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. As at June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company did not hold any cash equivalents.

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**PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**  
**June 30, 2015 and 2014**

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**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Foreign Currencies**

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each financial statement presentation date, the monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at the date of the statement of financial position. Revenues and expenses are translated at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions, and all resulting exchange differences are recognized in operations.

**Financial Instruments**

The Company's financial instruments consist of the following:

Financial Assets:	Classification:
Cash	Loans and receivables
Receivables	Loans and receivables
Financial Liabilities:	Classification:
Amounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Shareholders' loan	Other financial liabilities

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value net of any attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest and any transaction costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Other financial liabilities are de-recognized when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organisation and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Financial Instruments (Continued)**

Financial Instruments Recorded at Fair Value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 - valuation based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly [i.e. as prices] or indirectly [i.e. derived from prices]; and
- Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data [unobservable inputs].

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 the Company did not have any financial instruments that are recorded at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been negatively impacted. Evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by any impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable is considered uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the instrument at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

**Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures**

The Company expenses exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include acquisition costs of diamond exploration properties, property option payments and evaluation activity.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditures are capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when a mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs that give rise to a future benefit.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Equipment**

Equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation is recognized based on the cost of the equipment, less its estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life on a straight-line basis at the following rates:

Field equipment	15%
Computer equipment	25%
Vehicle	25%

An asset's residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

**Income Taxes**

Income tax included in operations for the years presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in operations except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

**Share Capital**

The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of issue costs and any tax effects, to equity.

**Share-based Payment Transactions**

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. 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 and 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. The offset to the recorded cost is to contributed surplus. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the contributed surplus amount is transferred to share capital. Charges for options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from contributed surplus. For those options and warrants that expire after vesting, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

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# **PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.**

## **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

**June 30, 2015 and 2014**

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### **3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

#### **Impairment**

The carrying value of equipment is assessed for impairment when indicators of such impairment exist. If any indication of impairment exists an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is calculated. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell for the asset and the asset's value in use.

Impairment is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the individual assets of the Company are grouped together into cash generating units ("CGUs") for impairment purposes. Such CGUs represent the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets. This generally results in the Company evaluating its non-financial assets on a geographical or licence basis.

If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and an impairment loss is charged to the statement of loss so as to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable amount.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company makes an estimate of the recoverable amount.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of loss.

#### **Provisions**

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The Company had no material provisions at June 30, 2015 or 2014.

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# **PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.**

## **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

**June 30, 2015 and 2014**

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### **3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

#### **Restoration, Rehabilitation and Environmental Obligations**

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pretax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either a unit-of-production or the straight-line method as appropriate. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses.

The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs as the disturbance to date is minimal.

#### **Loss Per Share**

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. For all periods presented, the loss attributed to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to owners of the Company. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the net proceeds received on the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. The diluted loss per share calculation excludes any potential conversion of options and warrants that would decrease loss per share or increase earnings per share.

#### **Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates**

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These consolidated financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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# PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

June 30, 2015 and 2014

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### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates (Continued)

The areas which require management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

##### Assets' Carrying Value and Impairment Changes

In the determination of carrying values and impairment charges, management looks at the higher of recoverable amount or fair value less costs to sell in the case of assets and at objective evidence, significant or prolonged decline in fair value on financial assets indicating impairment. These determinations and their individual assumptions require that management make a decision based on the best available information at each reporting period.

##### Income Taxes and Recoverability of Potential Deferred Tax Assets

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. The Company considers whether relevant tax planning opportunities are within the Company's control, are feasible, and are within management's ability to implement. Examination by applicable tax authorities is supported based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position examined in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially effect the amount of income tax assets recognized. Also, future changes in tax laws could limit the Company from realizing the tax benefits from the deferred tax assets. The Company reassesses unrecognised income tax assets at each reporting period.

##### Existence of Decommissioning and Restoration Costs and the Timing of Expenditure

Decommissioning, restoration, and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements and constructive obligations and are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration, or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning of the mine. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws and regulations with regulatory authorities.

##### Share-based Payments

Management determines costs for share-based payments using market based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance based share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made on judgemental used in applying valuation techniques. The assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviours and corporate performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

##### Contingencies

Refer to note 11.

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# PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

June 30, 2015 and 2014

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### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### New Accounting Standards Adopted

- (i) IFRS 2 - Share-based Payments. The amendments to IFRS 2, issued in December 2013 clarify the definition of “vesting conditions”, and separately define a “performance condition” and a “service condition”. A performance condition requires the counterparty to complete a specified period of service and to meet a specified performance target during the service period. A service condition solely requires the counterparty to complete a specified period of service. The Company adopted this standard on July 1, 2014, resulting in no impact upon the Company's consolidated statements.
- (ii) IFRS 8 - Operating Segments (“IFRS 8”) was amended to require an entity to disclose the judgments made by management in aggregating segments. IFRS 8 was also amended to clarify that an entity needs to present a reconciliation between the total reporting segment's assets to the entities' total assets if this information is usually provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company adopted this standard on July 1, 2014, resulting in no impact upon the Company's consolidated statements.
- (iii) IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement (“IFRS 13”) was amended to clarify that the exception which allows fair value measurements of a group of financial assets and liabilities on a net basis applies to all contracts within the scope of IAS 39 or IFRS 9, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or liabilities as defined in IAS 32. The Company adopted this standard on July 1, 2014, resulting in no impact upon the Company's consolidated statements.
- (iv) IAS 24 - Related Party Disclosures. The amendments to IAS 24, issued in December 2013, clarify that a management entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, that provides key management services to a reporting entity, or its parent, is a related party of the reporting entity. The amendments also require an entity to disclose amounts incurred for key management personnel services provided by a separate management entity. This replaces the more detailed disclosure by category required for other key management personnel compensation. The Company adopted this standard on July 1, 2014, resulting in no impact upon the Company's consolidated statements.
- (v) IAS 32 - Financial Instruments: Presentation (“IAS 32”) was amended by the IASB in December 2011 to clarify certain aspects of the requirements on offsetting. The amendments focus on the criterion that an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the criterion that an entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Company adopted this standard on July 1, 2014, resulting in no impact upon the Company's consolidated statements.
- (vi) IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“IAS 39”). In June 2013, the IASB issued a narrow scope amendment to IAS 39. Under the amendment, there would be no need to discontinue hedge accounting if a hedging derivative was notated, provided that certain criteria are met. The Company adopted this standard on July 1, 2014, resulting in no impact upon the Company's consolidated statements.
- (vii) IFRIC 21 - Levies (“IFRIC 21”) The IASB issued IFRIC 21, an interpretation of IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (“IAS 37”), on 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. The Company adopted this standard on July 1, 2014, resulting in no impact upon the Company's consolidated statements.

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# PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

June 30, 2015 and 2014

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### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### New Accounting Standards Adopted (Continued)

- (viii) In May 2013, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 36 Impairment of Assets ("IAS 36"). The amendments to IAS 36 relate to disclosure changes, specifically: (i) removing the requirement to disclose the recoverable value of a CGU when the CGU contains goodwill or long lived intangible assets not currently subject to impairment, (ii) adding a requirement to disclose the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU when an impairment loss is recognized or reversed, and (iii) adding a requirement to disclose how fair value less disposal costs are measured when an impairment loss is recognized or reversed. The Company adopted this standard on July 1, 2014, resulting in no impact upon the Company's consolidated statements.

#### Future Accounting Changes

The following standards have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

- (i) IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in October 2010 and will replace IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 will be effective as at January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.
- (ii) IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10") and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28") were amended in September 2014 to address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.
- (iii) IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") was amended in December 2014 in order to clarify, among other things, that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, that materiality consideration apply to all parts of the financial statements and that even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

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**PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)****June 30, 2015 and 2014**

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**4. EQUIPMENT**

<b>Cost</b>	<b>Field Equipment</b>	<b>Vehicle</b>	<b>Computer Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance, June 30, 2013	\$ 278,181	\$ 23,834	\$ 8,115	\$ 310,130
Additions	34,180	48,943	-	83,123
Dispositions	(151,631)	(38,213)	-	(189,844)
Balance, June 30, 2014	\$ 160,730	\$ 34,564	\$ 8,115	\$ 203,409
Dispositions	(101,778)	(14,313)	(2,223)	(118,314)
<b>Balance, June 30, 2015</b>	<b>\$ 58,952</b>	<b>\$ 20,251</b>	<b>\$ 5,892</b>	<b>\$ 85,095</b>

**Accumulated Depreciation**

Balance, June 30, 2013	\$ 96,794	\$ 17,157	\$ 2,368	\$ 116,319
Depreciation	22,196	16,948	769	39,913
Dispositions	(47,910)	(9,553)	-	(57,463)
Balance, June 30, 2014	\$ 71,080	\$ 24,552	\$ 3,137	\$ 98,769
Depreciation	7,514	6,001	334	13,849
Dispositions	(50,469)	(5,679)	(841)	(56,989)
<b>Balance, June 30, 2015</b>	<b>\$ 28,125</b>	<b>\$ 24,874</b>	<b>\$ 2,630</b>	<b>\$ 55,629</b>

**Carrying Value**

At June 30, 2014	\$ 89,650	\$ 10,012	\$ 4,978	\$ 104,640
<b>At June 30, 2015</b>	<b>\$ 30,827</b>	<b>\$ (4,623)</b>	<b>\$ 3,262</b>	<b>\$ 29,466</b>

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company disposed of certain drilling equipment and vehicles for gross proceeds of \$nil (2014 - \$31,983), resulting in a net loss on disposition of \$61,325 (2014 - \$100,398). The proceeds pertaining to the 2014 disposition were recognized as a prepaid and were drawn down by means of a 10% reduction on future services rendered by the acquiring party, a drilling contractor engaged by the Company. As at June 30, 2015, the prepaid balance had been fully utilized.

# PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

June 30, 2015 and 2014

### 5. SHARE CAPITAL

#### Common share

- a) Authorized capital  
Unlimited number of common shares without par value.
- b) Issued and outstanding

	Number	Amount
<b>Balance, June 30, 2013</b>	<b>65,664,210</b>	<b>\$ 6,442,362</b>
Shares issued on private placements (iii)	7,180,000	718,000
Costs of issue	-	(26,148)
Issuance of warrants - valuation (iii)	-	(215,400)
Issuance of agent's options - valuation (iii)	-	(25,490)
Exercise of warrants	91,000	30,667
<b>Balance, June 30, 2014</b>	<b>72,935,210</b>	<b>6,923,991</b>
Shares issued on private placements (i)(ii)	15,219,440	832,291
Costs of issue (i)(ii)	-	(27,456)
Issuance of warrants - valuation (i)(ii)	-	(329,167)
Issuance of agent's options - valuation (i)(ii)	-	(15,447)
<b>Balance, June 30, 2015</b>	<b>88,154,650</b>	<b>\$ 7,384,212</b>

- i) On October 29, 2014, the Company completed a private placement financing of 7,131,940 units for gross proceeds of \$427,916 at an issue price of \$0.06 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant, entitling the holder to acquire an additional common share for \$0.12 for two years from the date of issuance. Cash costs of issue incurred under this private placement amounted to \$19,442. Officers and directors of the Company subscribed for 1,386,940 units for gross proceeds of \$83,216 as part of this private placement.

The 7,131,940 warrants issued in connection with this private placement were assigned a grant date fair value of \$149,771 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, based on a risk-free rate of 1.04%, an expected life of 2 years, an expected volatility of 148% and an expected dividend yield of 0%.

In connection with this financing, the Company issued 206,850 agent's warrants to acquire units of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.06, with each unit being identical to those issued in the underlying financing. The agent's warrants were assigned a grant date fair value of \$8,895 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, based on a risk-free rate of 1.04%, an expected life of 2 years, an expected volatility of 148% and an expected dividend yield of 0%.

- ii) On March 27, 2015, the Company completed a private placement financing of 8,087,500 units for gross proceeds of \$404,375 at an issue price of \$0.05 per unit. Of this amount, \$10,000 remains receivable as at June 30, 2015. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant, entitling the holder to acquire an additional common share for \$0.06 for five years from the date of issuance. Cash costs of issue incurred under this private placement amounted to \$31,178. Officers and directors of the Company subscribed for 1,950,000 units for gross proceeds of \$97,500 as part of this private placement.

The 8,087,500 warrants issued in connection with this private placement were assigned a grant date fair value of \$179,396 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, based on a risk-free rate of 0.79%, an expected life of 5 years, an expected volatility of 135% and an expected dividend yield of 0%.

**PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**  
**June 30, 2015 and 2014**

**5. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)**

ii) (Continued)

In connection with this financing, the Company issued 364,000 agent's warrants to acquire common shares of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.05 for two years from the date of issuance. The agent's warrants were assigned a grant date fair value of \$6,552 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, based on a risk-free rate of 0.52%, an expected life of 2 years, an expected volatility of 158% and an expected dividend yield of 0%.

iii) On May 15, 2014, the Company completed a private placement financing of 7,180,000 units for gross proceeds of \$718,000 at an issue price of \$0.10 per unit. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant, entitling the holder to acquire an additional common share for \$0.20 for two years from the date of issuance. Cash costs of issue incurred under this private placement amounted to \$48,278. The 7,180,000 warrants issued in connection with this private placement were assigned a grant date fair value of \$215,400 before share issue costs of \$22,130, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, based on a risk-free rate of 1.03%, an expected life of 2 years, an expected volatility of 126% and an expected dividend yield of 0%. In connection with this financing, the Company issued 404,600 agent's warrants to acquire units of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.10, with each unit being identical to those issued in the underlying financing. The agent's warrants were assigned a grant date fair value of \$25,490 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, based on a risk-free rate of 1.03%, an expected life of 2 years, an expected volatility of 126% and an expected dividend yield of 0%. Officers and directors of the Company subscribed for 200,000 units for gross proceeds of \$20,000 as part of this private placement.

**6. STOCK OPTIONS**

In June 2012, the directors of the Company approved the adoption of a stock option plan (the "Plan"). Under the Plan, the Board of Directors of the Company, may from time to time at its discretion, grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the common shares outstanding at that time. Such options may be exercisable for a period of up to 10 years from the date of grant. The exercise price of the options is not to be less than the Company's closing market price on the day prior to the grant of the options.

The following table shows the continuity of stock options for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

	<b>Number of Options Outstanding</b>	<b>Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)</b>
<b>Balance, June 30, 2013</b>	2,625,000	0.19
Granted (ii)(iii)	450,000	0.25
<b>Balance, June 30, 2014</b>	3,075,000	0.20
Granted (i)(iv)	5,500,000	0.11
Expired	(700,000)	0.10
<b>Balance, June 30, 2015</b>	<b>7,875,000</b>	<b>0.13</b>

i) On August 12, 2014, the Company granted an aggregate of 1,750,000 stock options to directors, senior officers, key employees and certain consultants of the Company with an expiry date of August 12, 2019 and an exercise price of \$0.11. The options vested immediately upon grant. The stock options were valued at the grant date at \$161,000, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, based on a risk-free rate of 1.56%, an expected life of 5 years, an expected volatility of 158% and an expected dividend yield of 0%.

# PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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### 6. STOCK OPTIONS (Continued)

- ii) On August 12, 2013, the Company granted an aggregate of 150,000 stock options to a consultant for a period of five years, at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share, vesting immediately upon grant. The stock options were valued at the grant date at \$22,650, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, based on a risk-free rate of 1.78%, an expected life of 5 years, an expected volatility of 118% and an expected dividend yield of 0%.
- iii) On March 5, 2014, the Company granted an aggregate of 300,000 stock options to the Company's Chief Executive Officer for a period of five years, at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share, vesting immediately upon grant. The stock options were valued at the grant date at \$48,210, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, based on a risk-free rate of 1.67%, an expected life of 5 years, an expected volatility of 119% and an expected dividend yield of 0%.
- iv) On June 2, 2015, the Company granted an aggregate of 3,750,000 stock options to directors, senior officers, key employees and certain consultants of the Company with an expiry date of June 2, 2020 and an exercise price of \$0.10. The options vested immediately upon grant. The stock options were valued at the grant date at \$120,000, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, based on a risk-free rate of 0.96%, an expected life of 5 years, an expected volatility of 135% and an expected dividend yield of 0%.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding as at June 30, 2015:

Number of Options Outstanding	Exercise Price (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Number of Options Vested (Exercisable)	Grant Date Black Scholes Value (\$)
450,000	0.10	1.93	450,000	22,342
300,000	0.10	2.67	300,000	28,800
1,325,000	0.25	2.81	1,325,000	279,332
300,000	0.25	3.68	300,000	48,210
1,750,000	0.11	4.12	1,750,000	161,000
3,750,000	0.10	4.93	3,750,000	120,000
7,875,000	0.13	4.09	7,875,000	659,684

### 7. WARRANTS

The following table shows the continuity of warrants for the years June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Number of Warrants Outstanding	Warrants Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
<b>Balance, June 30, 2013</b>	<b>6,964,920</b>	<b>0.39</b>
Issued	7,584,600	0.20
Exercised	(91,000)	0.25
Issued on exercise	91,000	0.40
<b>Balance, June 30, 2014</b>	<b>14,549,520</b>	<b>0.29</b>
Issued (Note 5(b)(i)(ii))	15,790,290	0.09
Expired	(6,964,920)	0.39
<b>Balance, June 30, 2015</b>	<b>23,374,890</b>	<b>0.12</b>

**PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
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**7. WARRANTS (Continued)**

The following table summarizes information about warrants outstanding as at June 30, 2015:

	<b>Number of Warrants Outstanding</b>	<b>Exercise Price (\$)</b>	<b>Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)</b>	<b>Black Scholes Value (\$)</b>
May 15, 2016	7,180,000	0.20	0.88	193,270
May 15, 2016*	404,600	0.10	0.88	25,490
October 29, 2016	7,131,940	0.12	1.33	137,327
October 29, 2016**	206,850	0.06	1.33	8,895
March 27, 2020	8,087,500	0.06	4.75	168,415
March 27, 2017	364,000	0.05	1.74	6,552
	<b>23,374,890</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>539,949</b>

\* Each warrant is exercisable into one common share and one common share purchase warrant, with each warrant being further exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.20 until May 15, 2016.

\*\* Each warrant is exercisable into one common share and one common share purchase warrant, with each warrant being further exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.12 until October 29, 2016.

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# PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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### 8. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES

The Company holds prospecting diamond licences in Botswana through its wholly owned Botswana subsidiaries which expired on various dates over the period December 30, 2013 to March 31, 2014. On July 1, 2014, all of the Company's diamond licences were renewed for a period of two years, with one licence being renewed for a period of three years. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company acquired additional prospecting diamond licenses, expiring between December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2017.

During the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company incurred the following exploration and evaluation expenditures:

	2015	2014
Exploration drilling	\$ 180,411	\$ 124,422
Exploration sample analysis	33,321	14,764
Fuels and oils	23,329	66,829
Motor vehicle expenses and transport	26,453	70,911
Field consumables and equipment	5,626	40,365
Repairs and maintenance	9,449	2,916
Exploration expenses	311,303	337,201
	<b>\$ 589,892</b>	<b>\$ 657,408</b>

The Botswana government retains a 10% net royalty on the market value of produced diamonds and can select to participate in development by contribution of its share of development costs. Nomathata Diamonds Inc., a corporation incorporated in the Republic of the Seychelles, which is controlled by a significant shareholder who is also a director and officer of the Company, holds a 1.2% net smelter royalty calculated on the same basis as the government's royalty.

Pursuant to a share purchase agreement dated December 22, 2011, as amended November 8, 2012, relating to a reverse acquisition, the Company has agreed to pay Leon Daniels, the former majority shareholder of PDL and a current director and officer of the Company, \$1,200,000 only in the event that the Company discovers at least five Kimberlites in connection with its properties, payable within 24 months of the discovery of such Kimberlites and further assuming such discovery of Kimberlites is verified by a qualified person. On December 1, 2013, the parties to the share purchase agreement have agreed that the \$1.2 million payment obligation will now be payable within 24 months of the discovery of the 10th (not 5th) Kimberlite, provided that each such Kimberlite is "diamondiferous" as verified by a Qualified Person (as such term is defined in NI 43-101). In addition, the parties have agreed that for a Kimberlite to be diamondiferous, it must be a Kimberlite in which a "macro" diamond is contained – namely a diamond being greater than 0.5 mm in size. If a known diamondiferous Kimberlite is acquired by the Company, it will not be counted as one of the 10 as described above.

### 9. NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of \$1,477,572, (2014 - \$1,771,505), and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 79,807,829 (2014 - 66,624,933). Diluted loss per share does not include the effect of stock options or warrants as they are anti-dilutive.

### 10. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company conducts its business as a single operating segment, being diamond exploration and evaluation in Botswana. As at June 30, 2015, cash of \$86,040 (2014 - \$368,109) is held in Canadian chartered banks, with a balance of \$11,098 (2014 - \$73,786) being held in Botswana. All of the Company's equipment is held in Botswana.

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# PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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### 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

#### *Environmental contingencies*

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various federal and international laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

#### *Finder's agreement*

Effective December 22, 2011, the Company entered into a finder's agreement with Aberdeen Gould Capital Markets Ltd. ("Aberdeen Gould"), a corporation controlled by a shareholder of the Company. Pursuant to this agreement, Pangolin granted Aberdeen Gould a right of first refusal for a period of fifty-four months from the date of the agreement, to act as the exclusive finder for Pangolin in respect to all financings of Pangolin. Pangolin may pay Aberdeen Gould a cash fee to be determined, but subject to a maximum of 10% of the gross proceeds raised. Pangolin may also issue to Aberdeen Gould, finder warrants to be determined, but subject to a maximum of 10% of the number of securities issued and sold, at the same purchase price and terms of the offered securities.

Pursuant to a share purchase agreement dated December 22, 2011, as amended November 8, 2012, relating to the reverse acquisition, the Company has agreed to pay Leon Daniels, the former majority shareholder of PDL and a current director and officer of the Company, \$1,200,000 only in the event that the Company discovers at least five Kimberlites in connection with its properties, payable within 24 months of the discovery of such Kimberlites and further assuming such discovery of Kimberlites is verified by a qualified person. On December 1, 2013, the parties to the share purchase agreement have agreed that the \$1.2 million payment obligation will now be payable within 24 months of the discovery of the 10th (not 5th) Kimberlite, provided that each such Kimberlite is "diamondiferous" as verified by a Qualified Person (as such term is defined in NI 43-101). In addition, the parties have agreed that for a Kimberlite to be diamondiferous, it must be a Kimberlite in which a "macro" diamond is contained – namely a diamond being greater than 0.5 mm in size. If a known diamondiferous Kimberlite is acquired by the Company, it will not be counted as one of the 10 as described above.

#### *Corporate finance advisory agreement*

On July 17, 2012, the Company entered into an agreement with Aberdeen Gould whereby Aberdeen Gould was engaged to perform corporate financial advisory services for a monthly fee of \$6,000. This agreement was effective for a period of twenty-four months and will continue thereafter until such time as a three month termination notice is provided in writing.

#### *Consulting agreement*

On September 7, 2012, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with an individual to perform functions as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company for a monthly fee of \$6,000, effective March 4, 2013, the close of the amalgamation with Key Gold.

**PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
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**12. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company:

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	2015	2014
Share-based payments	\$ 195,600	\$ 48,210
Consulting fees	150,135	148,824
Consulting fees included in exploration expenses	175,924	76,824
	<b>\$ 521,659</b>	<b>\$ 273,858</b>

Related party transactions:

The Company had the following balances payable to related parties that are not subsidiaries of the Company:

	2015	2014
Shareholders' loans	\$ 13,431	\$ 13,374

Shareholders' loans payable are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company incurred legal fees of \$13,281 (2014 - \$45,165) charged by a law firm of which a director of the Company is a partner. Included in accounts payable as at June 30, 2015 was \$nil (June 30, 2014 - \$10,000) owing to this law firm. This amount is subject to the Company's normal trade accounts payable terms.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company incurred rent expense of \$21,130 (2014 - \$24,033) charged by a director of the Company for use of a facility in Botswana. As at June 30, 2015, \$5,600 (June 30, 2014 - \$nil) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities pertaining to rent incurred.

In connection with the private placement which closed October 29, 2014 (Note 5), the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and a director of the Company subscribed to shares for \$37,500, \$15,000, and \$30,716 respectively, or \$83,216 in aggregate. Such amounts were accrued and owing and were converted at the issue price of this private placement.

In connection with the private placement which closed March 27, 2015 (Note 5), the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and a director of the Company subscribed to shares for \$30,000, \$30,000, and \$37,500 respectively, or \$97,500 in aggregate. Such amounts were accrued and owing and were converted at the issue price of this private placement.

In connection with the private placement which closed May 15, 2014, officers and directors of the Company subscribed for 200,000 units for gross proceeds of \$20,000 as part of this private placement.

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**PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.**  
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**12. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)**

See also notes 8 and 16.

The above noted transactions are in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount, as agreed to by the parties, and approved by the Board of Directors in strict adherence to conflict of interest laws and regulations.

To the Company's knowledge, significant shareholders of the Company (defined as those holding greater than 10%) include only Mr. Leon Daniels, who held 10.28% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares as at June 30, 2015. The remaining 89.72% of the shares are widely held.

**13. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS**

The nature of the exploration process exposes the Company to risks associated with fluctuations in commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates. To date, the Company has not used derivative financial instruments to manage these risks. There have been no significant changes in the risks, objectives, policies and procedures from the previous periods.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if its access to the capital market is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or matters specific to the Company. The Company generates cash flow primarily from its financing activities. As at June 30, 2015, the Company had cash of \$97,138 (2014 - \$441,895) to settle current liabilities of \$417,453 (2014 - \$328,137). With the exception of shareholder loans, all of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure preservation and security of capital as well as liquidity.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfil its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash. Cash is held with select major Canadian chartered banks, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will significantly fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The value of the financial instruments can be affected by changes in interest rates, prices and foreign exchange rates. Management believes the risk of loss related to market risk to be remote.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company has cash balances and no variable interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in guaranteed investment certificates or interest-bearing accounts of major Canadian chartered banks. The Company periodically monitors compliance to its cash management policy.

Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's property interests in Botswana make it subject to foreign currency fluctuations and inflationary pressures which may adversely affect the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company is affected by changes in exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and Botswana Pula. As at June 30, 2015, the Company held cash of \$11,098 denominated in Botswana Pula, (2014 - \$73,786). A 5% change in the Canadian dollar against the Botswana Pula would not have a significant impact on the Company's net loss and comprehensive loss for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

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# PANGOLIN DIAMONDS CORP.

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### 13. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (Continued)

#### Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodities (specifically diamonds). Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Commodity price risk is remote as the Company is not a producing entity.

### 14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure based on available funds in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company includes the components of shareholders' equity in the management of capital.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration and evaluation stage. As such, the Company is dependent upon external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and evaluation, and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek additional to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There have been no changes to the Company's capital management policy during the years ended June 30, 2015 or 2014.

The Company and its subsidiaries are not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

### 15. INCOME TAXES

Major items causing the Company's income tax rate to differ from the Canadian combined federal and provincial statutory rate of approximately 26.5% (2014 - 26.5%) are as follows:

a) Provision for income taxes

	<b>2015</b>	2014
(Loss) before income taxes	<b>\$ (1,538,748)</b>	\$ (1,771,505)
Expected income tax (recovery)	<b>(408,000)</b>	(469,000)
Permanent differences and other	<b>116,822</b>	123,000
Change in foreign exchange rates	<b>2,000</b>	10,000
Differences in tax rates	<b>26,000</b>	30,000
Tax benefits not utilized	<b>202,000</b>	306,000
Deferred income tax provision	<b>\$ (61,178)</b>	\$ -

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**15. INCOME TAXES (Continued)**

b) Deferred tax balances

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in Canada and Botswana at June 30, 2015 and 2014 in respect of the following temporary differences:

<b>Deductible temporary differences</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Non-capital losses - Canada	\$ 2,079,000	\$ 1,769,000
Non-capital losses - Botswana	2,171,000	1,608,000
Share issue costs	229,000	233,000
<b>Deductible temporary differences not recognized</b>	<b>\$ 4,479,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,610,000</b>

c) As at June 30, 2015, the Company has available, non-capital losses for Canadian income tax purposes which may be carried forward to reduce taxable income in future periods. If not utilized, the non-capital losses will expire from 2031 - 2035 as follows:

2031	\$ 272,000
2032	806,000
2033	53,000
2034	668,000
2035	280,000
	<b>\$ 2,079,000</b>

The Company also has available, non-capital losses of approximately \$2,171,000 (Pula - 17,784,000) (2014 - \$1,608,000; Pula - 13,107,000) for Botswana tax purposes which may be carried forward to reduce taxable income indefinitely.

**16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Subsequent to June 30, 2015, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing for aggregate gross proceeds of \$628,621 (the "Offering"), of which \$122,083 was issued as settlement of debt. The Offering consisted of 12,572,425 units of the Company ("Unit") at a price of \$0.05 per Unit. Each Unit consisted of one common share in the capital of the Company ("Common Share") and one Common Share purchase warrant ("Warrant"). Each Warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one Common Share at a price of \$0.05 for a period of sixty months. Officers and directors of the Company participated in the total amount of \$39,623 as settlement of debt.

Subsequent to June 30, 2015, the Company granted 800,000 options under its stock option plan, with a 5 year term and an exercise price of \$0.10. The options were granted to a director and certain consultants and vested immediately upon grant.

Subsequent to June 30, 2015, 1,400,000 options expired unexercised.