ALMONTY INDUSTRIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

Presented in Canadian dollars

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying 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 consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates and the choice of accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the Company's circumstances. The significant accounting policies of the Company are summarized in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

"Lewis Black"	*"Mark Gelmon"*
Lewis Black Director, President & CEO	Mark Gelmon Chief Financial Officer

January 11, 2019
Toronto, Ontario

KPMG

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Almonty Industries Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Almonty Industries Inc. which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017, the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Almonty Industries Inc. as at September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

KPMG LLP (signed)

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada
January 11, 2019

Almonty Industries Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
As at September 30, 2018 and 2017
(in 000's of Canadian dollars)

	2018	2017
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	8,721	4,473
Trade receivables	2,674	1,420
Recoverable taxes receivable	1,960	1,372
Inventories (Note 5)	9,698	7,274
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,416	1,284
Total Current Assets	**24,469**	**15,823**
Mining assets (Note 6)	91,255	115,721
Tailings inventory (Note 5)	28,084	23,492
Deferred tax assets (Note 12)	1,226	2,864
Restricted cash (Note 10)	1,245	1,300
Other assets	1,023	951
	122,833	**144,328**
Total Assets	**147,302**	**160,151**
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Bank indebtedness (Note 4)	-	9,447
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8)	25,673	22,479
Deferred revenue	1,542	3,951
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 9)	25,876	11,497
Total Current Liabilities	**53,091**	**47,374**
Long-term debt (Note 9)	24,455	33,162
Restoration provision and other liabilities (Note 10)	28,893	32,790
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 12)	-	1,200
	53,348	**67,152**
Total Liabilities	**106,439**	**114,526**
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital (Note 11)	91,626	86,350
Equity portion of convertible debentures (Note 9(d))	819	167
Contributed surplus	4,579	4,203
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,392	2,769
Deficit	(58,553)	(47,864)
Total Shareholders' Equity	**40,863**	**45,625**
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	**147,302**	**160,151**

See accompanying notes

Nature of operations (Note 1)

Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 17)

Subsequent events (Notes 9(d) and 19)

On behalf of the Board

"Lewis Black" — *"Mark Trachuk"*

Lewis Black
Director, President & CEO

Mark Trachuk
Director

Almonty Industries Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

For the Years Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

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

	2018	2017
Revenue	65,171	39,018
Cost of sales		
Production costs	36,699	32,349
Impairment loss (Note 7)	15,604	-
Depreciation and amortization	11,155	6,400
Income from mining operations	**1,713**	**269**
Expenses		
General and administrative (Note 18)	8,426	9,864
Share-based compensation (Note 11)	897	472
	(7,610)	**(10,067)**
Interest expense	2,459	2,436
Gains on debt settlements (Notes 9 and 11)	-	(3,015)
Foreign exchange loss (gains)	(95)	(1,368)
Loss before income taxes	**(9,974)**	**(8,120)**
Income tax expense (Note 12)		
Current	225	48
Deferred	490	74
	715	**122**
Net loss for the year	**(10,689)**	**(8,242)**
Other Comprehensive income (loss)		
Net loss for the year	(10,689)	(8,242)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit/loss		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(377)	(1,131)
Comprehensive loss for the year	**(11,066)**	**(9,373)**
Income (loss) per share		
Basic loss per share	**($0.06)**	**($0.07)**
Fully-diluted loss per share	**($0.06)**	**($0.07)**
Weighted average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	178,586,769	121,553,401
Fully-diluted	178,586,769	121,553,401

See accompanying notes

Almonty Industries Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the Years Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

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

	Share Capital	Equity Portion of Convertible Debentures	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Deficit	Total Equity
Balance at September 30, 2016	**67,351**	**550**	**3,390**	**3,900**	**(39,622)**	**35,569**
Issuance of common shares for cash (Note 11)	6,353	-	-	-	-	6,353
Issuance of common shares and convertible debenture to settle long-term debt (Note 9(b))	6,890	-	-	-	-	6,890
Issuance of common shares to settle interest (Notes 9(b) and 19(d))	1,055	-	-	-	-	1,055
Issuance of common shares to settle convertible debenture (Note 9(d))	4,187	(341)	341	-	-	4,187
Share-based compensation	-	-	472	-	-	472
Convertible debentures converted to common shares (Note 9(d))	514	(42)	-	-	-	472
Net loss and other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,131)	(8,242)	(9,373)
Balance at September 30, 2017	**86,350**	**167**	**4,203**	**2,769**	**(47,864)**	**45,625**
Issuance of common shares for cash (Note 11)	3,265	-	-	-	-	3,265
Share-based compensation	-	-	897	-	-	897
Repurchase of common shares	(332)	-	-	-	-	(332)
Issuance of convertible debenture (Note 9(d))	-	652	-	-	-	652
Shares issued on exercise of warrants (Note 11)	2,343	-	(521)	-	-	1,822
Net loss and other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(377)	(10,689)	(11,066)
Balance at September 30, 2018	**91,626**	**819**	**4,579**	**2,392**	**(58,553)**	**40,863**

See accompanying notes

Almonty Industries Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

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

	2018	2017
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(10,689)	(8,242)
Add (deduct) non-cash items:		
Share-based compensation	897	472
Depreciation and amortization	11,155	6,400
Interest expense	2,459	2,436
Income tax expense	715	122
Impairment loss (Note 7)	15,604	-
Gain on debt settlements	-	(3,015)
Unrealized foreign exchange losses (gains)	936	(1,320)
Other non-cash charges	(215)	104
	20,862	(3,043)
Interest paid	(1,199)	(876)
Taxes paid	-	(44)
Changes in non-cash working capital		
Trade receivables	(1,485)	(718)
Recoverable taxes receivable	(572)	103
Inventories	(364)	2,714
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(121)	(262)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(850)	1,269
Deferred revenue	(1,699)	1,514
Net change in non-cash working capital	(5,091)	4,620
Change in tailings inventory	(3,632)	(3,545)
Cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities	**10,940**	**(2,888)**
Investing activities		
Additions to mining assets	(6,270)	(10,945)
Proceeds on disposition of assets	17	482
Restricted cash and other	230	(216)
Cash flow used in investing activities	**(6,023)**	**(10,679)**
Financing activities		
Issuance of common shares	3,265	6,353
Exercise of warrants	1,822	-
Repurchase of common stock	(332)	-
Increase in bank indebtedness	-	4,856
Issuance of long-term debt	-	15,127
Repayment of long-term debt	(5,295)	(12,402)
Cash flow provided by (used in) financing activities	**(540)**	**13,934**
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	**(129)**	**(109)**
Net increase in cash during the year	**4,248**	**258**
Cash at beginning of year	4,473	4,215
Cash at end of year	**8,721**	**4,473**

See accompanying notes

1. Nature of operations

Almonty Industries Inc. (“Almonty” or “the Company”) is incorporated in Canada. The Company’s shares were listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") until May 31, 2018 and, on June 1, 2018, began trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”), trading under the symbol AII. As of July 11, 2018, the Company’s shares were also listed on the OTCQX Best Markets (“OTCQX”) under the symbol ALMTF. 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”) as well as the exploration and evaluation of the Sangdong tungsten project located in Gangwon Province, Republic of Korea, (the "Sangdong Project") and the Valtreixal tin and tungsten project, located in the province of Zamora in Western Spain (the "Valtreixal Project").

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 guarantee 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. 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.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that 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.

As at September 30, 2018, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $28,622 (September 30, 2017 - $31,551). In the last half of fiscal 2017 and through fiscal 2018, tungsten prices have increased resulting in improved cash flows from the Company’s operations. Subsequent to September 30, 2018, the Company extended the maturity date of a $6,000 convertible debenture originally due in 2019 to 2021 (Note 9(d)). The Company’s current forecast indicates that it will have sufficient cash flows from operations for at least the next year to continue as a going concern and settle obligations as they come due. However, the Company will be required to refinance various long-term debt facilities that are coming due in the next year. In addition, Management expects to require financing to complete the exploration and development of the Sangdong Project and plans to secure the necessary financing through new equity and debt arrangements. Subsequent to year end, the Company completed a private placement of unsecured debentures with a principal amount of $2,000 (note 19). The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern in the long term depends upon the continued recovery and stability of tungsten prices, the Company’s ability to improve the profitability of its existing mining operations and the Company's ability to refinance its debt obligations as they come due.

2. Basis of Preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These 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").

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for fair-value through-profit-or-loss financial assets and liabilities, available-for-sale financial assets and derivative financial instruments, which are measured at fair value.

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on January 11, 2019.

b) Basis of preparation and principles of consolidation

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 are included in the consolidated balance sheet and statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss) from the date that the Company gains control until the date that the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its 100%-owned subsidiaries, Daytal Resources Spain S.L. ("Daytal"), Beralt Ventures Inc. ("BVI"), Beralt Tin and Wolfram (Portugal) SA ("BTW"), 7887523 Canada Inc. ("Almonty Sub"), Tropical Metals Pty Ltd. ("TM"), Wolfram Camp Mining Pty Ltd. ("WCM"), Valtreixal Resources Spain ("VRS"), and Woulfe Mining Corp. ("Woulfe") and its four wholly-owned subsidiaries ("Woulfe Subs").

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 and BTW participate in the global tungsten business. Currently, approximately 40% of the output of Almonty's operations is sold to one customer, which customer is a shareholder of the Company. There is no guarantee that Almonty would be able to find an alternative customer or customers on market terms to replace this revenue.

d) Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars. The functional currency of Almonty and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar except for Daytal, BVI, BTW and VRS whose functional currency is the Euro ("€") and TM and WCM, whose functional currency is the Australian Dollar.

Transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of Almonty or its respective subsidiaries, including revenues earned by Daytal and BTW which are denominated in US$, are translated into their respective functional currencies using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate 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 historical exchange rate. Exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the foreign operations are translated into 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 gains and losses arising from translation are recognized as a separate component of equity and as a foreign currency translation adjustment in other comprehensive income (loss).

e) Critical 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. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Critical judgments

(i) Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company and each of its subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operate. Assessment of functional currency involves certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment and the

Company reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

(ii) Tailings inventory

The valuation of tailings inventory at the Company's Los Santos Mine requires management to make judgements regarding the ability to reprocess the tailings inventory and the recoverability of the tungsten contained in the tailings inventory.

(iii) Going concern

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding its ability to continue as a going concern as discussed in Note 1

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Ore reserves and mineral resources estimates

Ore reserves are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the Company'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, mineral property, plant and equipment, provision for rehabilitation, recognition of deferred tax assets, and depreciation and amortization charges.

(ii) Mine rehabilitation and restoration provision

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. Significant assumptions related to mine rehabilitation and restoration provisions are disclosed in Note 10.

(iii) Impairment of mineral property, plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets

The Company evaluates each asset or cash generating unit every year to determine whether there are any indications of impairment or impairment reversals. If any such indication exists, which is often judgmental, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss or recovery is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating group of assets is measured at the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The evaluation of asset carrying values for indications of impairment includes consideration of both external and internal sources of information, including such factors as market and economic conditions, production budgets and forecasts, and life-of-mine estimates.

When required, the determination of fair value and value in use requires management to make estimates and assumptions about expected production, sales volumes, commodity prices, mineral resources, operating costs, and future capital expenditures. The estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty; hence, there is the possibility that changes in circumstances will alter these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of the assets. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying value of the assets may be further impaired or the impairment charge reduced with the impact recorded in profit or loss. Significant assumptions used in the Company's impairment analysis are disclosed in Note 6.

(iv) Inventory

The net recoverable value of ore stock piles, WO_3 in concentrate and tailings inventory is based on the quantity of recoverable metal in inventory which is an estimate based on the tons of ore or WO_3 in concentrate, contained WO_3 based on assay data, and the estimated recovery percentage based on the expected processing method. Changes in these estimates could affect the net realizable value of inventory and could result in an impairment of inventory. The net realizable value of long-term tailings inventory also requires estimates related to future sales prices.

(v) Deferred stripping

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 may result in changes to the expected stripping ratio (waste to mineral reserves ratio) and amounts that are capitalized or included in production costs. 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 revise the deferral and amortization rates related to its deferred stripping expenditures. Such changes are accounted for prospectively.

(vii) Income taxes

The determination of the Company's tax expense for the period and deferred tax assets and liabilities involves significant estimation and judgment by management. In determining these amounts, management interprets tax legislation in a variety of jurisdictions and makes estimates of the expected timing of the reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities. Management also makes estimates of future earnings, which affect the extent to which potential future tax benefits may be used.

f) 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") and are effective for annual periods beginning after September 30, 2018. The standards that may have a significant impact on the Consolidated financial statements are the following:

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

On July 24, 2014, the IASB issued the complete IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"). IFRS 9 is effective for the Company on January 1, 2018 and must be applied retrospectively with some exemptions. The restatement of prior periods is not required and is only permitted if information is available without the use of hindsight. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified and measured based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. The standard also introduces additional changes relating to financial liabilities and amends the impairment model by introducing a new 'expected credit loss' model for calculating impairment. IFRS 9 also includes a new general hedge accounting standard which aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management. This new standard does not fundamentally change the types of hedging relationships or the requirement to measure and recognize ineffectiveness, however it will provide more hedging strategies that are used for risk management to qualify for hedge accounting and introduce more judgment to assess the effectiveness of a hedging relationship. Special transitional requirements have been set for the application of the new general hedging model.

The Company does not believe that this standard will have a material effect on the measurement and presentation of financial instruments in its financial statements but has not yet completed its full analysis. However, the Company expects to change the classification of financial instruments in accordance with new definitions of financial instruments in IFRS 9 and additional disclosures about financial instruments will be required.

IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers was issued by the IASB in May 2014. IFRS 15 supersedes the 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.

The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized. 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 the Company on October 1, 2018. The Company has commenced its evaluation of all of its contracts but has not yet completed a full analysis of the impact that IFRS 15 will have. However, the Company does not expect the timing and amount of revenue from product sales to be significantly different under IFRS 15.

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. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting in IAS 17 with the distinction between operating leases and finance leases being retained while requiring enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors. Other areas of the lease accounting model have been impacted, including the definition of a lease.

The new standard is effective for the Company on October 1, 2019. The Company does not expect to adopt IFRS prior to its mandatory effective date. The impact that adoption of IFRS 16 will have on its consolidated financial statements has not yet been determined.

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. The Company currently does not have any cash equivalents.

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.

The cost of stores and fuel inventory is determined on a weighted average acquisition cost basis.

Cost of ore stockpiles is determined on a weighted average cost basis and includes the costs of mining the ore including the cost of stores and fuel inventory used in the mining process, direct labor, depreciation and amortization and an appropriate portion of variable and fixed overheads. Stockpiles are measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile, the amount of contained tungsten tri-oxide (WO_3) based on assay data, and the estimated recovery percentage based on the expected processing method. Stockpile tonnages are verified by periodic surveys.

WO_3 in concentrate ("WO_3 concentrate") and WO_3 in circuit are physically measured or estimated. Cost of WO_3 concentrate and WO_3 in circuit is determined on a weighted average production cost basis and comprises cost of stock-piled ore processed, processing costs including the cost of stores and fuel inventory used, direct labor, and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead costs, including depreciation and amortization, incurred in converting ore into finished concentrate.

Tailings inventory represents stockpiles of low grade tailings that has been mined and processed and is available for reprocessing. As not all tailings inventory will be reprocessed within one year of the date of these financial statements, a portion of the carrying amount related to the tailings inventory has been classified as a non-current asset in the consolidated balance sheets. The allocation of costs to WO_3 in concentrate inventory and tailings inventory is determined based on the relative amounts of recoverable WO_3 contained in the concentrate and tailings produced.

Mining assets

(a) Mineral property, plant and equipment:

Mineral property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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. When parts of mineral property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of mineral property, plant and equipment.

The cost of replacing plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced item is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of plant and equipment are expensed.

Accumulated mine development costs and property plant and equipment that is directly related to the production of tungsten concentrate and that has a useful life that is equal to or in excess of the estimated life-of-mine, are depreciated on a unit-of-production basis over the economically recoverable resources of the mine ("ROM"). 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.

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.

(b) Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation costs relate to the initial search for a mineral deposit, the cost of acquisition of a mineral property interest or exploration rights and the subsequent evaluation to determine the economic potential of the mineral deposit. The exploration and evaluation stage commences when the Company obtains the legal right or license to begin exploration and subsequently exploration and evaluation expenses are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets. Costs incurred prior to the Company obtaining the legal rights are expensed.

When the exploration and evaluation of a mineral property indicates that development of the mineral property is technically and commercially feasible, the future economic benefits are probable, and the Company has the intention and sufficient resources to complete the development and use or sell the asset, the related costs are first assessed for impairment and then transferred from exploration and evaluation assets to mineral property, plant and equipment.

Management reviews the carrying value of capitalized exploration costs for indicators that the carrying value is impaired in each reporting period. The review is based on the Company's intentions for further exploration and development of the undeveloped property, results of drilling, commodity prices and other economic and geological factors. Subsequent recovery of the resulting carrying value depends on successful development or sale of the undeveloped project. If a property does not prove viable, all non-recoverable costs associated with the project, net of any previous impairment provisions, are written off.

(c) Deferred stripping expenditures

Pre-production costs of removing overburden to access ore in open pit mines and developing access headings in underground mines are capitalized as pre-production stripping or development costs respectively and are included within mineral property, plant and equipment.

Advanced stripping costs incurred during the production stage of operations are deferred as part of mining assets and amortized on a unit-of-production basis over the life of the related ore body components. Stripping costs are capitalized only if (1) it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the activity will flow to the Company; (2) the Company can estimate the mineral reserve of the ore body for which access has been improved; and (3) the costs relating to the activity associated with that mineral reserve can be measured reliably. Stripping costs are capitalized if the strip ratio in the reporting period exceeds the average life of mine strip ratio based on the ratio of the actual strip ratio for the period relative to the average life of mine strip ratio.

Mine rehabilitation and restoration provisions

The Company records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations related to mine rehabilitation and restoration in the period in which the obligation occurs. Mine rehabilitation and restoration activities include facility decommissioning and dismantling; removal and treatment of waste materials; site and land rehabilitation, including compliance with and monitoring of environmental regulations; and related costs required to perform this work and/or operate equipment designed to reduce or eliminate environmental effects. The provision is adjusted each period for new disturbances, and changes in regulatory requirements, the estimated amount of future cash flows required to discharge the obligation, the timing of such cash flows and the pre-tax discount rate specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized in profit or loss as interest expense.

When the provision is initially recognized, the corresponding cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related asset, and is amortized to profit or loss on a unit-of-production basis. Changes to estimated future costs are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet by either increasing or decreasing the rehabilitation asset and liability. 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.

Other provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources 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 discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Leases
Leases of plant and equipment under which Almonty assumes substantially all the risks and benefits identical to ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between interest expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The interest expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Other leases are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Financial instruments

(a) 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 in profit or 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 which recognized in profit or loss.

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.

(b) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other financial liabilities. Transaction costs directly attributable to financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are recognized as a reduction of the carrying value of the liability. Transaction costs related to liabilities classified as FVTPL are expensed. Subsequently, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest 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. Changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss.

(c) Classification

The Company has classified financial assets and liabilities as follows:

Asset/Liability	Category	Measurement
Cash	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Trade receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Restricted cash	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Promissory note and deposits	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

(d) Compound Financial Instruments

The Company evaluates the terms of its financial instruments to determine whether they are compound financial instruments containing a liability and equity component. Such components are classified separately by their nature as either financial liabilities or equity instruments. The initial carrying amounts of the financial liability component of a compound financial instrument is 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 component. 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 as applicable.

(e) Derivative financial instruments

From time to time, the Company holds derivative financial instruments to mitigate risks related to changes in commodity prices or to change the interest rates of its loans and borrowings. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially recognized at their fair value and the attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. After initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value and their changes are recorded in profit or loss.

Trade receivables related to contracts that are provisionally priced include embedded derivatives which are measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of assets

(a) Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognized by reclassifying the losses accumulated in accumulated other comprehensive income in equity to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortization, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss recognized previously in profit or loss. Any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognized in other comprehensive income.

(b) Non-Financial assets

At each reporting date, 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). For purposes of impairment testing, assets are grouped at the lowest levels that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

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 profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment charge is reversed through profit or loss only to the extent that the asset or cash generating unit's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of any applicable depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company 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. Revenue from the sale of WO_3 concentrate 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 concentrate may allow for an adjustment to the consideration 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. Revenue for these WO_3 concentrate sales is recorded at the time of shipment by truck from the mine site via a third party logistics company based on the most recently determined estimate of WO3 in concentrate (based on initial assay results carried out by Almonty) and the estimated price (as defined, based on published prices) expected to be received when the final sales price is fixed, with a subsequent adjustment made to revenue upon final determination of WO_3 in concentrate. This provisional pricing mechanism represents an embedded derivative which is recorded at fair value each reporting period until the date of final pricing, with change in fair value recorded as an adjustment to revenue.

Income taxes

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 its subsidiaries operate and generates taxable income. Current income tax is recognized in profit or loss except for income taxes relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case the related current tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity. 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 is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred income tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity. Deferred income tax is not recognized for the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that effects neither accounting nor taxable income or loss, differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

Income (loss) per share

Income (loss) per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

Diluted income (loss) per common share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effect of conversion of all potentially dilutive share equivalents, such as stock options and warrants, and assumes that the receipt of proceeds upon exercise of the options are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. The net effect of the shares issued less the shares assumed to be repurchased is added to the basic weighted average shares outstanding. For convertible instruments, the common shares to be included in the diluted per share calculation assumes that the instrument is converted at the beginning of the period (or the issue date if later). The profit or loss attributable to common shareholders is adjusted to eliminate related interest costs recognized in profit or loss for the period.

In a period when the Company reports a 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.

Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are recognized as personnel expenses as the corresponding service is provided. Liabilities are recognized at the amount that is expected to be paid if Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay that amount based on past services rendered by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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 payments.

Share-based payments to non-employees are recognized based on the fair value of the services received. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be reliably estimated, share-based payments are measured based on the fair value of the equity instruments. Share-based payments to employees are recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

The costs of share-based payments are measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instrument at the date on which they are granted and are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled which typically is the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (vesting period). The cumulative expense recognized reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. 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.

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, the transaction is considered a business combination, and otherwise it is recorded as an asset acquisition.

For an asset acquisition, the fair value of the consideration paid is allocated to the net identifiable assets and liabilities acquired 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 acquired. The Company measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets which is determined on a transaction by transaction basis. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in general and administrative expenses.

Any contingent consideration is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

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 profit or loss.

4. Bank Indebtedness

Bank indebtedness outstanding as of September 30, 2017 consisted of a number of lines of credit in a subsidiary company. During fiscal 2018, the subsidiary reorganized its debt facilities, and all of the lines of credit were converted into term loans (Note 9(a)). The facilities were denominated in Euros and were unsecured. The weighted average interest rate of the facilities as of September 30, 2017 was 2.32%.

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

5. Inventories

	2018	**2017**
Stores and fuel	4,813	4,438
Ore and in-process ore	1,707	2,479
Finished goods - WO3 concentrate	1,294	357
Tailings	1,884	-
Current inventories	9,698	7,274
Tailings	28,084	23,492
	37,782	30,766

Changes in inventories and impairment charges and reversal of impairment charges are recognized in mine operating costs. The tailings inventory is net of previously recognized provisions to net realizable value of $7,895 which have not yet been reversed. A portion of the tailings inventories are classified as long term as these inventories are not expected to be processed in the next year.

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

6. Mining assets

	Plant and Equipment	Mineral Property Acquisition and Development Costs	Exploration and Evaluation Projects	Total
Cost				
Balance at September 30, 2016	61,986	49,647	49,909	161,542
Additions	2,278	4,990	3,677	10,945
Change in restoration provisions	(9,747)	(3,016)	-	(12,763)
Asset disposals	(1,035)	-	-	(1,035)
Translation adjustment	(257)	(213)	60	(410)
Balance at September 30, 2017	53,225	51,408	53,646	158,279
Additions	**4,277**	**2,033**	**2,740**	**9,050**
Impairment loss (Note 7)	**(7,651)**	**(7,953)**	**-**	**(15,604)**
Changes in restoration provisions (Note 10)	**(3,831)**	**(1,191)**	**213**	**(4,809)**
Asset disposals	**(2,049)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,049)**
Translation adjustment	**584**	**723**	**131**	**1,438**
Balance at September 30, 2018	**44,555**	**45,020**	**56,730**	**146,305**
Accumulated Amortization				
Balance at September 30, 2016	9,303	26,311	-	35,614
Amortization	3,749	3,746	-	7,495
Changes in restoration provisions	-	(172)	-	(172)
Asset disposals	(438)	-	-	(438)
Translation adjustment	34	25	-	59
Balance at September 30, 2017	12,648	29,910	-	42,558
Amortization	**4,907**	**8,824**	**-**	**13,731**
Asset disposals	**(1,775)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,775)**
Translation adjustment	**143**	**393**	**-**	**536**
Balance at September 30, 2018	**15,923**	**39,127**	**-**	**55,050**
Carrying Value				
Balance at September 30, 2017	40,577	21,498	53,646	115,721
Balance at September 30, 2018	**28,632**	**5,893**	**56,730**	**91,255**

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

7. Impairment loss on Mining Assets

The Wolftram Camp Mine has been on care and maintenance since 2016 and the Company has no plans to restart operations and has received no offers to purchase the assets. Management considered these to be indicators of impairment. Subsequent to September 30, 2018, WCM, which holds the interest in the Wolftram Camp Mine, was placed into voluntary receivership (Note 19). The Wolftram Camp Mine CGU has been written down to its estimated recoverable amount of Nil. The recoverable amount was based on a fair value less cost to sell model. As a result, an impairment loss of $12,757 was recognized of which $7,651 was allocated to plant and equipment and $5,106 to mineral property acquisition and development costs.

During 2018, the Company changed its life of mine plan for the Daytal CGU and now plans to complete mining of the remaining ore in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 and commence reprocessing of tailings at that time. As a result, the Company recognized an impairment loss of $2,847 to write down certain pit development and stripping costs included in mineral property acquisition and development costs related to pits that will no longer be mined. In addition, Management considered the changes to the life of mine plan to be an indicator of impairment. Accordingly, the recoverable amount of the Daytal CGU was determined based on the value in use (VIU). The Daytal CGU was also tested for impairment during the year ended September 30, 2017. The analysis indicated that no impairment loss was required to be recognized in either year.

The VIU for the Daytal CGU was determined based on the net present value of the future cash flows expected to be generated from mining the remaining ore and processing the tailings 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 are estimated based on current costs adjusted for anticipated changes. The future cash flows were discounted using a comparable discount rate for similar assets with the same market risk factors.

The key assumptions used in these impairment tests as of September 30, 2018 and 2017 are summarized as follows:

	Assumptions	
	2018	**2017**
Future tungsten prices, per MTU	US$300 - US$320	US$280 - US$384
Discount rate - Daytal, Spain	7%	8%
Life of mine – Daytal, Spain	8 years	10 years

The life of mine includes ore mining and processing until the second quarter of fiscal 2019 and the processing of tailings thereafter until 2027.

Any variation in these key assumptions would result in a change in the VIU which may result in the requirement to recognize an additional impairment loss.

8. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

The balance as of September 30, 2018 includes $16,969 (2017 - $14,666) of trade accounts payable and $8,704 (2017 - $7,813) of accrued liabilities. During the year ended September 30, 2017, negotiated settlements with vendors resulted in gains on debt settlements of $1,226. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities include $4,667 of liabilities related to WCM which was placed into voluntary liquidation subsequent to September 30, 2018 (Note 19).

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

9. Long-term Debt

		2018	2017
Term loans - Euro	(a)	14,370	8,904
Term and other loans - US dollar	(b)	23,186	23,289
Term and other loans - Canadian dollar	(c)	-	4,588
Convertible debentures, net of unamortized discount of $504	(d)	11,683	6,725
Obligations under capital leases	(e)	1,092	1,153
		50,331	44,659
Less: Current portion		(25,876)	(11,497)
		24,455	33,162

a) The Company's wholly-owned Spanish subsidiary, Daytal, has in place Euro-denominated term loan facilities totaling $11,588 (2017 - $5,771). The loans are unsecured, have maturity dates from January 2019 to September 2020 and require monthly payments of principal and interest. Of the loans, $1,084 (2017 - $5,642) have fixed interest rates with a weighted average interest rate as at September 30, 2018 of 1.64% (2017 - 2.17%). The remaining $10,504 (2017 - $129) have floating interest rates, based on varying spreads from Euribor rates. As of September 30, 2018, the weighted average interest rate on these loans was 2.52% (2017 - 2.22%).

VRS has in place a Euro-denominated term loan with a balance of $2,782 as of September 30, 2018 (2017 - $2,948). The loan is unsecured, bears interest at 2.5%, with monthly payments of principal and interest until it matures in May 2021.

b) The Company has a term loan facility for up to US$10,000 and a US$7,000 revolving loan facility. The term loan is due on September 30, 2019. The revolving loan maturity date was extended from December 31, 2018 to December 31, 2019 during fiscal 2018. These loans bear interest at a rate based on the 3-month London Interbank Offered Rate ("Libor") rate plus 1.5%. As at September 30, 2018, the rate was 2.41% (2017 - 2.84%). The loans are secured by certain assets of WCM, the shares of BVI and Almonty Sub, and are guaranteed by a third party. As at September 30, 2018, $11,651 (US$9,000) was outstanding under the term loan (2017 - $12,168 (US$9,750)) and $8,945 (US$6,911) under the revolving loan facility (2017 - $8,625 (US$6,911)).

Interest only was payable on the term loan until September 30, 2017 when the Company commenced making semi-annual principal repayments of US$250, with the balance of the loan due at maturity on September 30, 2019. Principal and interest for the revolving loan are payable every three months with the amount payable determined based on tungsten production for the period and APT pricing levels. Principal payments are required only when the price of APT exceeds US$254/MTU and accelerating payments are required when the price of APT exceeds US$320/MTU. Any unpaid interest and principal is due at maturity. The Company may repay all or part of amounts owing under the term loan and revolving loan at any time without penalty.

The Company has issued two US$1,000 secured promissory notes to Deutsche Rohstoff AG (“DRAG”), an existing shareholder of the Company which mature on January 1, 2020 and January

2020, respectively. The notes bear interest at 6.0% per annum, with the accrued interest due on the maturity date. On June 26, 2017, the Company issued 283,914 common shares to settle $79 of unpaid interest on these loans. The loans are secured by a pledge of the shares of Woulfe. As at September 30, 2018, the outstanding loan balance was $2,590 (US$2,000) (2017 - $2,496 (US$2,000)).

On June 26, 2017, the Company completed an agreement with another lender to settle the principal and accrued interest of $9,374 (US$7,043) by the issuance of 27,562,500 common shares and a $230 (US$173) convertible debenture. The fair value of the shares issued was $6,890 based on the market price of the Company's shares of $0.25 and resulted in a gain of $2,273. As at September 30, 2018, the convertible debenture remains outstanding (note 9(d)).

c) All of the Company's previous Canadian dollar term and other loans totaling $5,963, including accrued interest, were settled during the year ended September 30, 2018 as a result of a debt restructuring completed on January 30, 2018, whereby the Company issued a convertible debenture as described more fully in note 9(d). These loans were unsecured and bore interest at rates ranging from 4.0% to 12%

d) The following convertible debentures are outstanding as of September 30, 2018:

(i) On January 30, 2018, the Company issued a convertible debenture as part of a debt restructuring with a principal amount of $5,963, which is due on January 31, 2020 (note 9(c)). The debenture is convertible into common shares of Almonty at $1.00 per share. The debenture bears interest at a rate of 6.0% per annum, compounding quarterly, payable on the earlier of the maturity date or the date of conversion. The debenture is subject to covenants customary for such facilities and the lender has nominated a member of the Board of Directors. On issuance of the debenture, the Company estimated the liability and equity components as $5,311 and $652, respectively. The fair value of the liability component was determined by discounting the expected future cash outflows for principal and interest at a discount rate of 12.0%, representing a market rate of interest on similar debt without a conversion feature. The difference between the total proceeds of the loan and the amount allocated to the liability component was allocated to the equity component. As at September 30, 2018, the amortized cost of the debt was $5,459 and the difference between the principal amount of the loan and the amortized cost is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using an effective interest rate of 12%.

(ii) In connection with the settlement of a loan in June 2017 (Note 9(b)), the Company issued a $230 (US$173) secured convertible debenture. The debenture is due on June 23, 2022 and bears annual interest at 2.36%, payable quarterly. The 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 $0.340 (US$0.2625) per share. The estimated value of the conversion feature was not considered material. The debenture is secured by the shares of WCM. The carrying value of the loan, including accrued interest, at September 30, 2018 is $224 (2017 - $216).

(iii) The Company has a $6,000 (2017 - $6,000) convertible debenture outstanding with DRAG, which bears interest at 4.0% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears. The debenture (including any accrued and unpaid interest) may be converted by the holder, at its option, into common shares of the Company at an exercise price of $1.45 per share. During the year ended September 30, 2017, the maturity date was extended to March 22, 2019, and all other terms remained unchanged. The extension of the term of the loan was not considered an extinguishment of the original loan and, as a result, the debt is carried at its original carrying amount and no gain or loss was recognized. In connection with the loan extension the Company issued 1,206,574 common shares to settle $422 of unpaid interest on this loan and recognized a gain of $129 on settlement of this interest. Subsequent to September 30, 2018, the maturity date was extended to March 22, 2021.

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

During the year ended September 30, 2017, the following convertible debentures were settled:

(i) A $4,000 convertible debenture with DRAG was settled on September 15, 2017 by the issuance of 6,646,667 common shares to the lender at an agreed conversion price of $0.60 and an additional 1,083,167 shares were issued to settle $327 of unpaid interest on the debenture. As the conversion was not pursuant to the original loan agreement, the conversion was accounted for as a debt settlement and a loss of $543 was recognized in 2017. The loan bore interest at 5.0% per year, payable semi-annually in arrears.

(ii) On September 6, 2017, AUS$500 of convertible debentures were converted into 897,748 common shares in accordance with the conversion provisions of the debenture at $0.55 per share. The debentures were issued on July 29, 2016, were unsecured, to mature two years from the issue date and bore interest at 5% per annum, payable semi-annually.

Changes in the balances of the convertible debentures during the years ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 are summarized as follows:

	2018	**2017**
Balance, beginning of year	6,725	10,718
Debentures settled with shares	-	(4,000)
Debentures issued, liability component	5,311	230
Repayment of debenture, including interest	(551)	-
Debentures converted to shares	-	(490)
Interest	190	651
Interest paid	-	(379)
Translation adjustment	8	(5)
Balance, end of year	11,683	6,725

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

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

f) Payments are due under the terms of the Company's loans and leases for each of the following years ended September 30 as follows:

2019	25,893
2020	23,892
2021	855
2022	224
	50,864
Less: Imputed interest on capital lease obligations	(29)
Less: Unamortized discount	(504)
	50,331

Subsequent to September 30, 2018, the maturity date of a convertible debenture issued to DRAG was extended to March 22, 2021 which is not reflected in the table above.

10. Restoration Provision and Other Liabilities

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

Balance at September 30, 2016	45,063
Revisions in estimated cash flows and changes in assumptions	(12,763)
Accretion expense	133
Translation adjustment	(98)
Balance at September 30, 2017	32,335
Revisions in estimated cash flows and changes in assumptions	**(4,809)**
Accretion expense	**435**
Translation adjustment	**542**
Balance at September 30, 2018	**28,503**

As at September 30, 2018, there is a restoration provision of $25,130 (2017 - $29,184) with respect to the Panasqueira Mine, representing management's estimate of the present value of the rehabilitation costs relating to the mine site which are estimated to total $26,681 and are to be incurred after the mine ceases production subsequent to 2038. The estimate decreased by $5,022 in 2018 due to changes in the manner and the timing in which the reclamation will occur and reductions in estimated costs of restoration of certain buildings and infrastructure as management continues to review restoration and rehabilitation costs. The estimate had decreased by $12,763 in fiscal 2017 as a result of an increase in the estimated remaining life of the mine by five years and due to the reduction in estimated costs of restoration of certain buildings and infrastructure. BTW has assumed an inflation rate of 2.0% per year in calculating its estimates and a discount rate of 1.3%.

There is a restoration provision of $746 (2017 - $696) with respect to Daytal's future obligation to restore and reclaim the mine once it has ceased the processing of tungsten from the Los

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Santos Mine. The restoration provision represents management's estimate of the present value of the rehabilitation costs relating to the mine site which are estimated to total $877 and are to be incurred beginning in 2027 after the Daytal ceases processing operations. Daytal has used a 5.5% 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. Banco Popular has posted a bank warranty of $270 (€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 Mine.

There is a restoration provision of $2,145 (2017 - $2,208) with respect to WCM's future obligation to restore and reclaim the mine. The cost of the restoration provision is estimated to be $2,276. WCM has used a 3.25% discount rate and assumed an inflation rate of 1.5% per year in calculating its estimates. As at September 30, 2018, the Company had $1,245 (2017 - $1,300) 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. Subsequent to September 30, 2018, WCM was placed in voluntary liquidation (note 19).

There is a restoration provision of $482 (2017 - $247) with respect to the Woulfe properties. The provision was determined based on a levy imposed by the relevant local government authority.

b) Included in other long-term liabilities is $390 (2017 - $455) related to employee benefit obligations in respect of government mandated pension plans in Woulfe's Korean subsidiary and in BTW.

11. Share Capital

Common Shares

	Number of Shares	Amount $
Authorized - Unlimited number of common shares		
Issued and outstanding		
Outstanding at September 30, 2016	110,896,109	67,351
Shares issued for cash	21,175,000	6,353
Shares issued on debt settlements (Notes 9(b) and (d))	34,209,167	11,077
Shares issued to settle interest (Notes 9(b) and (d))	2,573,655	1,055
Shares issued on conversion of debentures (Note 9(d))	897,748	514
Outstanding at September 30, 2017	169,751,679	86,350
Shares issued for cash	6,294,462	3,265
Shares issued on exercise of warrants	6,071,752	2,343
Shares repurchased under NCIB	(676,000)	(332)
Outstanding at September 30, 2018	**181,441,893**	**91,626**

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

On October 19, 2017, the Company issued 5,000,000 Common shares at $0.54 per share in a private placement, receiving gross proceeds of $2,700. On October 25, 2017, the Company issued 1,294,462 Common shares at $0.54 per share in a private placement, receiving gross proceeds of $699. Costs of $134 were incurred in connection with the placements.

On August 15, 2017 and August 17, 2017, the Company completed non-brokered private placements of 21,175,000 common shares with its Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President for $0.30 per share, receiving gross proceeds of $6,353.

Shares repurchased under NCIB
During the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company purchased 676,000 of its common shares for $332 pursuant to a a Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB"). The NCIB was terminated on June 1, 2018.

Warrants
During the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company issued 6,071,752 common shares in connection with the exercise of share purchase warrants, all of which were exercisable at $0.30 per share. In addition, during the year, 670,468 warrants expired. As at September 30, 2018, 3,482,769 warrants were outstanding exercisable at $1.26 until March 7, 2019.

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. 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. 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 re-approved by Almonty's shareholders at its Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders held on March 28, 2018.

As of September 30, 2018, the outstanding options, all of which are exercisable, are summarized as follows:

	Number of Share Options
Options outstanding at September 30, 2016	5,268,159
Options expired/forfeited	(1,468,159)
Options granted	1,775,000
Options outstanding at September 30, 2017	**5,575,000**
Options expired/forfeited	**(650,000)**
Options granted	**1,275,000**
Options outstanding and exercisable at September 30, 2018	**6,200,000**

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.33 - \$0.75	2,975,000	7.9 years	\$0.459
\$0.76 - \$0.99	2,325,000	8.5 years	\$0.838
\$1.00 - \$1.70	900,000	3.4 years	\$1.017
	6,200,000	**7.5 years**	**\$0.680**

On June 29, 2018, the Company granted 1,275,000 share options to directors, officers, consultants and employees 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 \$0.87 per share. The grant resulted in stock-based compensation expense of \$897. The value of the stock options granted was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using a risk-free interest rate of 2.20%, volatility of 78% based on historical volatility, expected life of 10 years, and no expected dividend yield.

On August 18, 2017, the Company granted 1,775,000 share options to directors, officers, consultants and employees 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 \$0.33 per share. The grant resulted in stock-based compensation expense of \$472 recognized in general and administrative expenses. The value of the stock options granted was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using a risk-free interest rate of 1.85%, volatility of 79% based on historical volatility, expected life of 10 years, and no expected dividend yield.

12. Income Taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 are:

Tax expense

	2018	**2017**
Tax expense applicable to:		
Current	225	48
Deferred	490	74
Income tax expense	**715**	**122**

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

A reconciliation between income tax recovery and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the Company's domestic tax rates for the years ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

Reconciliation to statutory tax rate:

	2018	2017
Income (loss) before income taxes	(9,973)	(8,120)
Tax expense at statutory rate:	26.75%	26.50%
Expected income tax expense (recovery) at statutory rates	(2,668)	(2,152)
Permanent differences and other	(1,650)	310
Change in temperary differences not recognized	6,115	1,972
Effect of change in tax rates	(176)	-
Foreign tax differential	(906)	(8)
Income tax expense	**715**	**122**

The enacted or substantively enacted tax rates for the Company are 26.75% in Canada (2017 - 26.5%), 25.0% in Spain (2017 - 25.0%), 30.0% in Australia (2017 - 30.0%), 22.1% in Portugal (2017 – 22.1%), and 22.0% in Korea (2017 - 22.0%). The rates applied in the tax provision are based on where the Company's principal subsidiaries operate.

Recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to the following:

Deferred Income Taxes Asset (Liability):

	2018	2017
Non-capital losses (Portugal)	1,041	-
Non-capital losses (Spain)	-	2,679
Non-capital losses (Korea)	588	-
Other assets (Portugal)	185	185
Mining assets (Korea)	-	(1,200)
Unrealized foreign exchange (Korea)	(588)	-
	1,226	**1,664**
Opening balance	1,664	1,384
Tax expense during period recognized in net income after tax	(490)	74
Impact of change in foreign exchange rates	52	206
Closing balance	**1,226**	**1,664**

Deferred tax assets for the following temporary differences have not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Temporary Diffferences and non-capital losses not recognized:

	2018	2017
Inventory	12,751	8,790
Mining assets	32,700	20,979
Restoration provision	12,358	10,497
Non-capital losses	75,938	73,574
Other	1,970	1,855
	135,717	**115,695**

Based on the Company's estimates of future taxable income and available taxable temporary differences, the Company concluded that it is not probable that all of the benefits of the above unrecognized temporary differences will be realized. Accordingly, the related deferred tax assets have not been recognized.

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

	Canada	Spain	Korea	Portugal	Australia
	CAD$	**EUR**	**CAD$**	**EUR**	**AUD**
2020	-	-	25	-	-
2021	-	-	176	-	-
2022	-	-	912	-	-
2023	-	-	2,471	-	-
2024	-	-	27	-	-
2025	2,092	-	2,951	-	-
2026	3,625	-	2,062	-	-
2027 or later	30,162	7,818	3,229	3,299	20,452
Non-Capital losses in local currency	35,879	7,818	11,853	3,299	20,452
Non-Capital losses in CAD$	**35,879**	**11,743**	**11,853**	**4,956**	**19,135**
Total Non-Capital losses in CAD$					**83,566**

13. Employee Compensation

The Company incurred costs of $17,345 with respect to the costs of employee compensation and benefits for the years ended September 31, 2018 (2017 - $15,722).

14. 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.

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

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 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 Valtreixal Project located in Spain whose operations relate to the exploration and evaluation activities of the Valtreixal tin/tungsten project;
- Woulfe, whose properties are located in Gangwon Province, Republic of Korea, and whose operations relate primarily to the exploration, evaluation and development of the Sangdong Project; and
- The Wolfram Camp Mine, located in Queensland, Australia, was on care and maintenance as at September 30, 2018.

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 income (losses) from mining operations and is measured consistently with income (losses) from mining operations in the consolidated financial statements.

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

Segmented information is as follows:

Year ended September 30, 2018	**Los Santos**	**Wolfram Camp**	**Valtreixal**	**Woulfe**	**Panasquiera**	**Corporate**	**Adjustments and eliminations**	**Consolidated**
Revenue	27,918	-	-	-	38,046	-	(793)	65,171
Production costs	14,354	-	-	-	23,138	-	(793)	36,699
Impairment of mine assets	2,847	12,757	-	-	-	-	-	15,604
Depreciation and amortization	8,760	(40)	2	-	2,433	-	-	11,155
Earnings (loss) from mining operations	1,957	(12,717)	(2)	-	12,475	-	-	1,713
Expenses								
General and administrative	3,899	1,118	30	(49)	2,332	1,096	-	8,426
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	897	-	897
Interest expense	425	96	-	60	363	1,515	-	2,459
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	36	-	-	(635)	(146)	650	-	(95)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(2,403)	(13,931)	(32)	624	9,926	(4,158)	-	(9,974)
Capital expenditures	614	29	326	3,071	2,230	-	-	6,270
Assets								
Current	8,050	288	152	117	15,300	562	-	24,469
Non-current	37,179	2,427	7,755	50,629	24,471	372	-	122,833
Total assets	45,229	2,715	7,907	50,746	39,771	934	-	147,302
Total Liabilities	19,763	6,813	3,768	2,779	34,200	39,116	-	106,439

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

Year ended September 30, 2017	Los Santos	Wolfram Camp	Valtreixal	Woulfe	Panasquiera	Corporate	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	15,857	327	-	-	22,982	20	(168)	39,018
Production costs	12,285	1,163	-	-	19,067	-	(166)	32,349
Impairment of mine assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	3,591	69	2	-	2,678	-	60	6,400
Earnings (loss) from mining operations	(19)	(905)	(2)	-	1,237	20	(62)	269
Expenses								
General and administrative	3,509	1,983	13	132	2,221	2,065	(59)	9,864
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	472	-	472
Interest expense	264	35	-	175	99	1,863	-	2,436
(Gains) losses on debt settlements	-	-	-	(476)	-	(2,539)	-	(3,015)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	81	14	-	22	(217)	(1,268)	-	(1,368)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(3,873)	(2,937)	(15)	147	(866)	(573)	(3)	(8,120)
Capital expenditures	5,289	223	2,384	1,295	1,867	-	(113)	10,945
Assets								
Current	5,531	364	430	107	6,524	2,867	-	15,823
Non-current	46,414	15,809	7,300	46,457	27,938	410	-	144,328
Total assets	51,945	16,173	7,730	46,564	34,462	3,277	-	160,151
Total Liabilities	24,513	7,498	3,875	4,542	36,800	37,432	(134)	114,526

Geographic Information -

	Revenue		Non-current Assets	
Country	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Spain	27,918	15,689	44,934	53,714
Australia	-	327	2,427	15,809
South Korea	-	-	50,629	46,457
Portugal	37,253	22,982	24,471	27,938
Canada	-	20	372	410
Total	65,171	39,018	122,833	144,328

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

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.

The carrying value of cash, trade receivables, restricted cash, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their fair value due to their short terms to maturity. The fair value of long-term debt is not materially different from the carrying value based on current market rates of interest, or interest rates set at relatively short time intervals.

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

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 subsidiaries. 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, 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 rate. Of the long-term debt, $31,100 is subject to floating interest rates and $19,231 is subject to fixed interest rates. A portion of the floating rate debt totaling $10,503 is subject to a fixed spread over the 6- and 12-month Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("Euribor") rates. A change of 100 basis points (1%) in the rates would result in a $192 change in annual interest costs. The remaining floating rate debt of $20,597 is based on a fixed spread over the 3-month Libor rate. A change of 100 basis point (1.0%) in the 3-month Libor rate would result in a $206 change in annual interest costs.

Foreign currency risk

Almonty's wholly-owned subsidiaries, Daytal and BTW, operate in Spain and Portugal, respectively, both of which use Euros (€) as their functional currency. Their output is a commodity that is primarily priced in United States dollars (US$) which is different than the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries, and the Company and its subsidiaries may also incur costs or obtain indebtedness in a currency that is different from their functional currency. Almonty's functional currency is the Canadian dollars (CAD$) but it advances funds to subsidiaries in the functional currency of the subsidiary to which funds are advanced. As such, the Company's consolidated balance sheet and profit or loss can be significantly affected by movements in various currencies (CAD$, US$, AUD$ and €).

The Company's Canadian dollar functional currency businesses have the following financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies:

	Currency	Carrying Value ($)
Cash and cash equivalents	**US$**	**233**
Other assets	**AUS$**	**372**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**US$**	**1,341**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**AUS$**	**266**
Long-term debt	**US$**	**23,409**

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

A 5% change in the value of the CAD$ relative to the above currencies would change net loss for the year ended September 30, 2018 by approximately $1,200.

The Company's Euro functional currency businesses have the following financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies:

	Currency	Carrying Value ($)
Trade receivables	**US$**	**3,631**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**US$**	**1,098**

A 5% change in the value of the Euro relative to the above currencies would have change net loss for the year ended September 30, 2018 by approximately $127.

Credit risk
The Company deposits surplus cash and restricted cash with major banks of high quality credit standing, in interest bearing accounts that earn interest at floating rates, Trade receivables represents amounts receivable related to delivery of concentrate that have not been settled and are with the Company's customers, all of whom have good credit ratings and the Company has not experienced any credit issues with any of its customers. Other assets includes a non-interest bearing promissory note and deposits. The carrying value of the cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, restricted cash, promissory note and deposits totaling $13,012 represents Almonty's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk
The Company's objective is to use cash and cash equivalents, finance leases, and third party short and long-term loans (see Note 9 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.

16. 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 initiate dividend payments to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, repurchase issued shares 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.

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

	2018	**2017**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	25,673	22,479
Bank indebtedness	-	9,447
Long-term debt	50,331	44,659
Less: Cash and receivables	(13,355)	(7,265)
Net debt	**62,649**	**69,320**
Shareholders' equity	40,863	45,625
Equity and net debt	**103,512**	**114,945**
Gearing ratio	**60.5%**	**60.3%**

The gearing ratio exceeded the targeted range as at September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017 due to the deterioration in the commodity prices from 2016 to mid-2017 having a negative impact on net income (loss). In 2018, the price environment improved and the company has generated income and raised additional equity, resulting in an improvement in the gearing ratio. 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.

17. 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 $393 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.

WCM and TM in Australia are each subject to an action brought by the Department of Environment and Science alleging breaches of the environmental authority with respect to the Wolftram Camp Mine. Each of WCM and TM deny liability and have defended the action to date. The maximum penalty for the alleged offences, if convicted, could be approximately $7.0 million for each subsidiary although the Company believes, given the nature of the alleged offenses, that any penalties would be substantially less. Further, as WCM and TM have been placed into voluntary liquidation (Note 19), the liquidators of each of WCM and TM will liaise with the Department to determine whether the Department will continue with any action. Even if any action was continues, despite the liquidation, the Company believes there is unlikely to be any cash outflows from the companies due to the liquidation.

In addition, on November 9, 2018, the Department of Environment and Science filed proceedings in the Planning and Environment Court seeking orders (among others) that WCM and TM provide the financial assurance in the amount of $2.3 million related to its restoration and rehabilitation obligations associated with the Wolftram Camp Mine. WCM and TM have already posted approximately $1.1 million in financial assurance. The proceedings relate to a further $1.2 million representing further financial assurance for future restoration and rehabilitation. Prior to the voluntary liquidation, referred to below on November 23, 2018, WCM and TM were ordered to deliver, within 10 business days, a bank guarantee for the balance amount of $1.2 million, representing the potential future restoration and rehabilitation costs.

Almonty is not a party to either of the above actions and is not liable to pay any amount as a result of the above actions. Any liability for payment of money (assuming that liability exists) rests with either WCM or TM as applicable.

The Company's operations are subject to other claims and law suits from time to time, including any claims related to suppliers, employees or other parties. However, these are not expected to result in a material impact on the financial statements.

18. Related Party Transactions

For the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company paid or accrued compensation to key management personnel, which includes the Company's Chief Executive Office, Chief Financial Officer and members of the Company's Board of Directors totaling $981 (2017 - $1,048). No amounts are owing to these individuals as of September 30, 2018. In addition, for the year ended September 30, 2018, $475 (2017- $312) of share-based compensation expense was attributable to officers and directors of the Company.

During the year, the Company incurred certain costs on behalf of the Company's Chief Executive Officer in the amount of $311 which remains to be reimbursed to the Company as at September 30, 2018.

In August 2017, the Company completed non-brokered private placement, by issuing 21,175,000 common shares to its Chief Executive Officer for $0.30 per share for total proceeds of $6,353. On completion of the placement, the Company's Chief Executive Officer owned or controlled, or directed the voting rights in respect of, approximately 22.6% of the Company's common shares.

(In 000's of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

The Company has long-term debt 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. In addition to the transactions disclosed in notes 9(b) and 9(d), interest of $397 was accrued on the DRAG loans during the year ended September 30, 2018 (2017 - $484). As of September 30, 2018, there is $576 (2017 - $103) of unpaid interest on these loans included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

19. Subsequent Events

(a) Subsequent to September 30, 2018, the Board of Directors of the Company determined that it was in the best interests of the Company to cease expending further funds towards refurbishment and maintenance and, consequently, the Company caused WCM and TM to be placed into voluntary liquidation. As the shares of these subsidiaries were pledged as security for certain long term debt, the Company obtained the necessary consents from these creditors to liquidate WCM and TM. The assets and liabilities of WCM and TCM included in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Assets	
Cash	39
Other current assets	249
Mining assets	1,183
Restricted cash	1,245
Total Assets	**2,716**
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,275
Long-term debt	393
Restoration provision	2,145
Total Liabilities	**6,813**

(b) On December 18, 2018, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of an unsecured convertible debenture with a principal amount of $2,000, which debenture was acquired by DRAG. The debenture will mature on June 30, 2019 and bears interest at a rate of 6.0% per annum, payable semi-annually. Almonty may elect to convert the debenture into common shares upon the availability to the Company of full funding for the Sangdong Mine project at a conversion price equal to the higher of (a) the price per share in any equity financing completed by the Company after the date of issuance of the debenture and prior to the conversion ot the maturity date of the debentures for purposes of financing the Sangdong Mine project and $0.628. However, the Company may not convert the debentures if at any time the Company's shares trade below $0.628% per share or if such conversion would result in DRAG holding more than 19.9% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares.

(c) Subsequent to September 30, 2018, the Company and DRAG agreed to an extension of the maturity date of its convertible debentures described in note 9(d)(iii).