Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(UNAUDITED)

Presented in Canadian dollars

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying Interim Condensed Consolidated financial statements for Almonty Industries Inc. were prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Management acknowledges responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the Interim Condensed 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 Interim Condensed Consolidated financial statements.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide them sufficient knowledge to support management representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the Interim Condensed 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 Interim Condensed Consolidated financial statements and (ii) the Interim Condensed Consolidated financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods then ended presented by the Interim Condensed Consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the Interim Condensed Consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. The 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 Interim Condensed 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 Interim Condensed 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.

The unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the three-month periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 have not been reviewed by the Company's auditor.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

As at December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016
(Unaudited)
(in 000's of Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

	December 31 2016	September 30 2016
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	2,463	4,215
Trade receivables	928	707
VAT/HST/GST receivable	1,951	1,439
Inventories (Note 6)	9,578	10,720
Other current assets	1,186	719
Total Current Assets	**16,106**	**17,800**
Mining assets (Note 7)	126,493	125,928
Tailings inventory (Note 6)	19,232	18,665
Deferred tax assets	2,749	2,859
Restricted cash (Notes 5 and 11)	1,290	1,336
Other assets	746	1,178
	150,510	**149,966**
Total Assets	**166,616**	**167,766**
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Bank indebtedness (Note 5)	5,541	4,456
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 9)	23,671	21,799
Deferred revenue	3,703	2,422
Current portion of long-term debt (Notes 10 and 19)	20,236	27,172
Total Current Liabilities	**53,151**	**55,849**
Long-term debt (Notes 10 and 19)	39,024	29,325
Restoration and other provisions (Note 11)	43,807	45,548
Deferred tax liabilities	1,475	1,475
	84,306	**76,348**
Total Liabilities	**137,457**	**132,197**
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital (Note 12)	67,351	67,351
Equity portion of convertible debentures (Note 10(d))	550	550
Contributed surplus	3,390	3,390
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,043	3,900
Deficit	(44,175)	(39,622)
Total Shareholders' Equity	**29,159**	**35,569**
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	**166,616**	**167,766**

See accompanying notes

Going concern (Note 2(b)), Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 18), Subsequent events (Note 20)

Almonty Industries Inc.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015
(Unaudited)
(in 000's of Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

	2016	2015
Revenue	7,060	8,181
Mine operating costs		
Production costs	7,494	8,682
Depreciation and amortization	941	2,019
Loss from mining operations	**(1,375)**	**(2,520)**
Expenses		
General and administrative (Note 19)	1,699	1,617
	(3,074)	**(4,137)**
Interest expense	656	535
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	823	570
Loss before income taxes	**(4,553)**	**(5,242)**
Income tax provision (recovery)		
Current (Note 13)	-	-
Deferred (Note 13)	-	-
	-	**-**
Net loss for the period	**(4,553)**	**(5,242)**
Other Comprehensive loss		
Net loss for the period	(4,553)	(5,242)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit/loss		
Actuarial gain (loss) on employee benefit obligation	(5)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit/loss		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,852)	1,339
Comprehensive loss for the period	**(6,410)**	**(3,903)**
Loss per share (Note 14)		
Basic and fully diluted loss per share	**($0.04)**	**($0.06)**

See accompanying notes

Almonty Industries Inc.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

(in 000's of Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

	Share Capital	Equity Portion of Convertible Debentures	Contributed Surplus	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Equity
Balance at September 30, 2015	**60,827**	**508**	**2,578**	**(18,447)**	**3,536**	**49,002**
Repurchase of common shares	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
Issuance of common shares and warrants for cash	411	-	89	-	-	500
Issuance of share options	-	-	170	-	-	170
Net loss and other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(5,242)	1,339	(3,903)
Balance at December 31, 2015	**61,236**	**508**	**2,837**	**(23,689)**	**4,875**	**45,767**
Balance at September 30, 2016	**67,351**	**550**	**3,390**	**(39,622)**	**3,900**	**35,569**
Net loss and other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(4,553)	(1,857)	(6,410)
Balance at December 31, 2016	**67,351**	**550**	**3,390**	**(44,175)**	**2,043**	**29,159**

See accompanying notes

Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015
(Unaudited)
(in 000's of Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

	2016	2015
Operating activities		
Net loss for the period	(4,553)	(5,242)
Add (deduct) non-cash items:		
Non–cash compensation expense	-	170
Depreciation and amortization	941	2,019
Inventory impairment charges (Note 6)	548	2,765
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	807	435
Accretion and other non-cash interest	240	284
Other non-cash charges	(8)	3
	(2,025)	434
Net change in non-cash working capital	3,797	1,270
Change in tailings inventory	(1,082)	(903)
Cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities	**690**	**801**
Investing activities		
Additions to mining assets	(4,743)	(1,927)
Restricted cash and other	-	-
Cash flow used in investing activities	**(4,743)**	**(1,927)**
Financing activities		
Repurchase of common stock	-	(2)
Issuance of common shares and warrants	-	500
Issuance of long-term debt	10,689	1,650
Repayment of long-term debt	(8,255)	(1,778)
Cash flow provided by (used in) financing activities	**2,434**	**370**
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	**(133)**	**8**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period	**(1,752)**	**(748)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,215	866
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**2,463**	**118**

See accompanying notes

1. Description of Business

Almonty Industries Inc. ("Almonty" or "the Company") is incorporated in Canada. The Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol AII. The head office of the Company is located at 100 King Street West, Suite 5700, Toronto, Ontario, M5X 1C7. The principal business of Almonty is the mining, processing and shipping of tungsten concentrate from the Los Santos tungsten mine located near Salamanca, Spain, (the "Los Santos Mine"), and the Panasquiera tin and tungsten mine in Covilha, Castelo Branco, Portugal (the "Panasquiera Mine"), the refurbishment of the Wolfram Camp tungsten and molybdenum mine located near the town of Dimbulah, Queensland, Australia, (the "Wolfram Camp Mine"), as well as the evaluation of the Sangdong tungsten mine located in Gangwon Province, Republic of Korea, (the "Sangdong Mine") and the Valtreixal tin and tungsten project, located in Western Spain, in the province of Zamora (the "Valtreixal Mine").

The Los Santos Mine, acquired by the Company in September 2011 is owned by the Company through a wholly owned subsidiary, 7887523 Canada Inc. ("Almonty Sub"), which owns 100% of Daytal Resources Spain S.L. ("Daytal").

The Wolfram Camp Mine, acquired by the Company in September 2014 is owned through Almonty's wholly owned subsidiaries, Tropical Metals Pty Ltd. ("TM") and Wolfram Camp Mining Pty Ltd. ("WCM").

The Sangdong Mine, acquired by the Company in June 2015 is owned by Woulfe Mining Corp., ("Woulfe") through four wholly-owned subsidiaries ("Woulfe Subs"). Woulfe's shares were previously traded on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol WOF, and which shares were acquired by the Company in June and September 2015.

The Valtreixal Mine is owned by Valtreixal Resources Spain ("VRS"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Almonty Sub, which increased its interest in the Valtreixal Mine on December 21, 2016, from 51% to 100% as a result of a payment of €1,500, on the exercise of an option, representing a €750 reduction from a previously negotiated price. VRS had a 25% interest in the Valtreixal Mine as of September 30, 2015, which was increased to 51% in June 2016, as a result of a payment of €300.

The Panasqueira Mine, acquired by the Company in January 2016, is owned through Almonty's wholly owned subsidiary, Beralt Ventures Inc. ("BVI"), which owns 100% of Beralt Tin and Wolfram (Portugal) SA ("BTW").

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to the properties on which it is conducting its exploration, development and mining activities, these procedures do not guaranty the Company's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, unrestricted prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal land claims and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements.

2. Basis of Preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), effective for the reporting period ended December 31, 2016.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 "Interim Financial Reporting". These interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the Company's annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2016.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which were recorded at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 1, 2017.

b) Basis of preparation and going concern

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS on a going concern basis, which presumes the Company will continue operating for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize a return on its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the ordinary course of its business. However, certain adverse conditions and events cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company has incurred a loss in the three month period of $4,553 (Year ended September 30, 2016 – $21,175), has negative working capital of $37,045 (September 30, 2016 - $38,049), and an accumulated deficit of $44,175 as at December 31, 2016 (September 30, 2016 – $39,622). The Company's ability to continue as a going concern depends upon its ability to raise the cash required to develop its properties under exploration to commercialization and to improve the profitability of its operations and meet its current working capital requirements. Management continuously monitors the financial position of the Company with respect to working capital requirements as well as long-term capital needs in relation to a plan for the year. If the Company is unable to obtain additional financing when and if required, the Company may be unable to continue operations. Management plans to secure the necessary financing through new equity and debt arrangements, nevertheless, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful. Additional details on financing subsequent to December 31, 2016 are provided in Note 20, however additional financings are likely required to continue operations.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be

required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business at amounts different than those in the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements. Such adjustments could be material. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows have been included.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which Almonty obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. The Company controls an investee if the Company has:

- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including but not limited to:

- the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- the Company's potential voting rights.

The Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) from the date that the Company gains control until the date that the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

The accounting policies and methods of computation adopted in the preparation of the financial statements of the subsidiaries are consistent with those adopted and disclosed in Note 3.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company's 100%-owned subsidiaries, Daytal, VRS, Almonty Sub, TM, WCM, Woulfe, Woulfe Subs, BVI and BTW. All intercompany balances, transactions, unrealized gains and losses resulting from intercompany transactions and dividends have been eliminated on consolidation.

c) Economic dependence

Almonty's wholly owned subsidiaries, Daytal, WCM and BTW have long-term supply agreements with one customer who participates in the global tungsten business. Currently, greater than 60% of the output of Almonty's operations is sold to this customer. Almonty is economically dependent on the revenue received from this customer in order to be able to meet its current obligations. There is no guarantee that Almonty would be able to find an alternative customer or customers on market terms similar to its existing supply agreements should this current customer cease operations or become unable to pay Almonty under the current contracts.

d) New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") or IFRS Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") that are mandatory at certain dates or later. For IAS 1, IAS 16 and IAS 38 below, which are now applicable, Management has determined there is no significant impact on the adoption of these standards, and is still assessing the effects of the other pronouncements on the Company. The standards impacted that may be applicable to the Company are the following:

IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements was amended by the IASB in December 2014. The amendments are designed to further encourage companies to apply professional judgement in determining what information to disclose in their financial statements.

For example, the amendments make clear that materiality applies to the whole of financial statements and that the inclusion of immaterial information can inhibit the usefulness of the financial disclosures. Furthermore, the amendments clarify that companies should use professional judgement in determining where and in what order information is presented in the financial disclosures. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2016.

IAS 16 and IAS 38 – Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

IAS 16 and IAS 38, Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets were amended by the IASB in December 2013. The amendments clarify that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset are not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The IASB also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2016.

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments was issued in final form by the IASB in July 2014 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. 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 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 be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 also includes requirements relating to a new hedge accounting model, which represents a substantial overhaul of hedge accounting which will allow entities to better reflect their risk management activities in the financial statements.

The most significant improvements apply to those that hedge non-financial risk, and so these improvements are expected to be of particular interest to non-financial institutions. In addition, a single, forward-looking expected loss impairment model is introduced, which will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted.

IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers was issued by the IASB in May 2014. The core principle of the new standard is for companies to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively (for example, service revenue and contract modifications) and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted. IFRS 15 supersedes the following standards: IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC-31 Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.

IFRS 16 - Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 – Leases ("IFRS 16"), which replaces IAS 17 – Leases ("IAS 17") and related interpretations. IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases, unless the lease term is 12-months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting in IAS 17 with the distinction between operating leases and finance leases being retained. IFRS 16 will be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand, and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are initially recorded at the fair value of the contracted sale proceeds expected to be received only when there has been a passing of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the customer, and collectability is reasonably assured.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An impairment of doubtful receivables is raised when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debt.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated future sales price of the product based on prevailing metal prices at the reporting date, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale. Stockpiles are measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile, the number of contained Metric Tonne Units ("MTUs") (defined as equal to 10 kg of contained WO_3) of WO_3 (tungsten tri-oxide) based on assay data, and the estimated recovery percentage based on the expected processing method. Stockpile tonnages are verified by periodic surveys.

The cost of raw materials, stores, finished goods and mining stocks includes direct materials, transportation costs, direct labour and an appropriate portion of variable and fixed overheads, with costs determined on the basis of weighted average cost.

Tungsten ore and WO_3 in concentrate, WO_3 in circuit and ore stockpiles are physically measured or estimated and valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and costs of selling the final product. Cost is determined by the weighted average method and comprises direct purchase costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead costs, including depreciation and amortization, incurred in converting materials into finished goods.

Tailings inventory represents stockpiles of low grade ore that has been mined and processed and is available for reprocessing. As tailings inventory will not be reprocessed within one year of the date of these financial statements, the net carrying amount related to the tailings inventory has been classified as a non-current asset in the interim condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Where direct costs are not attributable to a specific process, the allocation of costs between inventory and tailings inventory is determined by the expected recoverable tungsten.

Mining assets

Property, plant and equipment and mine properties are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of the rehabilitation obligation and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. The capitalization of certain mine construction costs ceases when a mine construction project moves into the production stage.

Accumulated mine development costs are depreciated on a unit-of-production basis over the economically recoverable resources of the mine ("ROM") concerned, except in the case of assets whose useful life is shorter than the life of the mine, in which case the straight-line method is applied. The unit of account for the ROM costs are tonnes of ore whereas the unit of account for post-ROM costs are recoverable MTUs of WO_3. Rights and concessions are depleted on the unit-of-

production basis over the total resources. The unit-of-production rate for the depreciation of mine development costs takes into account expenditures incurred to date.

The application of Almonty's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely either from future exploitation or sale or where activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The determination of a National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects resource is itself an estimation process that contains varying degrees of uncertainty, depending on sub-classification, and these estimates directly impact the point of deferral of exploration and evaluation expenditures. The Company's policy is to capitalize all exploration costs that are incurred on its mineral properties, provided that those expenditures are incurred to extend or enhance the resource. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after an expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in income in the period when the new information becomes available.

Other plant and equipment such as mobile mine equipment is generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 10 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

Mine rehabilitation and restoration provisions
Almonty assesses its mine rehabilitation provision annually. Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for mine rehabilitation as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate liability payable. These factors include estimates of the extent and costs of rehabilitation activities, technological changes, regulatory changes, cost increases as compared to the inflation rates, and changes in discount rates. These uncertainties may result in future actual expenditures differing from the amounts currently provided.

The provision at the reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future rehabilitation costs required. Changes to estimated future costs are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet by either increasing or decreasing the rehabilitation asset and liability if the initial estimate was originally recognized as part of an asset measured in accordance with IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment.

Any reduction in the rehabilitation liability and therefore any deduction from the rehabilitation asset may not exceed the carrying amount of that asset. If it does, any excess over the carrying value is taken immediately to income. If the change in estimate results in an increase in the rehabilitation liability and therefore an addition to the carrying value of the asset, Almonty is required to consider

whether this is an indication of impairment of the asset as a whole and test for impairment in accordance with IAS 36, Impairment of Assets.

If, for mature mines, the revised mine assets net of rehabilitation provisions exceeds the recoverable value, that portion of the increase is charged directly to expenses. For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in income.

Ore reserves and mineral resources estimates

Ore reserves are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from Almonty's mining properties. Almonty estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body, and requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. Changes in the ore reserve or mineral resource estimates may impact upon the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, mine properties, property, plant and equipment, provision for rehabilitation, recognition of deferred tax assets, and depreciation and amortization charges.

Deferred stripping expenditures

Advanced stripping costs incurred during the production stage of its operations are deferred as part of mining assets in accordance with IFRIC 20, Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine, and amortized on a unit-of-production basis over the life of the mine components. Should the estimate of the stripping ratio change over time as a result of a change/optimization in the design of the open pits, then Almonty will revisit the deferral and amortization rates related to its deferred stripping expenditures policy. The calculation of the life-of-mine stripping ratio requires the use of judgments and estimates such as estimates of tonnes of waste to be removed over the life of the mining area and economically recoverable reserves to be extracted as a result. Changes in a mine's life and design will usually result in changes to the expected stripping ratio (waste to mineral reserves ratio). These changes are accounted for prospectively.

Leases

Leases of plant and equipment under which Almonty assumes substantially all the risks and benefits identical to ownership are classified as capital leases. Other leases are classified as operating leases.

Financial instruments

Financial assets -

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans-and-receivables or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. Financial assets classified as loans-and-receivables and held-to-maturity are measured at

amortized cost. Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary.

Transaction costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

Financial liabilities -
All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently 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 expense 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, a shorter period. Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

The Company has elected to apply the following classifications to each of its significant categories of financial instruments:

Asset/Liability	Category	Measurement
Cash	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value
Trade receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Restricted cash	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value
Other assets	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Bank indebtedness	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Long-term debt	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

Compound Financial Instruments -
The Company evaluates the terms of its financial instruments to determine whether they are compound financial instruments containing multiple liability or equity components. Such components are classified separately by their nature as either financial liabilities or equity instruments. The initial carrying amounts of the financial liability components of a compound financial instrument are recognized at the fair value of a similar financial liability that does not have an equity component and the residual value is allocated to equity components. Transaction costs related to compound financial instruments are allocated between liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts. Liability components are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Equity components are not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition. On conversion or expiry, the equity component is transferred to share capital or contributed surplus.

Impairment of assets
At each reporting date of the consolidated balance sheet, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss), unless the relevant asset is carried at a re-valued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years.

Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and form assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the valuation and determination of the useful lives of assets, valuation of each of the equity and debt components of convertible debentures, valuation of share-based compensation, warrants, share capital, deferred income taxes, inventory valuation, ore reserves and mineral resource estimates, recovery rates of tungsten, units-of-production depreciation, mine rehabilitation and restoration provisions, exploration and evaluation assets, deferred stripping expenditures allocation, tailings inventory valuation, contingencies, determining the appropriate accounting treatment of an acquisition as either a business combination or an acquisition of assets requires that management utilize judgment to determine whether the acquired entity constitutes a business, valuation of assets and liabilities acquired, and whether control exists on acquisitions. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are reasonable and prudent; however, actual results may differ from those estimates.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when Almonty or any of its controlled entities has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management’s best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation as at the balance sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to Almonty and its controlled entities and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes or duty. Almonty assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. Almonty has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the purchaser. The significant risks and rewards of ownership are deemed to be transferred to the purchaser generally when product is physically transferred onto a third-party vessel, train, ship or other delivery mechanism, depending on the mode of transport, and Almonty has paid all costs of shipping, freight and insurance to the destination specified by the purchaser.

Contract terms for Almonty's sale of WO_3 in concentrate ("WO_3 concentrate") allow for a price adjustment based on final assay results of the WO_3 concentrate by the customer to determine the final content and, where applicable, a market price adjustment. Recognition of sales revenue for WO_3 concentrate is based on the most recently determined estimate of WO_3 concentrate (based on initial assay results carried out by Almonty) and the contract price (as defined, based on published prices) at the date of shipment, with a subsequent adjustment made to revenue upon final determination of WO_3 concentrate.

Income taxes

Current income tax -

Current income tax assets and liabilities are estimated as the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where Almonty and/or its controlled entities operate and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions, where appropriate.

Deferred income tax -

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting income nor taxable income; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the parent, investor or venturer and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- Where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable income; and

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Almonty recognizes neither the deferred tax asset regarding the temporary difference on the rehabilitation liability, nor the corresponding deferred tax liability regarding the temporary difference on the rehabilitation asset.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will be available to allow the deferred income tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognized subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances arose. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it occurred during the measurement period or in income.

Earnings per share
Loss per share and comprehensive loss per share are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. In a period when the Company reports a loss and comprehensive loss, the effect of potential issuances of shares under options and warrants outstanding would be anti-dilutive and, therefore basic and diluted loss and comprehensive per share are the same.

Foreign currency translation
The interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is Almonty's functional currency.

Almonty has three foreign operations which receive revenue in US dollars and incur all of their costs in Euros ("€") and Australian Dollars. Daytal and BTW have a functional currency of Euros, and translate their US dollar revenue into Euros at the respective US dollar/Euro exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Wolfram Camp has a functional currency of Australian dollars and translates its US dollar revenue into Australian dollars at the respective US dollar/Australian dollar exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the spot rate of exchange in effect at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction. Exchange differences are recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they arise.

Woulfe Subs incur the majority of their costs in South Korean Won. Woulfe has a functional currency of Canadian dollars, and translates all Won transactions into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

For the purpose of presenting the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the foreign entities are expressed in Canadian dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising are recognized as a separate component of equity and as a foreign currency translation adjustment in other comprehensive income (loss) in the interim condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

Share-based payment transactions

Employees, directors and service providers of the Company may receive a portion of their compensation in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby services are rendered as consideration for equity instruments, referred to as equity-settled transactions.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be reliably estimated, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment.

Equity settled transactions

The costs of equity settled transactions are measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instrument at the date on which they are granted.

The costs of equity settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the vesting date, the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award. The cumulative expense is recognized for equity settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date, and reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The income or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in contributed surplus.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied provided that all other performance or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Acquisitions, business combinations and goodwill

At the time of acquisition, the Company determines whether what is acquired meets the definition of a business, in which case if it does, the transaction is considered a business combination, and otherwise it is recorded as an asset acquisition.

For an asset acquisition, the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at the fair value of the consideration paid, based on their relative fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition related costs are included in the consideration paid and capitalized. No goodwill is recorded and no deferred tax asset or liability arising from the assets acquired or liabilities assumed are recognized upon the acquisition of the assets.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at the acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

When Almonty acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through income. Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognized in accordance with IAS 39 either in income or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it shall not be remeasured. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in income.

Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary are equity transactions, including the costs related to the transaction (i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners).

4. Acquisition

a) Acquisition of Panasqueira

On January 6, 2016 Almonty acquired a 100% ownership interest in Beralt Ventures Inc. ("BVI") from Sojitz Tungsten Resources, Inc. BVI, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, is the 100% owner of the various rights and interests comprising the Panasqueira Mine. Almonty acquired 100% of the shares of BVI for €1.00 and settled €12,260 of debt owed to a third party by a wholly-owned subsidiary of BVI, in exchange for a cash payment of €1,000 on closing and a promissory note issued by Almonty in the principal amount of €500, bearing interest at 4% per annum, maturing December 29, 2017. The Panasqueira tungsten mine has been in production since 1896, and is located approximately 260 kilometres northeast of Lisbon, Portugal, and its acquisition allows the Company to leverage its expertise and increase the reserves in production. The Company has determined that the operations of the Panasqueira Mine represent a business, and as such, the acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination.

The following represents the allocation of the purchase price:

	Fair value at acquisition date
Assets acquired	
Cash and cash equivalents	683
VAT Receivable	499
Inventory	5,515
Other current assets	305
Mining assets	34,143
Deferred tax asset	161
Other assets	327
Total assets	**41,633**
Liabilities assumed	
Trade and other payables	1,759
Other liabilities and accruals	2,431
Long-term debt	70
Employee benefit obligation	190
Restoration provision	34,910
Total liabilities	**39,360**
Net assets acquired	**2,273**
Consideration:	
Cash	1,516
Promissory note	757
Total consideration	**2,273**

Transaction costs of $147 were expensed in completing this acquisition.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents, Restricted Cash, and Bank Indebtedness

The Company deposits surplus cash with major banks of high quality credit standing, in interest bearing accounts that earn interest at floating rates, and has no cash equivalents.

Bank indebtedness consists of a number of lines of credit in a subsidiary company, some of which were entered into during the current year. The facilities are denominated in Euros, and are unsecured. One facility is without interest, and the others bear interest at a weighted average rate of 2.6% as of December 31, 2016.

As at December 31, 2016, the Company had $1,290 (September 30, 2016 - $1,336) in restricted cash on deposit with the Queensland Government, Department of Natural Resources and Mines, as required by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, based on a revised mine plan in effect as of October 2014.

6. Inventories

	December 31 2016	September 30 2016
Stores and fuel	4,428	4,463
Ore and in-process ore	23,204	24,113
Finished goods - WO3 concentrate	1,178	809
Total inventories	28,810	29,385
Less: non-current tailings inventory	19,232	18,665
	9,578	10,720

Stores and fuel are carried at cost. Ore and in-process ore, finished goods, and tailings inventory are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

During the period ended December 31, 2016, the Company wrote down the following inventories to their net realizable values:

	Los Santos	Wolfram Camp	Total
Finished goods - WO3 concentrate	-	548	548
	-	548	548

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company wrote down the following inventories to their net realizable values:

	Los Santos	Wolfram Camp	Total
Finished goods - WO3 concentrate	-	5,115	5,115
Non-current tailings inventory	1,650	-	1,650
	1,650	5,115	6,765

The change in inventories and the write downs were recognized as an expense through mine operating costs in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

7. Mining assets

	Operating Mines and Plant and Equipment	Exploration and Evaluation Projects	Total
Cost			
Balance at September 30, 2015	68,494	47,072	115,566
Additions	8,654	2,704	11,358
Assets acquired on Panasqueira acquisition (Not	34,143	-	34,143
Impairment loss	(5,345)	-	(5,345)
Change in restoration provisions	7,283	179	7,462
Asset disposals	(1,401)	-	(1,401)
Translation adjustment	(195)	(46)	(241)
Balance at September 30, 2016	111,633	49,909	161,542
Additions	**2,198**	**2,545**	**4,743**
Translation adjustment	**(4,343)**	**(220)**	**(4,563)**
Balance at December 31, 2016	**109,488**	**52,234**	**161,722**
Accumulated Amortization			
Balance at September 30, 2015	27,430	-	27,430
Amortization	9,773	-	9,773
Asset disposals	(1,248)	-	(1,248)
Translation adjustment	(341)	-	(341)
Balance at September 30, 2016	35,614	-	35,614
Amortization	**1,059**	**-**	**1,059**
Translation adjustment	**(1,444)**	**-**	**(1,444)**
Balance at December 31, 2016	**35,229**	**-**	**35,229**
Carrying Value			
Balance at September 30, 2016	76,019	49,909	125,928
Balance at December 31, 2016	**74,259**	**52,234**	**126,493**

8. Impairment of Operating Mine Assets

In accordance with the Company's accounting policy, operating mines are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances suggest that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. The Company generally uses a discounted cash flow model to determine the value in use ("VIU") for its operating mines where there are indicators of impairment. The assessment is done at the CGU level, which is the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets. A CGU is generally an individual operating mine and its related long-term assets. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of the CGU exceeds the recoverable amount.

The Company considered the significant decrease in tungsten prices during 2015 and 2016 as an indicator of possible impairment for its operating mines. Accordingly, management performed an impairment assessment for each of its three operating mines, Los Santos, Panasqueira, and Wolfram Camp, as at September 30, 2016.

The VIU was determined for each mine based on the NPV of future cash flows expected to be generated using the most recent life of mine plans. Future tungsten prices are estimated based on observable market or publicly available data to estimate future revenues and operating costs estimated based on current costs adjusted for anticipated changes. The future cash flows for each CGU were discounted using comparable discount rates for similar companies with the same market risk factors.

The key assumptions used in these impairment tests as of September 30, 2016 and 2015 are summarized as follows:

	Assumptions	
	2016	**2015**
Future tungsten prices, per MTU	US$248 - US$350	US$231 - US$399
Discount rate - Spain	8%	8%
Discount rate - Portugal	11%	-
Discount rate - Australia	12%	12%
Life of mine – Daytal, Spain	8 years	8 years
Life of mine – Panasqueira, Portugal	12 years	-
Life of mine – Wolfram Camp, Australia	4 years	4 years

On September 30, 2016, the Company recognized an impairment loss relating to its Wolfram Camp asset of $5,345, before tax, which was applied against mine costs.

Any variation in these key assumptions would result in a change of the assessed fair value. If a variation in assumption had a negative impact on fair value, it could indicate a requirement for impairment to the Company's mining assets.

It is estimated that changes in the key assumptions would have had the following approximate impact on the fair value of each mine as at September 30, 2016, holding all other assumptions constant:

	Los Santos	Panasqueira	Wolfram Camp
10% change in tungsten prices	40.0%	37.7%	55.0%
1% change in discount rate	4.1%	6.0%	2.8%

9. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

The balance as of December 31, 2016 includes $14,666 (September 30, 2016 - $13,041) of trade accounts payable, and $9,005 (September 30, 2016 - $8,758) of accrued liabilities.

10. Long-term Debt

		December 31 2016	September 30 2016
Term and other loans - Euro	(a)	9,642	10,345
Term and other loans - US dollar	(b)	33,448	23,494
Term and other loans - Canadian dollar	(c)	4,548	11,010
Convertible debentures	(d)	10,781	10,718
Obligations under capital leases	(e)	841	930
		59,260	56,497
Less: Current portion		(20,236)	(27,172)
		39,024	29,325

a) The Company's wholly-owned Spanish subsidiary has in place Euro denominated term loan facilities as of December 31, 2016, totaling $6,143 (September 30, 2016 - $6,438), with maturities ranging between 2017 and 2019. The loans are unsecured with $3,987 of the loans (September 30, 2016 - $3,758) guaranteed by the parent company. Of the loans, $1,286 (September 30, 2016 - $3,286) have fixed interest rates, with a weighted average interest rate on these loans of 1.75% (September 30, 2016 - 2.28%), while the remaining $4,857 (September 30, 2016 - $3,152) of the loans have floating interest rates, and as of December 31, 2016, the weighted average interest rate on these loans was 2.39% (September 30, 2016 - 2.80%). Daytal has entered into one new debt facility with a Spanish bank in the current year, with proceeds of $1,286, and made repayments of $1,331 against other facilities. They entered into five new debt facilities during the year ended September 30, 2016 with local Spanish banks for total loan proceeds of $3,795. In addition, Daytal entered into additional working capital operating lines during fiscal 2016 (Note 5).

VRS entered into two Euro denominated term loans during the year ended September 30, 2016, with a balance of $2,968 as of December 31, 2016 (September 30, 2016 - $3,170), which are unsecured, and due between 2017 and 2021. The loans have fixed interest rates, with a weighted average rate of 2.52% as of December 31, 2016.

The Company issued a €500 unsecured loan in connection with the acquisition of BVI on January 6, 2016, which loan has a balance of $531 as of December 31, 2016. The loan bears interest at 4.0% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears. The loan is repayable in four equal quarterly

installments beginning on December 29, 2016 with the final installment due on December 29, 2017, the maturity date of the loan.

b) The Company has a $32,105 (US$23,911) term loan (September 30, 2016 - $22,182 (US$16,911)), with a five-year term. The loan bears interest based on 3-month London Interbank Offered Rate ("Libor") rates plus 1.5%, with a rate of 2.34% as of December 31, 2016 (September 30, 2016 - 2.34%). The loan is secured by the assets of a subsidiary, and is guaranteed by a third party.

For $13,427 (US$10,000) of this facility, interest only is payable until March 31, 2017, when the Company commences making semi-annual repayments of US$250, with the balance of the loan due at maturity on September 30, 2019.

The remainder of this facility relates to an agreement entered into on January 6, 2016, which the Company entered into as an expansion of its existing US$10,000 term loan, by up to an additional US$14,000 (the "Support Agreement"). The Company entered into a long-term US$7,000 working capital loan agreement (the "Working Capital Loan"), representing the first tranche of funds under the Support Agreement, whereby the Company can draw down on the facility based on production and the granting of security over certain assets of the Company, of which US$6,911 was drawn down during fiscal 2016. On November 22, 2016, the Company drew down the full amount of the second tranche of the Support Agreement in the amount of US$7,000, and used a portion of the proceeds to repay the principal and interest owed under the Woulfe term loan (Note 10(c)) in the amount of $6,550. Principal and interest under the Working Capital Loan is due under a revolving facility based on production and APT pricing levels, and payments will only begin when the price of APT exceeds US$254 MTU, with accelerating payments when the price of APT exceeds $320 MTU.

The Company has a US$1,000 secured promissory note with Deutsche Rohstoff AG ("DRAG"), an existing shareholder of the Company, which loan has a balance of $1,343 as of December 31, 2016 (September 30, 2016 - $1,312). The note bears interest at 6.0% per annum, with the accrued interest and loan amount due on January 1, 2017, which has subsequently been extended to January 1, 2019 (Note 20). The note is secured by the existing security agreement in favour of DRAG in connection with a $4,000 convertible debenture issued on September 15, 2015 (Note 10(d).

c) The Company's Canadian dollar term and other loans are summarized as follows:

- Woulfe has an unsecured promissory note with a balance of $548 (September 30, 2016 - $534), including accrued interest, which is due on demand, with interest at 12.0% per annum.
- The Company has an unsecured loan of $500 (September 30, 2016 - $500), bearing interest at 4.0% per annum. The loan was due to be repaid in four quarterly installments of $125 each, plus accrued interest to September 30, 2016, which payments have been deferred with the verbal agreement of the lender.
- The Company has an unsecured loan of $1,400 (September 30, 2016 - $1,400), bearing interest at 4% per annum, with the loan and accrued interest due in June 2020.

- The Company entered into a bridge loan on September 15, 2015 of $2,100 (September 30, 2016 - $2,100), which is unsecured and bears interest at 12%, due at maturity. The loan will mature on the earlier of (i) two years from the date of the loan, and (ii) the date on which the Company completes an equity offering within 12 months of the start of the loan, with proceeds of more than $11,000, or in the event less than $11,000 of equity is raised, such proportionately lesser amount of the loan will mature on that date.
- Woulfe had a term loan with a balance $6,550 (September 30, 2016 - $6,476) which was repaid on November 28, 2016.

d) The Company is obligated under a number of convertible debentures. The conversion feature of the debentures results in them being compound financial instruments. Accordingly, the Company estimates the liability and equity components at the time of the debenture issue. The liability component was determined based on the fair value of a similar liability without a conversion feature. The equity component was determined based on the difference between the fair value of the debenture as a whole and the fair value of the liability component. Over the term of the debenture, the debt component will be accreted to its face value using the effective interest method.

The following convertible debentures are outstanding:

- The Company completed the first tranche of a private placement of convertible debentures on July 29, 2016, for AUS$500. The unsecured debentures mature on July, 29, 2018, and bear interest at 5% per annum, paid semi-annually. The debentures, including accrued interest thereon, and are convertible at $0.55 per common share. There have been no conversions to date. The Company estimated the liability and equity components as $455 and $42 respectively. Accretion expense for the three month period ended December 31, 2016 relating to this debenture was $11.
- The Company is obligated under a convertible debenture entered into in 2014, with a balance of $6,000, which amount is due on March 31, 2017. The debenture bears interest at 4.0% per year, payable quarterly in arrears. The convertible debenture (including any accrued and unpaid interest) may be converted by the holder, at their option, into common shares of Almonty at an exercise price of $1.45 per share. There have been no conversions to date. The Company estimated the liability and equity components initially as $5,833 and $167 respectively. Accretion expense for the three months ended December 31, 2016 relating to this debenture was $78 (2015 - $78).

- The Company entered into a $4,000 convertible debenture agreement on September 15, 2015, in connection with a refinancing. The convertible debenture is due on September 15, 2017, with interest payable at 5.0% per year, payable semi-annually in arrears. The convertible debenture (including any accrued and unpaid interest) may be converted by the holder, at their option, into common shares of Almonty at an exercise price of $0.81 per share. The Company estimated the liability and equity components initially as $3,659 and $341 respectively. Accretion expense for the three months ended December 31, 2016 relating to this debenture was $93 (2015 - $90).
- Woulfe has an unsecured convertible debenture with a balance, including accrued interest, of $477 as of December 31, 2016, which is due on demand, and accrues interest at 12% per annum. The $350 principal portion of the loan is convertible, under the terms of the agreements associated with the acquisition of Woulfe, into 313,173 Units, as defined herein, with an exercise price of $1.12 per Unit. Each Unit is comprised of one common share of Almonty, and one common share purchase warrant which may be exercised for a period of two years from the date the Units are exercised, to acquire one common share of Almonty for $1.12.

As at December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, the components of the convertible debentures are summarized as follows:

	December 31 2016	September 30 2016
Face value	10,962	10,969
Balance to be accreted	(181)	(251)
	10,781	10,718

Changes in the balances of the convertible debentures during the three months ended December 31, 2016 and the year ended September 30, 2016 are summarized as follows:

	December 31 2016	September 30 2016
Balance, beginning of period	10,718	9,981
Debentures issued, liability component	-	454
Interest	194	722
Interest paid	(116)	(442)
Translation adjustment	(15)	3
Balance, end of period	10,781	10,718

e) The capital leases relate to certain equipment and vehicles. The leases carry implied interest rates of between 3.00% and 8.50%.

f) Payments are due as follows under the terms of the various debts, as of December 31, 2016:

Within the next year	20,409
Between one and five years	39,072
	59,481
Less: Imputed interest on capital lease obligations	(40)
Less: Equity balance to be accreted	(181)
	59,260

11. Restoration and Other Provisions

a) Included in liabilities are reserves for the future restoration of the Company's mining properties, in accordance with local requirements, as follows:

Balance at September 30, 2015	2,987
Revisions in estimated cash flows and changes in assumptions	7,462
Provision assumed on acquisition	34,910
Accretion expense	412
Translation adjustment	(708)
Balance at September 30, 2016	45,063
Revisions in estimated cash flows and changes in assumptions	**-**
Accretion expense	**33**
Translation adjustment	**(1,748)**
Balance at December 31, 2016	**43,348**

There is a restoration provision of $643 (September 30, 2016 - $662) with respect to Daytal's future obligation to restore and reclaim the mine once it has ceased to mine tungsten ore from the Los Santos Project. The restoration provision represents management's estimate of the present value of the rehabilitation costs relating to the mine site which are expected to be incurred in 2026 after the mine ceases operations. Daytal has used a 5% discount rate and assumes an inflation rate of 2% per year in calculating its estimates. The Company has filed, and is awaiting final approval of its mine plan and restoration provision by the relevant authorities in Spain. Once approved, the Company will enter into an insurance policy to cover the life of mine at Los Santos.

Banco Popular has posted a bank warranty of $255 (€180) on behalf of Daytal with the Region of Castilla y Leon, Trade and Industry Department as a form of deposit to cover the expected costs of restoring the mining property, as required by Daytal's Environmental Impact Statement, that forms a part of its mining and exploitation license on the Los Santos Project.

There is a restoration provision of $2,191 (September 30, 2016 - $2,269) with respect to Wolfram Camp's future obligation to restore and reclaim the mine once it has ceased to mine tungsten and molybdenum ore from Wolfram Camp. The restoration provision represents management's estimate of the present value of rehabilitation costs relating to the mine site which are expected to be incurred in 2023 after the mine ceases production. Wolfram has used a 3.25% discount rate and assumes an inflation rate of 1.5% per year in calculating its estimates.

As at December 31, 2016, the Company had $1,290 (September 30, 2016 - $1,336) in restricted cash on deposit with the Queensland Government, Department of Natural Resources and Mines as required by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, based on a revised mine plan approved in 2015.

There is a restoration provision of $254 (September 30, 2016 - $272) with respect to the Woulfe properties. The provision was determined based on the levy imposed by the relevant local government authority. The provision was increased by $174 during 2016.

The Company assumed a restoration provision of $34,910 on the acquisition of Panasqueira, which as at December 31, 2016 has a balance of $40,260 (September 30, 2016 - $41,860). The amount represents management's estimate of the present value of the rehabilitation costs relating to the mine site which are expected to be incurred after the mine ceases production subsequent to 2033. The estimate increased by $7,464 during 2016, as a result of a reduction in the discount rate from 1.39% to 0.24% used to calculate the present value of the future costs. Panasqueira has assumed an inflation rate of 2.0% per year in calculating its estimates.

b) Included in provisions is $459 (September 30, 2016 - $485) related to employee benefit obligations in respect of a government mandated pension plans in Woulfe's Korean subsidiary, and in BTW.

12. Share Capital

Common Shares -

	Number of Shares	Amount $
Authorized - Unlimited number of common shares		
Issued and outstanding		
Outstanding at September 30, 2015	86,484,919	60,827
Shares issued for cash	24,084,440	6,394
Shares issued on debt settlement	329,250	132
Shares repurchased under NCIB	(2,500)	(2)
Outstanding at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2016	**110,896,109**	**67,351**

Shares issued for cash -
On October 9, 2015, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 625,000 units (the "Units") at a price of $0.80 per Unit, for gross proceeds of $500. Each Unit is comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "Warrant"), with each Warrant being exercisable to acquire one common share at a price of $0.90 for a period of two years following the closing date of the placement. The Company allocated the $500 proceeds between the shares and the warrants issued, based on the relative value of the components. The value of the shares was based on the closing value of the Company's shares on the closing date of $0.80, and the value for the warrants using the Black-Scholes pricing model at the issue date as $0.346 per warrant based on a share price volatility of 87% based on historical volatility, a risk free rate of 0.56%, and with no expected dividend yield over the life of the two year warrant. As a result, the amount was allocated as to $411 to share capital and $89 to contributed surplus.

On March 9, 2016, the Company completed the first closing of a non-brokered private placement of 10,396,040 units (the "Units") at a price of $0.25 per Unit, for gross proceeds of $2,599. Each Unit is comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "Warrant"), with each Warrant being exercisable to acquire one common share at a price of $0.30 for a period of two years following the closing date of the placement. The Company allocated the $2,599 proceeds between the shares and the warrants issued, based on the relative value of the components. The value of the shares was based on the closing value of the Company's shares on the closing date of $0.25, and the value for the warrants using the Black-Scholes pricing model at the issue date as $0.104 per warrant based on a share price volatility of 87% based on historical volatility, a risk free rate of 0.53%, and with no expected dividend yield over the life of the two year warrant. As a result, the amount was allocated as to $2,152 to share capital and $446 to contributed surplus.

On March 31, 2016, the Company completed the second closing of a non-brokered private placement of 2,463,400 units (the "Units") at a price of $0.25 per Unit, for gross proceeds of $616. Each Unit is comprised of one common share in the capital of the Company and one half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "Warrant"), with each Warrant being exercisable to acquire one common share at a price of $0.30 for a period of two years following the closing date of the placement. The Company allocated the $616 proceeds between the shares and the warrants issued, based on the relative value of the components. The value of the shares was based on the closing value of the Company's shares on the closing date of $0.25, and the value for the warrants using the Black-Scholes pricing model at the issue date as $0.104 per warrant based on a share price volatility of 87% based on historical volatility, a risk free rate of 0.53%, and with no expected dividend yield over the life of the two year warrant. As a result, the amount was allocated as to $509 to share capital and $107 to contributed surplus.

On June 3, 2016, the Company completed a brokered private placement of 5,000,000 common shares at $0.30 per share, for gross proceeds of $1,500. A commission of $60 was paid in connection with the placement.

On August 17, 2016, the Company completed a brokered private placement, issuing 5,600,000 common shares at $0.35 per share for gross proceeds of $1,960. A commission of $78 was paid in connection with the placement.

Shares issued on debt settlement -
On July 29, 2016, the Company agreed to settle $132 of liabilities with a creditor by issuing 329,250 common shares, at a price of $0.40 per share, the share price at the time of the settlement.

Shares repurchased under NCIB -
The Company commenced a Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") through the facilities of the TSX-V on December 29, 2014, which terminated on December 28, 2015, and during the year ended September 30, 2016, 2,500 shares were purchased for $2. The purchased shares were cancelled.

The Company announced a NCIB on September 26, 2016, under which it intends to purchase, from time to time, as it considers advisable, up to 7,331,011 (6.6% of the shares outstanding at that time) on the open market at the prevailing market price on the TSX-V, with shares purchased to be cancelled. No shares have been purchased under this NCIB.

Warrants -
The Company has issued warrants in connection with financing and acquisitions.

The outstanding warrants as of December 31, 2016 are summarized as follows:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Warrants
March 7, 2019	$1.26	3,482,769
October 9, 2017	$0.90	312,500
March 9, 2018	$0.30	5,198,020
March 31, 2018	$0.30	1,231,700
		10,224,989

In connection with the acquisition of Woulfe in 2015, warrants that were outstanding in Woulfe were carried forward to become warrants to acquire common shares of Almonty, of which 3,482,769 warrants remain, allowing the holders to purchase one common share of Almonty for $1.26 until March 7, 2019.

In connection with a private placement financing on October 9, 2015, the Company issued 312,500 warrants, with each warrant allowing the holder to purchase one Almonty share for $0.90, until October 9, 2017.

In connection with a private placement financing on March 9, 2016, the Company issued 5,198,020 warrants, with each warrant allowing the holder to purchase one Almonty share for $0.30, until March 9, 2018.

In connection with a private placement financing on March 31, 2016, the Company issued 1,231,700 warrants, with each warrant allowing the holder to purchase one Almonty share for $0.30, until March 31, 2018.

Incentive Stock Options -

Under Almonty's stock option plan, the Company can grant options to directors, officers, employees and consultants for up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. As of December 31, 2016, there were 8,710,741 options available in the plan, of which 4,700,000 have been granted are outstanding and 4,010,741 are available to be granted. Under the plan, the exercise price of an option may not be less than the closing market price during the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant of the option, less any applicable discount allowed by the TSX-V. Options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years and vest at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors. The existing plan was approved by Almonty's shareholders at its Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders held on March 22, 2016.

	Number of Share Options
Options outstanding at September 30, 2015	4,443,546
Options expired/forfeited	(125,387)
Options granted	950,000
Options outstanding at September 30, 2016	5,268,159
Options expired/forfeited	**(568,159)**
Options granted	**-**
Options outstanding at December 31, 2016	**4,700,000**

As of December 31, 2016, the outstanding options, all of which are exercisable, are summarized as follows:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price
$0.50 - $0.75	2,100,000	8.1 years	$0.656
$0.76 - $0.99	1,100,000	8.5 years	$0.802
$1.00 - $1.70	1,500,000	5.1 years	$1.015
	4,700,000	**7.2 years**	**$0.800**

Share options granted during the year ended September 30, 2016

On November 9, 2015, the Company granted 50,000 share options to an employee pursuant to the Company's stock option plan. The options vested immediately, and are exercisable for a period of 10 years from the grant date at $0.50 per share. The grant resulted in stock-based compensation expense of $20 being recorded in general and administrative expenses and Contributed surplus. The value of the stock options granted was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, based on a risk-free interest rate of 1.59%, volatility of 76% based on historical volatility, expected life of 10 years, and no expected dividend yield, as of the date of the grant.

On December 24, 2015, the Company granted 900,000 share options to Directors pursuant to the Company's stock option plan. The options vested immediately, and are exercisable for a period of 10 years from the grant date at $0.80 per share. The grant resulted in stock-based compensation expense of $150 being recorded in general and administrative expenses and Contributed surplus. The value of the stock options granted was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, based on a risk-free interest rate of 1.40%, volatility of 76% based on historical volatility, expected life of 10 years, and no expected dividend yield, as of the date of the grant.

13. Income Taxes

Almonty has the following non-capital tax losses that expire in the years indicated:

	Canada	Spain	Korea	Portugal	Australia
	CAD$	**EUR**	**CAD$**	**EUR**	**AUD**
2020	-	-	31	-	-
2021	-	-	185	-	-
2022	-	-	923	-	-
2023	-	-	2,537	-	-
2024	-	-	28	-	-
2025	-	-	7,234	-	-
2026	-	-	3,629	-	-
2027 or later	6,300	7,516	19,259	4,958	28,231
Non-Capital losses in local currency	6,300	7,516	33,826	4,958	28,231
Non-Capital losses in CAD$	**6,300**	**11,079**	**33,826**	**7,309**	**28,383**
Total Non-Capital losses in CAD$					**86,897**

14. Loss per Share

Basic and Fully Diluted	**2016**	**2015**
Net loss for the period	(4,553)	(5,242)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	110,896,109	87,046,294
Basic and fully diluted loss per common share	($0.04)	($0.06)

The weighted average number of fully diluted common shares outstanding is derived by adding the effect of all dilutive securities (calculated using the treasury method) to the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, the exercise price of all outstanding share options, warrants and the convertible debentures were higher than the market price of the Company's shares, combined with the fact the Company was in a loss position, such that the exercise of the options and warrants and conversion of the debentures would have been anti-dilutive.

15. Segment Information

The Company's operations are segmented on a regional basis and are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments has been defined as the Chief Executive Officer.

Management monitors the business of Almonty as a single commodity segment, whose operations relate to the exploration and mining of tungsten across three geographical locations; the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal), Australia, and the Republic of Korea.

For management reporting purposes, the Company is organized into business units based on its products and activities, and has five reportable operating segments, as follows:

- The Los Santos Mine located in Spain, whose operations relate to the exploration and mining of tungsten, that is ultimately sold as tungsten concentrate;
- The Wolfram Camp Mine located in Queensland, Australia, whose operations relate to the exploration and mining of tungsten and molybdenum, that is ultimately sold as tungsten concentrate and molybdenum concentrate;
- The Valtreixal Mine located in Spain, whose operations relate to the exploration and evaluation activities related to the Valtreixal tin/tungsten project;
- Woulfe, the evaluation of the Sangdong Mine located in Gangwon Province, Republic of Korea; and
- The Panasqueira Mine located in Covilha Castelo Branco, Portugal, whose operations relate to the exploration and mining of tungsten, which is ultimately sold as tungsten concentrate, as well as the production of copper and tin concentrate by products that are sold as concentrate.

The Company monitors the operating results of its operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on earnings (losses) from mining operations and is measured consistently with earnings (losses) from mining operations in the interim condensed consolidated financial tatements. However, Almonty's financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are managed on a group basis, and are not allocated to operating segments.

The accounting policies used by Almonty in reporting segments internally are the same as those contained in Note 3.

Three months ended December 31, 2016	Los Santos	Wolfram Camp	Valtreixal	Woulfe	Panasquiera	Corporate	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	2,854	160	-	-	4,046	-	-	7,060
Production costs	1,964	1,123	-	-	4,407	-	-	7,494
Depreciation and amortization	354	18	-	-	569	-	-	941
Earnings (loss) from mining operations	536	(981)	-	-	(930)	-	-	(1,375)
Expenses								
General and administrative	610	309	-	31	671	768	(690)	1,699
Interest expense	46	8	-	103	25	474	-	656
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	91	61	-	93	78	500	-	823
Income (loss) before income taxes	(211)	(1,359)	-	(227)	(1,704)	(1,742)	690	(4,553)
Capital expenditures	1,479	92	2,186	359	627	-	-	4,743

Three months ended December 31, 2015	Los Santos	Wolfram Camp	Valtreixal	Woulfe	Panasquiera	Corporate	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	5,601	2,580	-	-	-	-	-	8,181
Production costs	4,127	4,555	-	-	-	-	-	8,682
Depreciation and amortization	1,886	133	-	-	-	-	-	2,019
Earnings (loss) from mining operations	(412)	(2,108)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,520)
Expenses								
General and administrative	893	365	4	38	-	764	(447)	1,617
Interest expense	85	17	-	366	-	317	(250)	535
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(17)	(29)	-	86	-	503	27	570
Income (loss) before income taxes	(1,373)	(2,461)	(4)	(490)	-	(1,584)	670	(5,242)
Capital expenditures	986	312	184	445	-	-	-	1,927

	Los Santos	Wolfram Camp	Valtreixal	Woulfe	Panasquiera	Corporate	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
December 31, 2016								
Assets								
Current	7,387	493	1,126	177	6,518	405	-	16,106
Non-current	41,736	16,191	6,825	45,294	39,813	423	228	150,510
Total assets	49,123	16,684	7,951	45,471	46,331	828	228	166,616
Total Liabilities	20,195	7,509	3,841	5,374	48,276	52,262	-	137,457
September 30, 2016								
Assets								
Current	7,295	992	2,491	233	6,540	249	-	17,800
Non-current	41,455	16,695	4,860	44,936	41,365	427	228	149,966
Total assets	48,750	17,687	7,351	45,169	47,905	676	228	167,766
Total Liabilities	18,381	7,721	3,179	11,985	48,820	42,105	6	132,197

Geographic Information -

	Revenue		Non-current Assets	
	Three months ended December 31		December 31	September 30
Country	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2016**
Spain	2,854	5,601	48,561	46,315
Australia	160	2,580	16,191	16,695
South Korea	-	-	45,522	45,164
Portugal	4,046	-	39,813	41,365
Canada	-	-	423	427
Total	7,060	8,181	150,510	149,966

16. Financial Instruments, and Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Classification of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss are carried at fair value in the Interim Condensed Consolidated balance sheet, and changes in fair values are recognized in net income (loss) for the period.

The following provides the allocation of financial instruments and their associated financial instrument classifications as at December 31, 2016:

	FVTPL*	Loans and receivables / Other financial liabilities	Total
Measurement basis	(Fair value)	(Amortized cost)	
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,463	-	2,463
Restricted cash	1,290	-	1,290
Trade receivables	-	928	928
Other assets	-	746	746
Total	3,753	1,674	5,427
Financial Liabilities			
Bank indebtedness	-	5,541	5,541
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	23,671	23,671
Long-term debt	-	59,260	59,260
Total	-	88,472	88,472

**Financial instruments classified as fair value through profit and loss*

Fair Value Hierarchical Levels

Fair value hierarchical levels are directly determined by the amount of subjectivity associated with the valuation inputs of these assets and liabilities, and are as follows:

Level 1 - Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date

Level 2 - Inputs (other than quoted prices included in Level 1) are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability through correlation with market data at the measurement date and for the duration of the instrument's anticipated life.

Level 3 - Inputs reflect management's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Consideration is given to the risk inherent in the valuation technique and the risk inherent in the inputs to determining the estimate.

As of December 31, 2016, cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, which are carried at fair value, were based on Level 1 inputs. Management has assessed the carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than Level 1 inputs, and believes the amortized cost of these assets and liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Almonty's principal financial instruments comprise cash deposits and long-term debt.

The main purpose of these instruments is to provide cash flow funding for the operations of Almonty and its controlled subsidiaries, Almonty Sub, Daytal, VRS, TM, WCM, Woulfe, Woulfe Subs, and BTW. Almonty has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from operations.

The main risks arising from Almonty's financial instruments are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Interest rate risk

Almonty's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to cash at banks, and long-term debt with a floating interest rates, and amounts payable to Almonty under its supplier finance program that is part of its long-term supply agreement with its major customer.

The Company currently has $64,801 in short and long-term debt outstanding at varying levels of fixed and floating interest rates of between 0.0% - 12.0%. A portion of the floating rate debt totaling $10,398 is based on a fixed spread over the 6-month Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("Euribor") rate. Changes in the 6-month Euribor rate over the remaining term of the debt would have an impact on the amount of interest, with every 100 basis point (1.0%) movement in the Euribor rate resulting in a $104 change in annual interest costs. The remaining floating rate debt of $32,105 is based on a fixed spread over the 3-month Libor rate. Changes in the 3-month Libor rate over the remaining term of the debt would have an impact on the amount of interest, with every 100

basis point (1.0%) movement in the 3-month Libor rate resulting in a $321 change in annual interest costs.

The Company may in the future become a borrower of an additional material amount of funds or repay its existing outstanding long-term debt at any time without penalty. The Company's primary operations are located in Spain, Australia, Korea and Portugal. The ongoing uncertainty in the financial markets may have a negative impact on both the Company's future borrowing costs and its ability to obtain debt financing.

Foreign currency risk
Almonty's wholly-owned indirect subsidiary, Daytal, operates in Spain, and its wholly-owned indirect subsidiary, BTW, operates in Portugal, both of which operate in €. Their output is a commodity that is primarily denominated in United States dollars (US$) and Almonty's reporting currency is in Canadian dollars (CAD$). As such, Almonty's interim condensed consolidated balance sheet can be significantly affected by movements between the three currencies (CAD$, US$ and €).

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, the value of the US$ relative to the CAD$ increased from US$1.00 = CAD$1.3117 as at September 30, 2016 to US$1.00 = CAD$1.3427 as at December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, a 5% change in the value of the CAD$ relative to the US$ would have an impact on revenue for the three month period ended December 31, 2016 of approximately $360 (2015 - $400).

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, the value of the € relative to the CAD$ decreased from €1.00 = CAD$1.4741 as at September 30, 2016 to €1.00 = CAD$1.4169 as at December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, a 5% change in the value of the CAD$ relative to the Euro would have an impact on the net income for the three month period ended December 31, 2016 of approximately $30 (2015 - $70).

Almonty's wholly-owned indirect subsidiary, Wolfram Camp, operates in Australia in Australian dollars (AUD$). Its output is a commodity that is primarily denominated in United States dollars (US$) and Almonty's reporting currency is in Canadian dollars (CAD$). As such, Almonty's interim condensed consolidated balance sheet can be significantly affected by movements between the three currencies (CAD$, US$ and AUD$).

During the three months December 31, 2016, the value of the AUD$ relative to the CAD$ decreased from AUD$1.00 = CAD$1.0054 as at September 30, 2016 to AUD$1.00 = CAD$0.9707 as at December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2016, a 5% change in the value of the CAD$ relative to the AUD$ would have an impact on net income for the three months ended December 31, 2016 of approximately $26 (2015 - $120).

Currency movements during the three months ended December 31, 2016 resulted in the Company recording a cumulative translation adjustment loss of $1,852 (2015 - gain of $1,339). This amount is recorded as other comprehensive income (loss) in the interim condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss and accumulated other comprehensive loss as a separate line item in Shareholders' equity.

Commodity price risk
Almonty's policy is to maintain exposure to commodity price movements at its mining operations. The Company sells WO_3 concentrate that is denominated in US$ per MTU. Every +/- US$10.00 movement in the average price of 1 MTU of European ammonium para tungstate as quoted on the Metal Bulletin Exchange impacts the Company's revenue by +/- US$8.00 per MTU of WO_3. Payments of interest and principal under one of the Company's credit facilities is based on APT pricing levels (Note 10(b)). From time to time, the Company enters into contracts to fix the price of the product its sells for periods of time it deems appropriate.

Credit risk
Almonty's maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, is the creditworthiness of its customer that is operating as counterparty to Almonty's supplier financing program. All invoices submitted to its major customer under its long-term supply agreements are subject to a supplier finance program and a factoring fee that varies with a fixed spread to the 6-month LIBOR rate. Almonty is exposed to fluctuations in the 6-month LIBOR rate up to a maximum of movement of 250 basis points. For every 100 basis point movement in the 6-month LIBOR rate would impact the Company's cash flow by +/- US$1.00 for each US$100.00 in revenue. Almonty assigns all trade receivables that are subject to the supplier finance program to a third party bank and receives prepayment from the bank on the invoices assigned. The availability of this program rests solely on the ability of Almonty's customer to continually pay down the supplier financing facility as it comes due in order to ensure Almonty has access to draw on the facility when it ships WO_3 concentrate to its customer under the agreement. If the 6-month LIBOR rate were to exceed the maximum amount or if Almonty were to no longer have access to the supplier financing program it would revert to normal trade terms with its customer.

Liquidity risk
Almonty's objective is to use cash and cash equivalents, finance leases, and third party loans (see Note 10, Long-term Debt for debt maturities) and equity in order to maintain liquidity. Almonty's policy is to maximize liquidity in order to enable the continued development of the mines and operations of the plants and to enable the development of its projects. All financial liabilities with a contractual term of 12 months or less are classified as current. The Company is currently pursuing debt and equity financing opportunities to increase its liquidity (Note 20).

17. Capital Management

The primary objective of Almonty's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure (composed of shareholders' equity and net debt) and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, Almonty may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. Almonty monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt, divided by equity plus net debt. Almonty's policy is to maintain the gearing ratio between 5% and 40%. Net debt for this purpose includes interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents and receivables from government tax authorities. Almonty is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

	December 31 2016	September 30 2016
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	23,671	21,799
Bank indebtedness	5,541	4,456
Long-term debt	59,260	56,497
Less: Cash and receivables	(5,342)	(6,361)
Net debt	**83,130**	**76,391**
Shareholders' equity	29,159	35,569
Equity and net debt	**112,289**	**111,960**
Gearing ratio	**74.0%**	**68.2%**

The gearing ratio exceeded the targeted range as at December 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016 due to the continued deterioration in the commodity price environment having a negative impact on net income. The Company is working to improve its profitability, raise additional equity capital and /or reduce its outstanding debt levels in order to return the gearing ratio to targeted levels.

18. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The Company's subsidiary, Daytal, owns the Los Santos Mine, near the town of Los Santos, Salamanca in western Spain. Daytal rents the land where the Los Santos Mine is located from local property owners and municipalities. The leases range from 10 to 25 years and have expiry dates between 2017 and 2032. On all leases greater than 10 years, Daytal has the right to terminate the leases under certain circumstances without penalty. Annual lease commitments total approximately $385, payable throughout the year on the anniversary dates of the individual leases.

The mining license for the Los Santos Mine was granted in September 2002, for a period of 30 years and is extendable for 90 years. Daytal pays minimal land taxes, and there are no other royalty payments associated with the license. The Company files applications in the ordinary course to renew the permits associated with its mining license that it deems necessary and/or advisable for the continued operation of its business. Certain of the Company's permits to operate that are associated with the mining license are currently under application for renewal.

Daytal has a long-term contract with MOVITEX – Movimentos de Tierras Y Excavaciones, S.L.U. ("**MOVITEX**") under which MOVITEX carries out contract mining activities for Daytal at the Los Santos Mine. Daytal currently does not have any mining capabilities of its own and relies on MOVITEX for all mining activity, including waste rock removal, pit development and delivery of ore to Daytal's crushing and processing plant. The current contract with MOVITEX runs for the life of the mine. Any disruption in the contract mining services provided by MOVITEX would have a negative impact on Daytal's short-term economic viability.

The Company has the following tenement commitments in relation to exploration tenements held by TM and WCM. The Department of Mines and Natural Resources (Queensland, Australia) aggregates expenditure commitments over the first three to five years of the term and allows for variations to commitments should these be required due to operational practicalities:

Year ending September 30:	
2017	503
2018	367
2019	50
	920

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to laws and regulations relating to the environment, which are continually changing, and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to remain in compliance.

19. Related Party Transactions

During the three months ended December 31, 2016 the Company incurred costs for officers and directors, in accordance with the terms of their compensation arrangements, of $160 (2015 - $116), none of which was owing as at December 31, 2016. During the three month period ended December 31, 2015, $150 of share-based compensation expense was attributable to officers and directors.

The Company has convertible debentures totaling $10,000 owing to DRAG, a company that is an existing shareholder of Almonty, and whose CEO is a member of the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company also issued a US$1,000 secured promissory note to DRAG during the year ended September 30, 2016. For the three months ended December 31, 2016, interest of $131 was accrued on the DRAG loans (2015 - $168), and no interest was paid. As of December 31, 2016, there is $752 (September 30, 2016 - $621) of unpaid interest on these loans included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

20. Subsequent Events

On January 9, 2017, the Company received the final surface permit in respect of its Sangdong Mine that will enable it to begin construction of the processing plant once the terms of funding for the build out and other contracts and agreements have been finalized.

On January 26, 2017, the Company and DRAG, the lender of a US$1,000 promissory note, agreed to the extension of the maturity date of the loan from January 31, 2017 to January 1, 2019.

On January 26, 2017, the Company issued a secured promissory note of US$1,000 to DRAG. The note matures on January 26, 2019, and bears interest at a rate of 6% per annum, payable in cash or, subject to approval of the TSX Venture Exchange, shares at the option of Almonty at the maturity date. To the extent interest is paid in shares, such shares would be issued at the 5-day volume weighted average price on the day prior to the issuance. The promissory note will be funded in two tranches. The first tranche of US$500 was received by the Company on January 26, 2017 and the second tranche is due to close on or before March 15, 2017. The Company intends to use the net proceeds of the financing for working capital and general corporate purposes.