ABERDEEN INTERNATIONAL

Management's Discussion and Analysis

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2016

(All amounts stated in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

GENERAL

This management's discussion and analysis of the operations, results and financial condition of Aberdeen International Inc. ("Aberdeen", or the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended January 31, 2016 and 2015, including the notes thereto. The annual consolidated financial statements and related notes of Aberdeen have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). A detailed summary of the Company's significant accounting policies is included in Note 2 of the Company's annual audited financial statements as at and for the years ended January 31, 2016 and 2015, which have been consistently applied. The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. Unless otherwise noted, all references to currency in this Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") refer to Canadian dollars.

Additional information regarding Aberdeen, including our Annual Information Form ("AIF") dated April 29, 2016 and press releases, has been filed electronically through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") and is available online under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com. This MD&A is dated April 29, 2016 and reports on the Company's activities through April 29, 2016.

Aberdeen's common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol AAB.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

The annual report, including this MD&A, may contain certain "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities law, which are prospective and reflect management's expectations regarding Aberdeen's future growth, results of operations, performance and business prospects and opportunities. Forward-looking information can often be identified by forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "goal", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "may" and "will" or similar words suggesting future outcomes, or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including without limitation, statements regarding the Company's plan of business operations; projections regarding future success based on past success; availability of financing on acceptable terms; ability to identify and execute investments; investment philosophy and business purposes; projected costs and expenditures; potential benefits of the business; anticipated returns; potential mineralization; projection of future revenue; targets for cash operating costs; and future plans and objectives of Aberdeen are forward-looking information that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from Aberdeen's expectations include, but are not limited to, in particular, past success or achievement does not guarantee future success; risks related to investment performance, market fluctuations, fluctuations in commodity prices, uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing needed in the future, the strength of the Canadian, US and global economies and financial markets, foreign exchange fluctuations, competition, political and economic risks in the countries and financial markets in which the Company's investments' interests are located and other risks included elsewhere in this MD&A under the heading "Risks and Uncertainties" as well as those factors discussed in or referred to in the AIF of the Company filed on April 29, 2016, under the profile of the Company at www.sedar.com. Estimates and assumptions that have been considered when formulating forward-looking information include, with respect to the investments and investment philosophy of Aberdeen, management expertise and knowledge of the resources industry and the continued involvement of the current management team with Aberdeen. With regard to all information included herein relating to investee companies, Aberdeen has relied on information provided by its investees as well as any publicly available information disclosed by the respective companies.

Shareholders and prospective investors should be aware that these statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking information. Shareholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and various future events will not occur. Aberdeen undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors that affect this information, except as required by law.

OVERVIEW

Aberdeen is a publicly traded global resource investment company and merchant bank focused on small capitalization companies in the metals and mining sector. In general, the Company's investment philosophy is to acquire equity participation in:

- pre-IPO and/or early stage public companies with undeveloped and undervalued high-quality resources;
- companies in need of managerial, technical and financial resources to realize their full potential;
- companies undervalued in foreign capital markets; and
- companies operating in jurisdictions with low to moderate local political risk.

Aberdeen's primary investment objective is to realize exceptional returns by investing in pre IPO and/or early stage public resource companies with undeveloped or undervalued high quality resources. Aberdeen's investments are carried out according to an opportunistic and disciplined process to maximize returns while minimizing risk, taking advantage of investment opportunities identified from the industry contacts of the Board, the officers of the Company and the members of the Investment Committee.

Aberdeen provides valued-added strategic advice to these companies in addition to investment capital. The Company's strategy is to optimize the return on its investments over a 24 to 36 month investment time frame. Aberdeen also has access to key experts in the mining and financial sector who can provide further assistance in evaluating and monitoring companies and their progress.

The Company began operating as a global resource investment company and merchant bank in October 2007. As at January 31, 2016, the portfolio had investments in 20 companies with an estimated fair market value of $22,500,785 (cost – $27,433,337).

FISCAL 2016 PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Operating Results	2016	2015
	$	$
Realized (loss) gain on investments, net	(23,356,005)	6,531,830
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net	16,382,702	(9,496,898)
Net investment (loss)	(6,973,303)	(2,965,068)
Other revenue	695,114	191,628
Net (loss) for the period	(9,715,382)	(13,818,770)
Basic and diluted (loss) per share	(0.10)	(0.15)

	January 31, 2016	January 31, 2015
Investments	$	$
Total equities, at fair value	22,500,785	36,672,398
Loans receivable	-	61,538
Total investments	22,500,785	36,733,936
Shareholders' equity	25,890,596	35,851,807

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company had a net investment loss of $6,973,303 compared to a net investment loss $2,965,068 in 2015. The 2016 net investment loss was due to the sale of certain investments to Ore Acquisition Partners' LP. ("Ore"), an investment vehicle owned by funds managed by Landmark Equity Advisors, LLC ("Landmark") of $6,618,012 and $355,292 on the remaining investment portfolio. The Company's net loss for the year ended January 31, 2016 was $9,715,382 ($0.10 per basic share) compared to a loss of $13,818,770 ($0.15 per basic share) in 2015. The decreased net loss for 2016 was from no proxy contest costs in 2016, decreasing operating, general and administration expenses. For more details see the Results of Operations in this MD&A.

As at January 31, 2016, the Company's total investments decreased to $22,500,785 from $36,733,936 as at January 31, 2015. During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company's shareholders' equity decreased to $25,890,596 from $35,851,807 as at January 31, 2015. The loss and the decrease in the value of the Company's investment portfolio during 2016 was mainly due to net investment loss realized from the sale of certain investments to Ore and the continued losses and decline of the value of the Company's investment portfolio during 2016 reflecting weaker equity markets as it relates to the resource sector. For more details see the 2016 Investment Activities in this MD&A.

Shareholders' Equity		
Opening balance, as at February 1, 2015	**$**	**35,851,807**
Net investment loss		(6,973,303)
Ore advisory fees		166,667
Dividend income		93,592
Operating, general and administration		(3,002,338)
Shares cancelled via NCIB		(245,829)
Ending balance, as at January 31, 2016	**$**	**25,890,596**

INVESTMENTS, AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS, AS AT JANUARY 31, 2016.

At January 31, 2016, the Company's investment portfolio consisted of 9 publicly-traded investments and eleven privately-held investments for a total fair value of $22,500,785. At January 31, 2015, the Company's investment portfolio consisted of 20 publicly-traded investments and 19 privately-held investments for a total fair value of $36,672,398.

PUBLIC INVESTMENTS

At January 31, 2016 the Company's investment portfolio consisted of 9 publicly-traded investments for a total fair value of $3,178,368.

Public Issuer	Note	Security description		Cost		Estimated Fair value	% of FV
Arena Minerals Inc.	(iii)	73,000 common shares	$	17,706	$	17,520	0.6%
Aguia Resources Ltd.		4,284,756 common shares		599,841		469,182	14.8%
Black Iron Inc.	(iii)	10,980,589 common shares		2,382,068		329,418	10.4%
Fura Emeralds Inc.*	(i,ii,iii)	6,300,000 common shares		801,886		1,282,920	40.4%
		2,900,000 warrants expire Jun 23, 2017					
Kombat Copper Inc.	(i,ii)	10,000,000 common shares		500,000		649,000	20.4%
		10,000,000 warrants expire Feb 13, 2017					
Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.	(iii)	373,500 common shares		242,472		93,375	2.9%
Total of 3 other investments	(iv)			783,447		336,953	10.5%
Total public investments			$	5,327,420	$	3,178,368	100.0%

* Formerly Wolf Resource Development Corp.

Note

(i) The Company has filed a Section 62-103 report pursuant to the Ontario Securities Act for this investment and has filed an early warning report on SEDAR.
(ii) The Company owns, on a partially diluted basis, at least a 10% interest in the investee as at January 31, 2016.
(iii) A director and/or officer of the Company is a director and/or officer of the investee corporation as at January 31, 2016.
(iv) Total other investments held by the Company, which are not individually listed as at January 31, 2016. Directors and officers may hold investments personally.

At January 31, 2015, the Company's investment portfolio consisted of 20 publicly-traded investments for a total fair value of $18,971,776.

Public Issuer	Note	Security description		Cost		Estimated Fair value	% of FV
Black Iron Inc.	(iii)	4,971,500 common shares	$	2,904,028	$	248,575	1.3%
Buffalo Coal Corp.*		2,394,976 common shares		3,418,812		145,384	0.8%
Falco Resources Inc.		1,094,505 common shares		492,527		645,758	3.4%
Kincora Copper Limited		4,723,000 common shares		1,129,355		141,690	0.7%
Mason Graphite Corp.		157,500 common shares		105,483		106,725	0.6%
		250,000 warrants expire Jun 28, 2015					
Portex Minerals Inc.	(i,ii,iii)	21,172,315 common shares		1,058,616		105,862	0.6%
Rio Alto Mining Ltd.	(iii)	4,162,500 common shares		10,364,625		15,109,875	79.6%
Rodinia Lithium Inc.	(i,ii,iii)	17,362,811 common shares		1,890,336		694,512	3.7%
Savary Gold Corp.		4,488,000 common shares		466,253		179,520	0.9%
Silver Bear Resources Inc.	(iii)	4,533,461 common shares		1,845,261		226,673	1.2%
		1,449,275 warrants expire Jun 7, 2015					
		238,461 warrants expire Dec 18, 2015					
		1,025,000 warrants expire Jun 4, 2016					
Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.	(iii)	1,823,500 common shares		1,183,796		601,755	3.2%
Xanadu Mines Ltd.		5,000,000 common shares		289,110		444,150	2.3%
Total of 8 other investments	(iv)			2,653,342		321,297	1.7%
Total public investments			$	27,801,544	$	18,971,776	100.0%

* Formerly Forbes & Manhattan (Coal) Corp.

Note

(i) The Company has filed a Section 62-103 report pursuant to the Ontario Securities Act for this investment and has filed an early warning report on SEDAR.
(ii) The Company owns, on a partially diluted basis, at least a 10% interest in the investee as at January 31, 2015.
(iii) A director and/or officer of the Company is a director and/or officer of the investee corporation as at January 31, 2015.
(iv) Total other investments held by the Company, which are not individually listed as at January 31, 2015. Directors and officers may hold investments personally.

PRIVATE INVESTMENTS

At January 31, 2016, the Company's eleven privately-held investments had a total fair value of $19,322,417.

Private Issuer	Note	Security description	Cost	Estimated Fair value	% of FV
African Thunder Platinum Ltd.	(i,ii,iii)	22,207,222 common shares	$ 14,226,684	$ 14,226,684	73.6%
Potasio y Litio de Argentina S.A.	(i,ii)	67,899,000 common shares	5,013,131	5,013,131	26.0%
Total of 9 other investments	(iv)		2,866,102	82,602	0.4%
Total private investments			$ 22,105,917	$ 19,322,417	100.0%

Note

(i) The Company owns 47% of the outstanding common shares and voting rights of African Thunder Platinum Ltd. There are no contractual arrangements, financial support, or other restrictions with this Mauritius corporation. The Company owns 100% of the outstanding common shares and voting rights of Potasio y Litio Argentina S.A. Refer to Note 2 of the Company annual consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended January 31, 2016 relating to the exemption to consolidating particular subsidiaries and the exemption from accounting for associates using the equity method for investment entities.
(ii) The Company owns, on a partially diluted basis, at least a 10% interest in the investee as at January 31, 2016.
(iii) A director and/or officer of the Company is a director and/or officer of the investee corporation as at January 31, 2016.
(iv) Total other investments held by the Company, which are not individually listed as at January 31, 2016. Directors and officers may hold investments personally.

At January 31, 2015, the Company's 19 privately-held investments had a total fair value of $17,700,622.

Private Issuer	Note	Security description	Cost	Estimated Fair value	% of FV
African Thunder Platinum Ltd.	(i,ii,iii)	7,000,000 common shares	$ 7,475,222	$ 7,475,222	42.3%
Brazil Potash Corp.	(iii)	1,650,062 common shares	-	3,130,399	17.7%
DT Plantations Limited*	(i,ii)	6,102,891 common shares	533,289	-	0.0%
		500,000 w arrants			
Indo Gold Limited	(ii,iii)	8,100,000 common shares	1,590,000	800,000	4.5%
Irati Energy Corp.		2,213,179 common shares	1,994,975	1,000,000	5.6%
Legacy Platinum Corp.	(i,ii,iii)	3,515,000 common shares	2,352,377	-	0.0%
Forbes Ram Holdings Inc.	(i,ii,iii)	8,000,000 common shares	8,000,000	4,754,286	26.9%
Ram River Coal Corp.		750,000 common shares	37,500	445,714	2.5%
Total of 11 other investments	(iv)		5,763,237	95,001	0.5%
Total private investments			$ 27,746,600	$ 17,700,622	100.0%

* Warrants expire 12 months after listing date

Note

(i) The Company owns 42% of the outstanding common shares and voting rights of African Thunder Platinum Ltd., 80% of the outstanding common shares and voting rights of Forbes Ram Holdings Inc., 50% of the outstanding common shares and voting rights of Legacy Platinum Corp.; and 28% of the outstanding common shares and voting rights of DT Plantations Limited as at January 31, 2015. There are no contractual arrangements, financial support, or other restrictions with these Canadian corporations. Refer to Note 2 of the Company's annual audited financial statements as at and for the year ended January 31, 2015 relating to the exemption to consolidating particular subsidiaries and the exemption from accounting for associates using the equity method for investment entities.
(ii) The Company owns, on a partially diluted basis, at least a 10% interest in the investee as at January 31, 2015.
(iii) A director and/or officer of the Company is a director and/or officer of the investee corporation as at January 31, 2015.
(iv) Total other investments held by the Company, which are not individually listed as at January 31, 2015. Directors and officers may hold investments personally.

2016 INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company invested approximately $13.1 million and disposed of investments receiving proceeds of approximately $22.0 million for a realized loss of approximately $23.4 million (details below).

Landmark Transaction

On September 10, 2015, the Company closed its transaction whereby it sold certain public and private equity holdings to Ore. As part of the transaction, Aberdeen transferred its shares in Tahoe Resources Inc. (“Tahoe”) to the partnership, with payment for those shares being deferred until such shares are sold to a third party.

Aberdeen sold a portfolio of public and private holdings owned prior to September 2014 for an aggregate price of approximately $11.8 million to Ore for a realized loss of approximately $21.9 million. Aberdeen received gross proceeds of approximately $8.1 million on closing. Included in the sale are 325,000 shares of Tahoe, for which payment will be deferred until the entire Tahoe position is sold. The deferred payment to Aberdeen will be equal to the net proceeds received from the future sales of these Tahoe shares. On November 30, 2015, the Tahoe position was sold for proceeds of approximately $3.7 million. As part of the terms of the sale, Aberdeen has the right to an additional $2 million earn out, which is payable upon achievement of certain milestones. Aberdeen will provide management and administrative services to the partnership for a minimum of three and up to five years and will receive a management fee in addition to a small minority interest in the net profits of the partnership.

African Thunder Platinum Ltd.

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company invested approximately $6.8 million into Africa Thunder Platinum Ltd. (“Africa Thunder”). There were no realized or unrealized gains or losses on African Thunder during the year. As at January 31, 2016, African Thunder represented 49% of the total assets of the Company. A 10% decline in the fair market value of African Thunder would result in an estimated increase in after-tax loss to Aberdeen of approximately $1.05 million.

African Thunder Operations Update

At the end of 2014, African Thunder closed the acquisition of its platinum assets with the start-up of the Smokey Hills mine occurring in January 2015 and the completion of mill commissioning on April 29, 2015. During the second half of calendar year 2015, African Thunder continued to experience significant progress increasing production from the mine; however, the pace of the underground development and production ramp-up fell short of African Thunder’s initial expectations due to several factors, including poor equipment availability, several senior management changes and employee absenteeism that was at the root of low overall mining productivity. For 2015, the mine produced 234,000 tons or ore and development material at an average grade of 3.1 grams per ton 4E Platinum Group Metals – platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold (“4E PGM”) for total production of 16,381 ounces of 4E PGM. Production early in 2016 had improved over the fourth calendar quarter of 2015, with underground production in February 2016 achieving approximately 80% of the full production plan of 42,000 tonnes per month. African Thunder estimates that its year-to-date mining costs (on a per-tonne basis) would place the mine in a very competitive position relative to the South African platinum mining sector. That being said, the mine is still ramping up production and the ratio of development material to stoping ore is higher than it would be at steady-state production, so the company is still seeing lower grade delivered to the mill than what is required to achieve the full production rate of 60,000 ounces 4E PGM per year. Please refer to the Risk and Uncertainty section of this MD&A for operational risks associated with African Thunder.

On December 3, 2015, African Thunder hired Rodney O'Reilly as Chief Operating Officer. Mr. O'Reilly is a professional certified mining engineer in South Africa, with more than 30 years of experience in the mining industry. Immediately prior to joining African Thunder, Mr. O'Reilly was general manager of Glencore's Eland platinum mine near Rustenburg, South Africa. Over seven years, Mr. O'Reilly managed all facets of the operation, including an open-pit, underground mine more than double the size and throughput of Smokey Hills, as well as the PGM concentrator plant. Production at Eland was suspended in 2015 due to low platinum-palladium prices. African Thunder also appointed Sakhile Ngcobo, PhD candidate with a master's degree in rural resource management, to the board of directors, and in addition he has taken on a consulting role with the company, helping manage community relations, permitting and government matters. Mr. Ngcobo recently served as executive head of corporate affairs for DeBeers South Africa. He is an expert in managing stakeholder relations in the mining sector and serves on several other corporate boards in South Africa.

In April 2016, African Thunder decided to temporarily suspend mining operations at the Smokey Hills platinum-palladium mine, effective immediately. African Thunder was engaged in a process to review mine activities for 2016, including consultation with its work force and concluded that the best way to optimize the long-term value of the Smokey Hills mine and 2,000-ton-per-day plant facility was to suspend operations and focus on the planning and permitting required to optimize production and costs in the future. Since 2015, production rates and efficiency had increased, equipment availability improved, costs decreased, and the safety record improved. However, the continued weak platinum and palladium prices have continued to drag on cash flow. With several more months of underground development required to achieve full production, African Thunder decided that it made the most sense to defer this expenditure until metal prices improve and other optimization plans can be implemented. Among the expected future optimizations, African Thunder has commenced the permitting process for open-cast production at the mine to add to low-cost tonnage that can be mined upon restart. The open cast is a critical development to the overall plan, as it should provide additional tonnage and improve operating flexibility. Permitting of the open pit is expected to take the remainder of 2016. In addition to the operational improvements currently being addressed, the major shareholders of African Thunder, Aberdeen and Pala Investments Ltd. ("Pala") are reviewing options to restructure the financial position of African Thunder to provide greater financial flexibility and less risk upon the future restart of operations.

While the past year has seen continued weakness in the mining sector, including lower platinum and palladium prices, the longer-term fundaments of platinum and palladium continue to be strong as governments commit to tackling air pollution from vehicles. Please see the Risk and Uncertainties section this MD&A for additional risk factors related to African Thunder.

Potasio y Litio de Argentina S.A.

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company invested approximately $3.0 million to acquire 100% of Potasio y Litio de Argentina SA ("PLASA") from Rodinia Lithium Inc. ("Rodinia"). To complete the acquisition the Company needs to make an additional payment of $2.0 million to Rodinia by June 24, 2016. If the final outstanding balance is not paid by June 24, 2016, Rodinia will notify Aberdeen of such balance being due six months from the date such notice is given, with annualized interest of 10%, accrued daily and compounded semi-annually. There were no realized or unrealized gains or losses on PLASA during the year. As at January 31, 2016, PLASA represented 17% of the total assets of the Company. A 10% decline in the fair market value of PLASA would result in an estimated increase in after-tax loss of approximately $0.4 million.

On April 20, 2016, the Company closed an agreement to sell 50% of PLASA to Lithium X Energy Corp. ("Lithium X"). PLASA owns 100% of the Sal de Los Angeles lithium brine project (formerly known as the Diablillos project) in Argentina. Lithium X will issue 8,000,000 Lithium X common shares to Aberdeen for a 50% interest in the project and has committed to $3 million in exploration and development expenditures over a two-year period and to complete a feasibility study on the project. Upon completing a feasibility study and its expenditure commitment, Lithium X has the option to acquire an additional 30% interest by issuing common shares worth $5-million based on a 10% discount to the 20-day volume-weighted average price of its common shares at the date of exercise to Aberdeen. If Lithium X elects not to exercise the option, Aberdeen has the right following the option expiry for a 30-day period to acquire a 1% interest in PLASA back from Lithium X for $166,000 in cash. In the event that Lithium X does not meet the expenditure commitment or complete the feasibility study within two years, Lithium X must transfer 20 % of the PLASA shares back to Aberdeen, resulting in Aberdeen holding 70% of the outstanding Plasa shares. Please see the Risk and Uncertainties section of this MD&A for additional risk factors related to PLASA.

Other Public and Private Equity Investments

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company invested $3.3 million in other public and private equity investments and disposed of investments receiving proceeds of $10.2 million for a realized loss of $1.5 million.

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company made investments in Aguia Resources Ltd. (agriculture), Apio Africa Ltd. (other), Arena Minerals Inc. (copper), Black Iron Inc. (iron), Fura Emeralds Inc. (emeralds), Indo Gold Limited (gold) and Kombat Copper Limited (copper). Aberdeen also received shares in Brookwater Ventures Inc. (energy) through a shares for debt conversion, First Mining Corp. (gold) through the merger with Coastal Gold Corp., and Tahoe (silver and gold) through the merger between Tahoe and Rio Alto Mining Limited. Please refer to the companies SEDAR profiles for additional information on these companies.

As at January 31, 2016, the fair market value of the Company's investment portfolio had a cumulated unrealized loss of $4.9 million. The Company had cumulated unrealized losses of approximately $1.9 million from its base metals holdings, $0.1 million loss from its gold holdings, $2.4 million loss from its agriculture holdings, $1.0 million loss from other holdings, offset by $0.5 million unrealized gain from its emerald holdings.

LOANS

As a normal course of business, Aberdeen may provide loans to junior resource companies both to support existing investments and to seed new investments. Loans are considered by management to be part of the investment portfolio and are provided in addition to, or as an alternative to equity financing, in order to enhance overall returns and reduce investment risk. The Company enters into secured loans where possible but many of the Company's loans are on an unsecured basis.

Aberdeen's loan portfolio as at January 31, 2016 and January 31, 2015 were as follows:

		January 31, 2016	January 31, 2015
Brookwater Venture Inc.	Unsecured	$ -	$ 61,538
		$ -	$ 61,538

Brookwater Venture Inc.

On November 4, 2014, the Company entered into a shares for debt settlement agreement with Brookwater Venture Inc. ("Brookwater"). Pursuant to the agreement, Brookwater will settle all outstanding amounts owing in the amount of $153,846 for 1,538,458 common shares of Brookwater, subject to the approvals of the shareholders of Brookwater and the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV"). As at January 31, 2015, TSXV was still pending and the common shares had not been issued. However, in light of the expected settlement, the Company recorded a loss of $92,307 on the carrying value of the loan based on the closing price of Brookwater shares as at January 31, 2015.

On May 8, 2015, the Company received 1,538,458 common shares of Brookwater in full settlement of all outstanding amounts owing of $153,846 pursuant to a shares for debt settlement agreement signed in November 2014. The Company recorded a gain of $92,307 from the settlement of loan based on the closing price of Brookwater shares on the date of settlement.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following are highlights of audited financial data of the Company for the most recently completed three financial years ended January 31:

	2016 $	2015 $	2014 $
Investment (losses) & revenue	(6,278,189)	(2,773,440)	(13,517,655)
Net (loss) for the year	(9,715,382)	(13,818,770)	(16,292,936)
Basic and diluted (loss) per share	(0.10)	(0.15)	(0.19)
Total assets	28,918,678	39,940,452	48,915,975
Total liabilities	3,028,082	4,088,645	1,419,976
Total dividends declared and distributed	-	-	-

QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following is a summary of unaudited financial data for the most recently completed eight quarters:

(Tabular amounts in $000, except for per share amounts)

Summary Financial Information for the Eight Quarters Ended January 31, 2016

Period	Investment gains (losses) & revenues	Total assets	Net income (loss)	Basic and diluted income (loss) per share
2016-4th Qtr	(253)	28,919	(498)	(0.01)
2016-3rd Qtr	288	27,480	(1,113)	(0.01)
2016-2nd Qtr	(7,909)	30,654	(8,611)	(0.09)
2016-1st Qtr	1,596	42,642	507	0.01
2015-4th Qtr	5,819	39,940	2,796	0.03
2015-3rd Qtr	(2,324)	32,161	(3,254)	(0.04)
2015-2nd Qtr	(5,939)	35,356	(12,237)	(0.14)
2015-1st Qtr	(330)	47,318	(1,124)	(0.01)

During Q1, Q2 and Q3 of 2015, the Company recorded a loss on its portfolio investment due to decreased value in its private investments and a valuation allowance taken on the Company's deferred tax assets which was offset by an increased value of its Rio Alto Mining Ltd ("RIO") holdings.

During Q4 of 2015, the gain on portfolio investment and net income was mainly driven by the increased fair value of Rio.

During Q1 of 2016, the gain on portfolio investment and net income was driven by the Tahoe and Rio merger along with advisory service fees earned from African Thunder.

During Q2 of 2016, the loss was driven by the decreased market value of our Tahoe investment along with additional portfolio investment write downs taken in light of the expected closing of the Landmark transaction.

During Q3 and Q4 of 2016, the loss was driven by operating, general and administration expenses offset by unrealized gain on the public investment portfolio and advisory service fees on Ore.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following is a discussion of the results of operations of the Company for the three and twelve months ended January 31, 2016 and 2015. This should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the twelve months ended January 31, 2016 and 2015 and related notes.

Three months ended January 31, 2016 and 2015

	Three months ended January 31,	
	2016	2015
	$	$
Net (loss) income	(498,192)	2,795,949
Realized gain on investments, net	206,093	15,340
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments, net	(609,434)	5,801,321
Interest and dividend income	17,853	2,680
Advisory service fees	133,334	-
Operating, general and administration	(768,389)	(4,061,452)
Transaction costs	(21,039)	(484,456)
Interest recovery (expense)	542,607	(186,338)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	783	(161,347)
Current tax recovery	-	1,870,201

The net loss for the three months ended January 31, 2016 was $498,192 compared to net income of $2,795,949 for the three months ended January 31, 2015. The net loss was a result of loss on its investment portfolio, no tax recovery partially offset by advisory service fees, decreased operating, general and administration expenses, decreased transaction costs, and interest recovery.

The Company recognized a realized gain on investment of $206,093 and an unrealized loss of $609,434 during the three months ended January 31, 2016 compared to a realized gain of $15,340 and unrealized gain of $5,801,321 in the prior year. In Q4 2016 the Company realized a gain on investments from selling the Tahoe investment, which was part of the deferred settlement with Ore, as Tahoe's price improved in Q4 2016. Whereas in Q4 2015, the realized gain on investments was largely due to the share price increase following the merger between Rio and Sulliden Gold Corporation Ltd. In Q4 2016, $563,909 of the unrealized loss was due to the decline in share prices of the current portfolio and $45,525 was due to accounting reversal on the realized gains in Q4 2016. In Q4 2015 the unrealized gain was largely due to the Company's holdings in Rio.

During the three months ended January 31, 2016, the Company recorded interest and dividend revenue of $17,853 compared to $2,680 for the three months ended January 31, 2015. Interest was earned on the Company's cash balance and dividend income was earned from its Tahoe holdings.

Operating, general and administrative expense for the three months ended January 31, 2016 was $768,389 compared to $4,061,452 for the three months ended January 31, 2015. The decrease was primarily due to decreased compensation resulting from layoffs, no proxy contest costs, decreased legal, accounting and professional fees, no business development costs partially offset by increased travel relating to the acquisition of PLASA and increased shareholder communication and promotions. For the three months ended January 31, 2016 and 2015, other major expenses of the Company that comprise general and administrative expenses include compensation of $479,159 (2015 - $587,798), proxy contest costs of $Nil (2015 - $3,147,323), accounting and professional fees of $51,927 (2015 - $245,005), filing and transfer agent fees of $907 (2015 – ($4,730)), shareholder communication and promotion of $69,412 (2015 - $15,986), travel of $100,636 ($2015 - $78,211); general office and administration costs of $76,348 (2015 - $79,834), and business development costs of $Nil (2015 - ($87,976)) relating to the transition to an asset management business and other business development activities.

The Company recorded interest recovery of $542,607 due to the reversal of previously accrued interest expense relating to the CRA tax dispute during the three months ended January 31, 2016 compared to an expenses of $186,338 during the three months ended January 31, 2015.

The Company recorded a foreign exchange gain of $783 during the three months ended January 31, 2016 compared to a loss of $161,347 during the three months ended January 31, 2015. The gain reflects a stronger currency exchange in the Company's cash and amounts receivable denominated in US dollars.

During the three months ended January 31, 2016, the Company recorded no current income tax compared to a current income tax recovery of $1,870,201 during the three months ended January 31, 2015. No deferred tax expense was recorded as a result of valuation allowance taken on the Company's deferred tax assets in the three months ended January 31, 2016 and 2015.

Year ended January 31, 2016 and 2015

	Years ended January 31,	
	2016	2015
	$	$
Net (loss)	(9,715,382)	(13,818,770)
Realized (loss) gain on investments, net	(23,356,005)	6,531,830
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net	16,382,702	(9,496,898)
Interest and dividend income	93,592	191,628
Advisory service fees	601,522	-
Operating, general and administration	(3,539,339)	(7,522,937)
Transaction costs	(21,039)	(484,456)
Interest recovery (expense)	524,484	(344,776)
Provision on loan, interest, dividend, investment and amounts receivable	(434,855)	(2,690,128)
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	33,556	(170,376)
Current tax recovery	-	3,263,343
Deferred tax (expense)	-	(3,096,000)

The net loss for the year ended January 31, 2016 was $9,715,382 compared to $13,818,770 for the year ended January 31, 2015. The lower net loss was a result of decreased operating, general and administration expenses, decreased transaction costs, decreased interest expense, decreased provision for loan, interest, dividend, investment and amounts receivable, increased advisory service fees, and foreign exchange gain offset by higher losses on its investment portfolio, lower interest and dividend income and no tax recovery.

The Company recognized a realized loss on investments of $23,356,005 and an unrealized gain of $16,382,702 during the year ended January 31, 2016 compared to a realized gain of $6,531,830 and unrealized loss of $9,496,898 in the previous year. In 2016 the realized loss on investment was made up of $21,945,543 from the sale of certain investments to Ore and $1,410,463 on the balance of the investments. As at January 31, 2016, the current investment portfolio had an unrealized gain of $1,055,171 and an unrealized gain of $15,327,531 relating to the accounting reversal of the prior year cumulative unrealized loss from the sale of certain investments to Ore.

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company recorded interest and dividend revenue of $93,592 compared to $191,628 for the year ended January 31, 2015. Dividends were earned on the Company's holdings in Tahoe. Interest was earned on the Company's cash balance.

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company recorded advisory fee revenue of $601,522 for services provided to Ore and African Thunder compared to $Nil for the year ended January 31, 2015.

Operating, general and administrative expense for the year ended January 31, 2016 was $3,539,339 compared to $7,522,937 for the year ended January 31, 2015. The decrease was mainly due to no proxy contest costs, decreased management compensation, decreased legal, accounting and professional fees relating to the cost sharing policy with Forbes and Manhattan, Inc. ("F&M"), decreased general office and administration costs and no business development costs, partially offset by severance payments, increased filing and transfer agency, increased shareholder communications and promotion and increased travel. Other major expenses of the Company that comprise general and administrative expenses include compensation of $2,046,305 (2015 - $2,463,614), proxy contest costs of $Nil (2015 - $3,147,323), severance payments of $282,300 (2015 - $Nil), legal, accounting and professional fees of $374,471 (2015 - $592,277), filing and transfer agent fees of $33,385 (2015 - $22,789), shareholder communication and promotion of $201,279 (2015 - $62,489); travel of $271,211 (2015 - $170,280); general office and administration costs of $320,388 (2015 - $351,705); donation of $10,000 (2015 - $Nil) and business development costs of $Nil (2015 - $712,460) related to the transition to an asset management business and other business development activities.

The Company recorded transaction costs of $21,039 relating to investment portfolio purchases and sales during the year ended January 31, 2016 compared to $484,456 for the year ended January 31, 2015 of which $418,531 was incurred for the acquisition of African Thunder.

The Company recorded interest (recovery) expense of $(524,484) from the reversal of previous years interest expense accrual relating the CRA tax dispute offset by interest charges relating to the margin account and loan payable during the year ended January 31, 2016 compared to $344,776 relating to CRA tax dispute during the year ended January 31, 2015.

The Company recorded a provision on amounts receivable of $438,855 on the Company's advisory fees relating to African Thunder during the year ended January 31, 2016 compared to $2,609,128 on loan impairment during the year ended January 31, 2015 on the Company's loan portfolio.

The Company recorded a foreign exchange gain of $33,556 during the year ended January 31, 2016 compared to a loss of $170,376 during the year ended January 31, 2015.

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company did not record any tax expenses, compared to a current income tax recovery of $3,263,343 and a deferred tax expense of $3,096,000 during the year ended January 31, 2015.

CASH FLOWS

Three months ended January 31, 2016

Cash (used in) by operating activities during the three months ended January 31, 2016 was $(2,106,704) compared to $4,946,598 during the three months ended January 31, 2015. The difference between the operating cash flow and the net income for the quarter largely reflects the unrealized nature of gain from the Company's holding in Rio, net of loss recorded on the investments. Operating cash flow was largely generated by interest and dividend income, offset by general and administrative expenses, and net changes in investment, loan, due to broker and non-cash working capital. During the three months ended January 31, 2016, $5,521,540 was used in the purchase of portfolio investments, while proceeds on the disposal of portfolio investments was $4,221,735. In the three months ended January 31, 2015, $7,475,337 was used to purchase portfolio investments, while proceeds on the disposal of portfolio investments was $1,967,022.

Cash (used in) financing activities during the three months ended January 31, 2016 was $82,320 for share purchases relating to the Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") compared to $1,984,301 generated from private placement during the three months ended January 31, 2015.

Year ended January 31, 2015

Cash generated from (used in) operating activities during the year ended January 31, 2016 was $458,503 compared to $2,626,800 during the year ended January 31, 2015. The difference between the operating cash flow and the net loss for the year largely reflects the unrealized nature of many of the losses recorded on the investments. Operating cash flow was largely generated by interest and dividend income, offset by general and administrative expenses, and net changes in investment, loan, due from broker and non-cash working capital. During the year ended January 31, 2016, $387,585 was used in repaying the margin loan, $13,077,692 was used in the purchase of portfolio investments, while proceeds on the disposal of portfolio investments was $21,952,288. During the year ended January 31, 2015, $387,585 was provided through the margin loan, $8,569,459 was used to purchase portfolio investments, while proceeds on the disposal of portfolio investments was $11,262,786, short-term loans totaling $324,42 was provided and $242,739 was repaid.

Cash (used in) financing activities during the year ended January 31, 2016 was $239,402 for the purchase of common shares relating to NCIB, $400,000 was generated from debt financing and $400,000 was used in loan repayment, compared to $1,984,301 generated through private placement during the year ended January 31, 2015.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Aberdeen relies upon various sources of funds for its ongoing operating activities. These resources include proceeds from dispositions of investments, interest and dividend income from investments, advisory fees, and corporate borrowings on the Company's margin account.

Aberdeen generated $458,503 from its operating activities and used $239,402 in its financing activities during the year ended January 31, 2016. Included in cash used in operations are $13,077,692 in new investments and $21,952,288 generated from the disposal of portfolio investments. The estimated fair value of its portfolio investments is $22,500,785, amounts receivable of $293,447 and cash of $604,613. This was partially offset by liabilities of $3,028,082. The Company also maintains up to $10 million margin loan facility with its prime broker to help manage its short-term cash flow needs. As at January 31, 2016, the Company has a margin loan of $Nil (January 31, 2015 - $387,585) outstanding.

On April 25, 2016, the Company received $5,456,402 in full settlement of its income tax recovery further increasing its liquidity and capital resources.

OUTLOOK

Aberdeen closed its acquisition of PLASA which holds the Diablillos project from Rodinia Lithium in the fourth quarter, following on our strategy to reposition our portfolio and take larger stakes in companies with high quality undervalued resource projects. Earlier in the quarter Aberdeen exited its remaining Tahoe position and with the PLASA acquisition completed, Aberdeen had approximately 70% of its total assets in long-term opportunities. As such, Aberdeen had very little direct exposure to the weak public resources market that continued throughout December and January.

Since the end of Aberdeen's fiscal year, certain commodities, including lithium and precious metals have seen a resurgence of interest among investors. With lithium, the interest had been building over the second half of 2015, and has continued in 2016 with bullish views for demand from larger format and automotive batteries, as well as anecdotal transaction announcements suggesting spot prices for lithium chemicals have already risen substantially. In March we announced our deal with Lithium X (see 2016 Investment Activities section) that effectively transfers part of our interest in the lithium project into publicly traded stock, allowing Aberdeen shareholders to gain exposure to the bullish sentiment for this sector. The rise in precious metals in recent months is probably more correctly described as a recovery off the bottom, as investors have started cautiously to come back into an oversold market. Many junior companies with good projects have doubled or tripled in value this year, which is a sign that the worst may be over for precious metals in the short to medium term. Most of the headlines, as usual, have been around gold - the commodity and the companies that are mining it - but platinum/palladium companies have seen strong share upward price moves too. Should this trend continue, we will look to unlock further value in our private platinum investment, African Thunder, later this year.

At this point in the cycle, the Company's strategy will be to focus on more advanced, less risky projects in mining-friendly jurisdictions to generate superior risk-adjusted returns for Aberdeen's shareholders.

Aberdeen manages its portfolio among three broad categories of investments in the metals and mining sector and over the longer investment cycle will vary its target ratio between the three categories:

1. Long-term opportunities: Dominantly private companies where Aberdeen can acquire a meaningful controlling position through an equity investment or convertible loans. The holding period is expected to be possibly three plus years. For these types of investments, Aberdeen will typically seek to take a lead role in financing and strategic planning. Aberdeen would expect to achieve liquidity from a public listing in the future, or through a merger/acquisition of the private assets.

2. Short/medium-term opportunities: Dominantly small or micro cap public companies with moderate to low trading liquidity. Aberdeen will typically enter a position in a private placement where it can obtain warrants as well as common shares, and in many cases may be a significant shareholder (i.e. >5%) of the Company. The holding period is expected to be six months to two years. While Aberdeen may not be a lead investor in these cases, it will seek to maintain close contact with management and monitor the growth and risk against our expectations, and seek liquidity as the Company delivers on its growth targets.

3. Trading opportunities: Aberdeen will at times maintain small minority positions in companies where it can capitalize on its expertise in the sector to realize on short-term opportunities or catalysts. Typically positions would be held for less than six months. This is not a focus for management currently.

NORMAL COURSE ISSUER BID ("NCIB")

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company purchased and cancelled 1,802,794 shares at an average price of $0.136 per share. At January 31, 2016, 5,993,731 common shares remain available for purchase under the NCIB commencing February 16, 2015. Subsequent to January 31, 2016, 17,500 additional shares of Aberdeen was purchased and cancelled relating to the 2016 NCIB at an average price of $0.12 per share.

On March 8, 2016, the Company announced its intention to make a NCIB to buy back its common shares through the facilities of the TSX. Any purchases made pursuant to the NCIB will be made in accordance with the rules of the TSX. The maximum number of common shares that may be purchased for cancellation pursuant to the NCIB is that number of common shares that represents 10% of the common shares in the public float. Based on the 66,168,462 common shares in the public float as at March 2, 2016, the maximum number of shares to be purchased and cancelled would be 6,616,846. Daily purchases will be limited to 11,322 common shares other than block purchase exceptions. The actual number of common shares that would be purchased, if any, and the timing of such purchases will be determined by Aberdeen considering market conditions, share price, its cash position, and other factors including other investment opportunities. Purchases under the NCIB are permitted to commence on March 10, 2016 and will terminate on March 9, 2017 or the date upon which the maximum number of common shares have been purchased by Aberdeen pursuant to the NCIB. Aberdeen intends that any shares acquired pursuant to the NCIB will be cancelled.

COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

Management contracts

The Company is party to certain management contracts. These contracts contain minimum commitments of approximately $1,025,000 ranging from 30 days to 7 months and additional contingent payments of up to approximately $3,100,000 upon the occurrence of a change of control. As a triggering event has not taken place, the contingent payments have not been reflected in the annual consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended January 31, 2016.

Tax positions

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

F&M costs sharing policy

The Company entered into a costs and liabilities sharing policy with F&M. Pursuant to the policy, the Company will be responsible for 50% of costs, including any reasonable and third party costs such as legal, technical, and/or accounting expenses jointly incurred in connection with, or arising as a result of the pursuit of certain investment opportunities and the subsequent development of any such investment opportunities that are acquired by the Company and F&M up to a maximum of $500,000. In the event any expenses incurred with respect to the Investment Opportunities are recouped by either party, such amounts will be allocated 50% to each party. A director of Aberdeen, Stan Bharti, is the Executive Chairman of F&M. To January 31, 2016, $456,403 had been incurred by the Company.

Landmark agreement

Until the first anniversary on the closing of the transaction, Aberdeen shall retain at least $10,000,000 in cash or securities and shall not make any dividends, returns of capital or other distributions to its equity holders without Landmark's prior written consent; provided that nothing shall in any way limit Aberdeen from investing the proceeds received in pre-IPO and/or public resource companies in keeping with its current business model.

Pala / African Thunder

The company has an obligation to pay US$1,275,000 to Pala for 50% of the African Thunder March and April cash call due May 31, 2016.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

IFRS requires that the Company disclose information about the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. Fair value estimates are made at the statements of financial position date, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

The Company has determined the carrying value of its financial instruments as follows:

i. The carrying value of cash, amounts receivable, due to brokers, accounts payable and accrued liabilities reflected on the statements of financial position approximate fair value because of the limited terms of these instruments.
ii. Loans receivable, public and private investments and preferred shares are carried at amounts in accordance with the Company's accounting policies as set out in Note 2 of the annual audited financial statements as at and for the years ended January 31, 2016 and 2015.
iii. Prior to maturity, the outstanding loans receivable are carried at their discounted value. Following their maturity, loans receivable are carried at their estimated realizable value.

The following table illustrates the classification of the Company's financial instruments, measured at fair value on the statements of financial position as at January 31, 2016 and 2015 categorized into levels of the fair value hierarchy:

Investments, fair value	**Level 1** *(Quoted Market price)*	**Level 2** *(Valuation technique - observable market Inputs)*	**Level 3** *(Valuation technique - non-observable market inputs)*	Total
Publicly traded investments	$ 2,754,448	$ -	$ -	$ 2,754,448
Non-trading warrants on public investments	-	423,920	-	423,920
Private investments	-	-	19,322,417	19,322,417
January 31, 2016	$ 2,754,448	$ 423,920	$ 19,322,417	$ 22,500,785
Publicly traded investments	$ 18,941,776	$ -	$ -	$ 18,941,776
Non-trading warrants on public investments	-	30,000	-	30,000
Private investments	-	-	17,700,622	17,700,622
January 31, 2015	$ 18,941,776	$ 30,000	$ 17,700,622	$ 36,672,398

The following table presents the changes in fair value measurements of financial instruments classified as Level 3 for the periods ended January 31, 2016 and 2015. These financial instruments are measured at fair value utilizing non-observable market inputs. The net realized losses and net unrealized gains are recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive income.

Investments, fair value	For the Years ended January 31, 2016	2015
Balance, beginning of year	$ 17,700,622	$ 25,197,564
Purchase at cost - shares	11,844,075	7,580,222
Disposal at cost - shares	(19,831,957)	
Unrealized and realized gain (loss) net	9,609,677	(13,198,911)
Conversion - debt to shares	-	243,359
Conversion of debenture to private / public company shares	-	(376,052)
Convertible debenture net (reduction)	-	(1,745,560)
Balance, end of year	$ 19,322,417	$ 17,700,622

Within Level 3, the Company included private company investments which are not quoted on an exchange. The key assumptions used in the valuation of these instruments include (but are not limited to) the value at which a recent financing was done by the investee, company-specific information, trends in general market conditions and the share performance of comparable publicly-traded companies.

The following table presents the fair value, categorized by key valuation techniques and the unobservable inputs used within Level 3 as at:

	January 31, 2016		January 31, 2015	
Valuation technique	Fair Value	Unobservable inputs	Fair Value	Unobservable inputs
Recent financing / transaction price	$ 19,322,417	Transaction price	$ 10,700,621	Transaction price
General market conditions	-		7,000,001	Adjustment range (-26% to -100%)
	$ 19,322,417		$ 17,700,622	

Included in unrealized gain (loss) for the years ended January 31, 2016 and 2015, the total gains/losses that are attributable to change in unrealized gains/losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end the January 31, 2016 were $(91,882) (2015 - $(12,999,002)).

As valuations of investments for which market quotations are not readily available, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate within short periods of time and are based on estimates, determination of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have resulted if a ready market existed for the investments. Given the size of the private investment portfolio, such changes may have a significant impact on the Company's financial condition or operating results.

For those investments valued based on a recent financing or transaction price, management has determined that there are no reasonably possible alternative assumptions that would change the fair value significantly as at January 31, 2016 and 2015. A +/- 25% change in the fair value of these Level 3 investments as at January 31, 2016 will result in a corresponding +/- $4,831,000 (2015 - +/- $2,675,000). For those investments valued based on trends in general market conditions, the inputs used can be highly judgmental. A +/- 25% change on the fair value of these investments will result in a corresponding +/- $Nil (January 31, 2015: +/- $1,750,000) change to the total fair value of the investments. The sensitivity analysis is intended to reflect the significant uncertainty inherent in the valuation of private investments under current market conditions, and the results cannot be extrapolated due to non-linear effects that changes in valuation assumptions may have on the estimated fair value of these investments. Furthermore, the analysis does not indicate a probability of changes occurring and it does not necessarily represent the Company's view of expected future changes in the fair value of these investments. Any management actions that may be taken to mitigate the inherent risks are not reflected in this analysis.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The annual consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries at its respective ownership listed in the following table.

	Country of Incorporation	% equity interest
Great Lakes Capital Management Inc.	Canada	100%
Aberdeen (Barbados) Inc.	Barbados	100%
Aberdeen Ram Holdings Inc.	Canada	100%

The Company shares office space with other companies who may have common officers or directors. The costs associated with this space are administered by an unrelated Company.

Mr. Stan Bharti, a director of the Company, is the Executive Chairman of F&M, a corporation that provides administrative and consulting services to the Company, including but not limited to strategic planning and business development. F&M charges a monthly consulting fee of $25,000. As of January 31, 2016, $Nil (January 31, 2015 - $Nil) was owed to F&M.

The Company is party to a cost sharing policy with F&M whereby the Company will be responsible for 50% of costs, including any reasonable third party costs such as legal, technical, and/or accounting expenses jointly incurred in connection with, or arising as a result of the pursuit of certain investment opportunities and the subsequent development of any such investment opportunities that are acquired by the Company and F&M up to a maximum of $500,000. In the event any expenses incurred with respect to the investment opportunities are recouped by either party, such amounts will be allocated 50% to each party. During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company incurred $237,233 (2015 - $219,170) legal and professional fees in relation to the policy. Mr. Stan Bharti, a director of the Company, is the Executive Chairman of F&M.

The Company may earn financing advisory service fees from companies of which directors and officers are also directors and officers of Aberdeen. Directors and officers of Aberdeen may also hold investments in these companies.

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company earned US$350,000 ($434,855) (2015 - $Nil) in advisory fees from African Thunder. These fees are determined to be uncollectible. As such, the Company made an impairment provision of US$350,000 ($490,210) in amounts receivable in 2016. Stan Bharti and George Faught are common directors of both Aberdeen and African Thunder.

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company earned $166,667 (2015 - $Nil) in advisory fees from Ore. David Stein, a director and an officer of Aberdeen, is a limited partner in Ore.

The Company may receive loans from companies which directors and officers are also directors and officers of Aberdeen. Directors and officers of Aberdeen may also hold investments in these companies. During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company borrowed $400,000 from Black Iron Inc. (See Note 9 of the consolidated financial statements for the years ended January 31, 2016 and 2015). The principal plus interest of $403,682 was repaid. Stan Bharti, a director of the Company, is deemed to be an executive officer of Black Iron Inc.

On October 8, 2015, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement with Rodinia to acquire all of the shares of its subsidiary PLASA for cash consideration of $5,000,000 in cash (See Note 8 of the consolidated financial statements for years ended January 31, 2016 and 2015). David Stein is a common director of Aberdeen and Rodinia and Ryan Ptolemy is a common officer of both Aberdeen and Rodinia.

Sulliden Mining Corp. ("Sulliden") participated in the Company's November 24, 2014 private placement financing and purchased 4,790,000 units. Directors of Aberdeen, Stan Bharti and George Faught, serve as director, and former director of Sulliden, respectively. Former directors of Aberdeen, Bruce Humphrey and Pierre Pettigrew are current directors of Sulliden.

Directors of Aberdeen, Stan Bharti, George Faught and David Stein, who is also an officer, participated in the Company's November 24, 2014 private placement financing and purchased an aggregate total of 1,910,000 units.

The Company's officers and directors may have investments in and hold management and/or director and officer positions in some of the investments that the Company holds. The following is a list of total investments and the nature of the relationship of the Company's officers or directors with the investment as at January 31, 2016 and 2015.

Investment	Nature of relationship	Estimated Fair value	% of FV
African Thunder Platinum Ltd.*	Directors (Stan Bharti, George Faught)	$ 14,226,684	63.1%
Apio Africa Ltd.	Director (Stan Bharti) and shareholders	221,569	1.0%
Arena Minerals Inc.	Officer (Ryan Ptolemy), and shareholders	17,520	0.1%
Amazon Potash Corporation*	Directors (Stan Bharti, George Faught) and shareholders	-	0.0%
Black Iron Inc.	Officer (Stan Bharti) and shareholders	329,418	1.5%
Fura Emeralds Inc.**	10% security holder (Stan Bharti) and shareholders	1,282,920	5.7%
Indo Gold Limited *	Director (David Stein) and former officer (Stan Bharti)	82,601	0.4%
Potasio y Litio de Argentina S.A.*	Director (David Stein)	5,013,131	22.3%
Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.	Director (Stan Bharti) and shareholders	93,375	0.4%
Temujin Mining Corp.*	Directors (Stan Bharti, David Stein) and shareholders	-	0.0%
Total of 9 other investments	Shareholders/warrant holders	1,233,567	5.5%
Total Investments - Janurary 31, 2016		$ 22,500,785	100.0%

* Private company

** Formerly Wolf Resource Development Corp.

Investment	Nature of relationship	Estimated Fair value	% of FV
African Thunder Platinum Limited*	Directors (Stan Bharti, George Faught)	$ 7,475,222	20.4%
Arena Minerals Inc.	Former director (Bruce Humphrey), Officer (Ryan Ptolemy) and shareholder	37,530	0.1%
Amazon Potash Corporation*	Directors (Stan Bharti, George Faught) and shareholders	-	0.0%
Black Iron Inc.	Former directors (Bruce Humphrey,Pierre Pettigrew), officer (Stan Bharti)	248,575	0.7%
Brazil Potash Corp.*	Director (Stan Bharti), officer (Ryan Ptolemy) and shareholders	3,130,399	8.5%
Coastal Gold Corp	10% security holder (Stan Bharti) and shareholders	53,077	0.1%
Forbes Ram Holdings Inc.*	Director (Stan Bharti) and shareholders	4,754,286	13.0%
Indo Gold Limited *	Director (Stan Bharti)	800,000	2.2%
Legacy Platinum Inc.*	Officer (Richard Bishop) and shareholders	-	0.0%
Metal Prospecting AS *	Director (David Stein)	-	0.0%
Portex Minerals Inc.	Officer (Richard Bishop)	105,862	0.3%
Rio Alto Mining Ltd.	Former director (Bruce Humphrey) and shareholders	15,109,875	41.2%
Rodinia Lithium Inc.	Director (David Stein), officer (Ryan Ptolemy) and shareholders	694,512	1.9%
Scandinavian Metals Inc.*	Director (Stan Bharti) and shareholders	-	0.0%
Silver Bear Resources Inc.	Former director (Stan Bharti) and shareholders	226,673	0.6%
Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.	Former directors (Bruce Humphrey,Pierre Pettigrew), Director (Stan Bharti)	601,755	1.6%
Temujin Mining Corp.*	Directors (Stan Bharti, David Stein) and shareholders	-	0.0%
Wolf Resource Development Corp.	10% security holder (Stan Bharti) and shareholders	82,500	0.2%
Total of 21 other investments	Shareholders/warrant holders	3,352,132	9.2%
Total Investments - January 31, 2015		$ 36,672,398	100.0%

* Private company

The Company has a diversified base of investors. To the Company's knowledge, other than Lloyd I Miller, no shareholder holds more than 10% of the Company's common shares as of January 31, 2016 (January 31, 2015 – Nil).

The Company also provided loans to companies of which directors and officers are also directors and officers of Aberdeen. Directors and officers of Aberdeen may also hold investments in these companies. Below are transactions and balances outstanding at the end of each reporting period:

	Loans provided to related parties		Loans receivable from related parties	
	Years ended January 31,		As at January 31,	As at January 31,
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Forbes Royalty Corporation(**)	$ -	$ 33,195	$ -	$ -
Legacy Platinum Corp.(*)(**)	$ -	$ 272,625	$ -	$ -
Temujin Mining Corp.(**)	$ -	$ 18,600	$ -	$ -
	$ -	$ 324,420	$ -	$ -

* loan receivable includes capitalized interest

** loan written off during the year-ended January 31, 2015

The Company earned or accrued interest income and debt arrangement fees from the following companies. Below are transactions and balance outstanding at the end of each reporting period:

	Interest and dividend income earned from related parties		Interest and dividend receivable from related parties	
	Years ended January 31,		As at January 31,	As at January 31,
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Coastal Gold Corp.(***)	$ -	$ 4,421	$ -	$ -
Forbes Royalty Corporation(**)	$ -	$ 17,740	$ -	$ -
Legacy Platinum Corp.(*)(**)	$ -	$ 101,456	$ -	$ -
Metal Prospecting AS(***)	$ -	$ 6,071	$ -	$ -
Rodinia Lithium Inc.(*)(***)	$ -	$ 47,192	$ -	$ -
	$ -	$ 176,880	$ -	$ -

* overdue interest was capitalized to loan receivable

** interest/dividend written off during the year-ended January 31, 2015

*** interest converted to shares during year ended January 31, 2015

Compensation of Key Management Personnel of the Company

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

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the period was as follows:

	Years ended January 31,	
	2016	2015
Short-term benefits (*)(**)	$ 1,299,798	$ 1,212,250
Share-based payments	$ -	$ 475,666
	$ 1,299,798	$ 1,687,916

* Benefits include fees paid to Forbes & Manhattan, Inc.

** Benefits include severance payment

At January 31, 2016, the Company had accounts payable and accrued liabilities balance of $191,460 (January 31, 2015 - $279,701) owing to its key management and related companies for severance, DSU accrual, and expense reimbursement. Such amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and with no fixed terms of payment.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company is not committed to any off-balance sheet arrangements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Company's accounting policies are described in Note 2 of the consolidated financial statements for the years ended January 31, 2016 and 2015. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions which affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The following is a list of the accounting policies that the Company believes are critical, due to the degree of uncertainty regarding the estimates and assumptions involved and the magnitude of the asset, liability, revenue or expense being reported.
Investments

Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on a trade date basis. Public and private investments at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value reported in profit (loss).

At each financial reporting period, the Company's management estimates the fair value of its investments based on the criteria below and reflects such valuations in the financial statements.

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred in the statements of comprehensive loss. The determination of fair value requires judgment and is based on market information where available and appropriate. At the end of each financial reporting period, the Company's management estimates the fair value of investments based on the criteria below and reflects such changes in valuations in the statements of comprehensive loss. The Company is also required to present its investments (and other financial assets and liabilities reported at fair value) into three hierarchy levels (Level 1, 2, or 3) based on the transparency of inputs used in measuring the fair value, and to provide additional disclosure in connection therewith. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1 – investment with quoted market price;
Level 2 – investment which valuation technique is based on observable market inputs; and
Level 3 – investment which valuation technique is based on non-observable market inputs.

Publicly-traded investments:

1. Securities, including shares, options, and warrants which are traded on a recognized securities exchange and for which no sales restrictions apply are recorded at fair values based on quoted closing prices at the statements of financial position date or the closing price on the last day the security traded if there was no trades at the statements of financial position date. These are included in Level 1.

2. Securities which are traded on a recognized securities exchange but are escrowed or otherwise restricted as to sale or transfer are recorded at amounts discounted from market value. Shares that are received as part of a private placement that are subject to a standard four-month hold period are not discounted. In determining the discount for such investments, the Company considers the nature and length of the restriction, business risk of the investee corporation, relative trading volume and price volatility and any other factors that may be relevant to the ongoing and realizable value of the investments. These are included in Level 2.

3. Warrants or options of publicly-traded securities which do not have a quoted price are carried at an estimated fair value calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model if sufficient and reliable

observable market inputs are available. If no such market inputs are available or reliable, the warrants and options are valued at intrinsic value. These are included in Level 2.

4. Performance Shares are convertible into common shares if or when the investee companies meet certain milestones. These Performance Shares are recorded at fair value when the certainty of meeting these milestones is reasonably assured. These are included in Level 3.

The amounts at which the Company's publicly-traded investments could be disposed of may differ from carrying values based on market quotes, as the value at which significant ownership positions are sold is often different than the quoted market price due to a variety of factors such as premiums paid for large blocks or discounts due to illiquidity. Such differences could be material.

Privately-held investments:

1. Securities in privately-held companies (other than options and warrants) are initially recorded at cost, being the fair value at the time of acquisition. At the end of each financial reporting period, the Company's management estimates the fair value of investments based on the criteria below and reflects such valuations in the financial statements. These are included in Level 3. Options and warrants of private companies are carried at their intrinsic value.

   With respect to valuation, the financial information of private companies in which the Company has investments may not always be available, or such information may be limited and/or unreliable. Use of the valuation approach described below may involve uncertainties and determinations based on the Company's judgment and any value estimated from these may not be realized or realizable. In addition to the events described below, which may affect a specific investment, the Company will take into account general market conditions when valuing the privately-held investments in its portfolio. The absence of these events or any significant change in general market conditions indicates generally that the fair value of the investment has not materially changed.

2. An upward adjustment is considered appropriate and supported by pervasive and objective evidence when a significant subsequent equity financing by an unrelated investor at a transaction price higher than the Company's carrying value occurs; or if there have been significant corporate, political or operating events affecting the investee company that, in management's opinion, have a positive impact on the investee company's prospects and therefore its fair value. In these circumstances, the adjustment to the fair value of the investment will be based on management's judgment and any value estimated may not be realized or realizable. Such events include, without limitation:

   - political changes in a country in which the investee company operates which, for example, reduce the corporate tax burden, permit mining where, or to an extent that, it was not previously allowed, or reduce or eliminate the need for permitting or approvals;
   - receipt by the investee company of environmental, mining, aboriginal or similar approvals, which allow the investee company to proceed with its project(s);
   - filing by the investee company of a National Instrument 43-101 technical report in respect of a previously non-compliant resource;
   - release by the investee company of positive exploration results, which either proves or expands their resource prospects; and
   - important positive management changes by the investee company that the Company's management believes will have a very positive impact on the investee company's ability to achieve its objectives and build value for shareholders.

3. Downward adjustments to carrying values are made when there is evidence of a decline in value as indicated by the assessment of the financial condition of the investment based on third party financing, operational results, forecasts, and other developments since acquisition, or if there have been significant corporate, political or operating events affecting the investee company that, in management's opinion, have a negative impact on the investee company's prospects and therefore

its fair value. The amount of the change to the fair value of the investment is based on management's judgment and any value estimated may not be realized or realizable. Such events include, without limitation:

- political changes in a country in which the investee company operates which increases the tax burden on companies, which prohibit mining where it was previously allowed, which increases the need for permitting or approvals, etc.;
- denial of the investee company's application for environmental, mining, aboriginal or similar approvals which prohibit the investee company from proceeding with its projects;
- the investee company releases negative exploration results;
- changes to the management of the investee company take place which the Company believes will have a negative impact on the investee company's ability to achieve its objectives and build value for shareholders;
- the investee company is placed into receivership or bankruptcy; and
- based on financial information received from the investee company, it is apparent to the Company that the investee company is unlikely to be able to continue as a going concern.

The resulting values may differ from values that would be realized had a ready market existed. The amounts at which the Company's privately-held investments could be disposed of may differ from the carrying value assigned. Such differences could be material.

Preferred shares:

Preferred shares are designated at fair value through profit or loss, with changes in fair value reported in the statement of comprehensive loss. The preferred shares are initially recorded at cost, being the fair value at the time of acquisition. Upward or downward adjustments to carrying values are made when there is evidence of a change in value as indicated by the assessment of the financial condition of the investment. Cumulative dividends expected to be received are included in the fair value of each investment. Preferred shares are included in Level 3 in the financial instrument section.

Investments in associates:

Investments in associates are those entities over which the Company has or is deemed to have significant influence, but not control over, the financial and operating policies. Investments in associates are held as part of the Company's investment portfolio and carried in the statement of financial position at fair value even though the Company may have significant influence over the companies. This treatment is permitted by IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28"), which allows investments held by venture capital or similar organizations to be excluded from its scope where those investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of comprehensive (loss) within unrealized gains or losses on investments.

Investments with control:

The Company owns 47% of the outstanding common shares and voting rights of African Thunder Platinum Ltd. and 100% of the outstanding common shares and voting rights of PLASA. There are no contractual arrangements, financial support, or other restrictions with these Canadian corporations. The Company has reviewed the guidance on the adoption of IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements,* and determined that it qualifies for the exemption from consolidation given that the Company has the following typical characteristics of an investment entity, with the exception of Great Lake Capital Management Inc Aberdeen (Barbados) Inc. and Aberdeen Ram Holdings Inc. to the extent that these subsidiaries provide services that relate to the Company's investment activities.

(a) obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investor(s) with investment management services;
(b) commits to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and
(c) measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

As a result of this exemption, the Company's investment in these companies are recorded as a financial instrument, similarly to Aberdeen's other private investments.

Loans receivable:

1. The recoverability of loan receivable is assessed when events occur indicating impairment. Recoverability is based on factors such as failure to pay interest on time and failure to pay the principal. An impairment loss is recognized in the period when it is determined that the carrying amount of the assets will not be recoverable. At that time the carrying amount is written down to fair value. Secured debentures are financial instruments classified as loans and receivables.

2. Convertible debentures and convertible notes issued from publicly traded companies are carried at the higher of the loan receivable value of the loan or the fair value of the common shares or units receivable from the conversion assuming the conversion can be done at the Company's option. The conversion feature of convertible debentures and convertible notes issued from private companies are carried at nominal value. Convertible debentures and convertible notes are financial instruments classified as held for trading.

Financial assets other than investments at fair value

Financial assets which are managed to collect contractual cash flows made up of principal and interest are designated as at amortized cost. All other financial assets are designated as at fair value through profit or loss. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets designated at amortized cost, directly attributable transaction costs. Financial assets at amortized cost are measured at initial cost plus interest calculated using the effective interest rate method less cumulative repayments and cumulative impairment losses.

A financial asset is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset. The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. For amounts deemed to be impaired, the impairment provision is based upon the expected loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Financial assets are considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that a change in the market, economic or legal environment in which the Company invested has 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 original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale investment is calculated by reference to its fair value.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, any reversal of impairment is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Revenue Recognition

Realized gains and losses on the disposal of investments and unrealized gains and losses in the value of investments are reflected in the statement of comprehensive loss on a trade date basis. Upon disposal of an investment, previously recognized unrealized gains or losses are reversed, so as to recognize the full realized gain or loss in the period of disposition. All transaction costs are expensed as incurred. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Interest income and other income are recorded on an accrual basis. Deferred revenue is recognized over the period for which the revenue is earned.

The Company earns advisory service fees as well as interest and dividend income. Such revenue is recognized based on contractual obligations and when collection is reasonably assured.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to the translation gain or loss on the royalty division, recognized directly in other comprehensive income or loss.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred 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 tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred 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, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

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

Share-Based Payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded-vesting basis over the period in which options vest. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity reserve.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

For options that expire unexercised, the recorded value is transferred to retained earnings.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New accounting policies

During 2016, the Company adopted a number of new IFRS standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements of existing standards. These included IFRS13 and IAS24. These new standards and changes did not have any material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

New and future accounting change

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards was issued by the IASB or IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on February 1, 2016 or later. Updates that are not applicable or are not consequential to the Company have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures ("IFRS 7") was amended in September 2014 to clarify whether a servicing contract is continuing involvement in a transferred asset for purposes of determining the disclosures required. IFRS 7 was also amended to clarify that the additional disclosures relating to offsetting are not specifically required for interim periods unless required by IAS 34. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

IAS 12 – Income Taxes ("IAS 12") was amended in January 2016 to clarify that, among other things, unrealized losses on debt instruments measured at fair value and measured at cost for tax purposes give rise to a deductible temporary difference regardless of whether the debt instrument's holder expects to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument by sale or by use; the carrying amount of an asset does not limit the estimation of probable future taxable profits; and estimates for future taxable profits exclude tax deduction resulting from the reversal of deductible temporary differences. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.

In December 2014, the IASB amended IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10"), IFRS 12 - Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities ("IFRS 12") and IAS 28 - Investment in associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28") to address issues that have arisen in the context of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities. The amendments confirm, among other things, that the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements for an intermediate parent entity is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, even if the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value. An investment entity measuring all of its subsidiaries at fair value provides the disclosures relating to investment entities required by IFRS 12. These amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") was amended in December 2014 in order to clarify, among other things, that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, that materiality consideration apply to all parts of the financial statements and that even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The investment in pre-IPO and early stage public resource companies involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Certain risk factors listed below are related to investing in the resource industry in general while others are specific to Aberdeen. For an additional discussion of risk factors and other information please refer to the Company's Annual Information Form filed on April 29, 2016, under the profile of the Company at www.sedar.com.

Portfolio Exposure

Given the nature of Aberdeen's activities, the results of operations and financial condition of the Company are dependent upon the market value of the securities that comprise the Company's investment portfolio. Market value can be reflective of the actual or anticipated operating results of companies in the portfolio and/or the general market conditions that affect the resource sector. Various factors affecting the resource sector could have a negative impact on Aberdeen's portfolio of investments and thereby have an adverse effect on its business. Additionally, the Company's investments are mostly in small-cap businesses that may never mature or generate adequate returns or may require a number of years to do so. Junior exploration companies may never achieve commercial discoveries and production. This may create an irregular pattern in Aberdeen's investment gains and revenues (if any) and an investment in the Company's securities may only be suitable for investors who are prepared to hold their investment for a long period of time. Macro factors such as fluctuations in commodity prices and global political and economical conditions could have an adverse effect on the resource industry, thereby negatively affecting the Company's portfolio of investments. Company-specific risks, such as the risks associated with mining operations generally, could have an adverse effect on one or more of the investments in the portfolio at any point in time. Company-specific and industry-specific risks that materially adversely affect the Company's investment portfolio may have a materially adverse impact on operating results.

Concentration of Investments

Other than as described herein, there are no restrictions on the proportion of the Company's funds and no limit on the amount of funds that may be allocated to any particular investment. The Company may participate in a limited number of investments and, as a consequence, its financial results may be substantially adversely affected by the unfavourable performance of a single investment. Completion of one or more investments may result in a highly concentrated investment in a particular company, commodity or geographic area, resulting in the performance of the Company depending significantly on the performance of such company, commodity or geographic area. As at January 31, 2016 African Thunder and PLASA represented approximately 49% and 17% of the Company's total assets, respectively.

Private Issuers and Illiquid Securities

Aberdeen invests in securities of private issuers. Securities of private issuers may be subject to trading restrictions, including hold periods, and there may not be any market for such securities. These limitations may impair the Company's ability to react quickly to market conditions or negotiate the most favourable terms for exiting such investments. Investments in private issuers are subject to a relatively high degree of risk. There can be no assurance that a public market will develop for any of Aberdeen's private company investments, or that the Company will otherwise be able to realize a return on such investments.

The value attributed to securities of private issuers will be the cost thereof, subject to adjustment in limited circumstances, and therefore may not reflect the amount for which they can actually be sold. Because valuations, and in particular valuations of investments for which market quotations are not readily available, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate within short periods of time and may be based on estimates, determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have resulted if a ready market had existed for the investments.

Aberdeen also invests in illiquid securities of public issuers. A considerable period of time may elapse between the time a decision is made to sell such securities and the time the Company is able to do so, and the value of such securities could decline during such period. Illiquid investments are subject to various risks, particularly the risk that the Company will be unable to realize its investment objectives by sale or other disposition at attractive prices or otherwise be unable to complete any exit strategy. In some cases, the Company may be prohibited by contract or by law from selling such securities for a period of time or otherwise be restricted from disposing of such securities. Furthermore, the types of investments made may require a substantial length of time to liquidate.

The Company may also make direct investments in publicly-traded securities that have low trading volumes. Accordingly, it may be difficult to make trades in these securities without adversely affecting the price of such securities.

Cash Flow and Revenue

Aberdeen's revenue and cash flow is generated primarily from financing activities, proceeds from the disposition of investments and management fees from Ore. The availability of these sources of income and the amounts generated from these sources are dependent upon various factors, many of which are outside of the Company's direct control. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if its access to the capital markets is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in the market conditions generally or to matters specific to the Company, or if the value of its investments decline, resulting in losses upon disposition.

Dependence on Management, Directors and Investment Committee

Aberdeen is dependent upon the efforts, skill and business contacts of key members of management, for among other things, the information and deal flow they generate during the normal course of their activities and the synergies that exist amongst their various fields of expertise and knowledge. Accordingly, the Company's success may depend upon the continued service of these individuals who are not obligated to remain consultants to Aberdeen. The loss of the services of any of these individuals could have a material adverse effect on the Company's revenues, net income and cash flows and could harm its ability to maintain or grow existing assets and raise additional funds in the future.

Sensitivity to Macro-Economic Conditions

Due to the Company's focus on the resource industry, the success of Aberdeen's investments is interconnected to the strength of the mining, agriculture and other commodity industries. The Company may be adversely affected by the falling share prices of the securities of investee companies; as Aberdeen's share prices have directly and negatively affected the estimated value of Aberdeen's portfolio of investments. The Company may also be adversely affected by fluctuations in commodity prices which may dictate the prices at which resource companies can sell their product. The participation and involvement of Aberdeen representatives with investee companies, the related demand on their time and the capital resources required of Aberdeen may be expected to increase in the event of any weaknesses in the macro-economic conditions affecting these companies, as it would be expected that the Company would be required to expend increased time and efforts reviewing strategic alternatives and attracting any funding required for such investee companies. The factors affecting current macro-economic conditions are beyond the control of the Company.

Possible Volatility of Stock Price

The market prices of the Company's common shares have been and may continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to factors such as actual or anticipated variations in its results of operations, changes in financial estimates by securities analysts, general market conditions and other factors. Market fluctuations, as well as general economic, political and market conditions such as recessions, interest rate changes or international currency fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of the common shares. The purchase of common shares involves a high degree of risk and should be undertaken only by investors whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume such risks and who have no need for immediate liquidity in their investment. Securities of the Company should not be purchased by persons who cannot afford the possibility of the loss of their entire investment. Furthermore, an investment in the Company should not constitute a major portion of an investor's portfolio.

Trading Price of Common Shares Relative to Net Asset Value

Aberdeen is neither a mutual fund nor an investment fund and due to the nature of its business and investment strategy and the composition of its investment portfolio, the market price of its common shares, at any time, may vary significantly from the Company's net asset value per common share. This risk is separate and distinct from the risk that the market price of the common shares may decrease.

Available Opportunities and Competition for Investments

The success of the Company's operations will depend upon: (i) the availability of appropriate investment opportunities; (ii) the Company's ability to identify, select, acquire, grow and exit those investments; and (iii) the Company's ability to generate funds for future investments. Aberdeen can expect to encounter competition from other entities having similar investment objectives, including institutional investors and strategic investors. These groups may compete for the same investments as Aberdeen, may be better capitalized, have more personnel, have a longer operating history and have different return targets. As a result, the Company may not be able to compete successfully for investments. In addition, competition for investments may lead to the price of such investments increasing that may further limit the Company's ability to generate desired returns. There can be no assurance that there will be a sufficient number of suitable investment opportunities available to invest in or that such investments can be made within a reasonable period of time. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to identify suitable investment opportunities, acquire them at a reasonable cost or achieve an appropriate rate of return. Identifying attractive opportunities is difficult, highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. Potential returns from investments will be diminished to the extent that the Company is unable to find and make a sufficient number of investments.

Share Prices of Investments

Investments in securities of public companies are subject to volatility in the share prices of the companies. There can be no assurance that an active trading market for any of the subject shares is sustainable. The trading prices of the subject shares could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors beyond Aberdeen's control, including, quarterly variations in the subject companies' results of operations, changes in earnings, results of exploration and development activities, estimates by analysts, conditions in the resource industry and general market or economic conditions. In recent years equity markets have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. These fluctuations have had a substantial effect on market prices, often unrelated to the operating performance of the specific companies. Such market fluctuations could adversely affect the market price of the Company's investments.

Additional Financing Requirements

The Company anticipates ongoing requirements for funds to support its growth and may seek to obtain additional funds for these purposes through public or private equity, or debt financing. There are no assurances that additional funding will be available at all, on acceptable terms or at an acceptable level. Any additional equity financing may cause shareholders to experience dilution, and any debt financing would result in interest expense and possible restrictions on the Company's operations or ability to incur additional debt. Any limitations on the Company's ability to access the capital markets for additional funds could have a material adverse effect on its ability grow its investment portfolio.

No Guaranteed Return

There is no guarantee that an investment in the Company's securities will earn any positive return in the short term or long term. The task of identifying investment opportunities, monitoring such investments and realizing a significant return is difficult. Many organizations operated by persons of competence and integrity have been unable to make, manage and realize a return on such investments successfully. In addition, past performance provides no assurance of future success.

Management of Aberdeen's Growth

Significant growth in the business, as a result of acquisitions or otherwise, could place a strain on the Company's managerial, operational and financial resources and information systems. Future operating results will depend on the ability of senior management to manage rapidly changing business conditions, and to implement and improve the Company's technical, administrative and financial controls and reporting systems. No assurance can be given that the Company will succeed in these efforts. The failure to effectively manage and improve these systems could increase costs, which could have a materially adverse effect the Company's operating results and overall performance.

Due Diligence

The due diligence process undertaken by the Company in connection with investments may not reveal all facts that may be relevant in connection with an investment. Before making investments, the Company conducts due diligence that it deems reasonable and appropriate based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment. When conducting due diligence, the Company may be required to evaluate important and complex business, financial, tax, accounting, environmental and legal issues. Outside consultants, legal advisors, accountants and investment banks may be involved in the due diligence process in varying degrees depending on the type of investment. Nevertheless, when conducting due diligence and making an assessment regarding an investment, the Company relies on resources available, including information provided by the target of the investment and, in some circumstances, third-party investigations. The due diligence investigation that is carried out with respect to any investment opportunity may not reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating such investment opportunity. Moreover, such an investigation will not necessarily result in the investment being successful.

Exchange Rate Fluctuations

A significant portion of the Company's investment portfolio could be invested in US dollar denominated investments or other foreign currencies. Changes in the value of the foreign currencies in which the Company's investments are denominated could have a negative impact on the ultimate return on its investments and overall financial performance.

Non-controlling Interests

The Company's investments include debt instruments and equity securities of companies that it does not control. Such instruments and securities may be acquired through trading activities or through purchases of securities from the issuer. These investments are subject to the risk that the company in which the investment is made may make business, financial or management decisions with which Aberdeen does not agree or that the majority stakeholders or the management of the investee Company may take risks or otherwise act in a manner that does not serve the Company's interests. If any of the foregoing was to occur, the values of the Company's investments could decrease and its financial condition, results of operations and cash flow could suffer as a result.

Commodity Price

The value of Aberdeen's investment portfolio will be significantly affected by changes in the market price of platinum, palladium, rhodium and other commodities. Platinum prices fluctuate substantially and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of Aberdeen, including levels of supply and demand, inflation and the level of interest rates, the strength of the US dollar and geopolitical events. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns, monetary systems and political developments.

Platinum, by its nature, is subject to wide price fluctuations and future material price declines will result in a decrease in revenue or, in the case of severe declines that cause a suspension or termination of production, a complete cessation of revenue from these royalties. The platinum market tends to be cyclical, and a general downturn in overall commodity prices could result in a significant decrease in overall revenue. Any such price decline may result in a material and adverse effect on Aberdeen's profitability, results of operation and financial condition.

Lithium Carbonate is not an exchange traded commodity and is sold directly to end users. The profitability of PLASA's operations will be dependent upon the market price of lithium. Lithium prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. The level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, the world supply of mineral commodities and the stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns, monetary systems and political developments. The price of lithium has fluctuated widely in recent years, and future price declines could cause commercial production to be impracticable, thereby having a material adverse effect on the PLASA's business, financial condition and result of operations.

Third Parties Operations

The value of investment that Aberdeen holds is based on production by third party property owners and operators. Aberdeen does not participate in the decision making process, as the owners and operators have the power to determine the manner in which the subject properties are exploited, including decisions to expand, continue or reduce production from a property, decisions about the marketing of products extracted from the property and decisions to advance exploration efforts and conduct development of non-producing properties. The interests of third party owners and operators and those of Aberdeen on the relevant properties may not always be aligned. As an example, it will usually be in the interest of Aberdeen to advance development and production on properties as rapidly as possible in order to maximize near-term cash flow, while third party owners and operators may take a more cautious approach to development as they are at risk on the cost of development and operations.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

The exploration for, development, mining and processing of mineral deposits involves significant risks that even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The mining operations of African Thunder Platinum (the "Mining Operations") are subject to most of the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of ore, including unusual and unexpected geology formations, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability.

Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature. There is no assurance that exploration efforts will be successful. Even when mineralization is discovered, it may take several years until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable mineral reserves through drilling. Because of these uncertainties, no assurance can be given that exploration programs will result in the establishment or expansion of mineral resources or mineral reserves. There is no certainty that the expenditures made by PLASA towards the search and evaluation of mineral deposits will result in discoveries or development of commercial quantities of ore.

Limited Access to Operations Information

As a shareholder, Aberdeen has limited access to data on the operations of investees and to the actual properties themselves. The limited access to data and disclosure regarding the operations of the properties in which Aberdeen has an interest may restrict Aberdeen's ability to enhance its performance that may result in a material and adverse effect on Aberdeen's profitability, results of operation and financial condition.

In addition, the Company relies on projections of platinum production from the Mining Operations that are prepared by African Thunder and their respective advisors for investment valuation purposes. Differences between estimated and actual future platinum production could result in an adverse effect on Aberdeen's results of operations and financial condition.

PLASA has relied upon consultants, engineers and others and intends to rely on these parties for development, construction and operating expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral reserves through drilling, to carry out environmental and social impact assessments, to develop processes to extract the commodity from the ore. If such parties' work is deficient or negligent or is not completed in a timely manner, it could have a material adverse effect on PLASA.

Impact of Adverse Developments Related to Subject Properties

The investments that Aberdeen holds are significant to the business and valuation of Aberdeen. Any adverse development affecting the operation of, production from or recoverability of reserves from the African Thunder or PLASA properties, unusual and unexpected geologic formations, seismic activity, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage, hiring suitable personnel and engineering contractors, or securing supply agreements on commercially suitable terms, may have a material adverse effect on Aberdeen's profitability, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, Aberdeen has no control over operational decisions made by the third party owners and operators of these projects. Any adverse decision made by the owners and operators, including for example, alterations to mine plans or production schedules, may impact the timing and amount of royalty revenue that Aberdeen receives and may have a material adverse effect on Aberdeen's profitability, financial condition and results of operation.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of the Mining Operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which they operate. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Mining Operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties that are unknown to the Mining Operations at present which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. African Thunder may become liable for such environmental hazards caused by previous owners or operators of the properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

PLASA's activities are subject to extensive federal, provincial state and local laws and regulations governing environmental protection and employee health and safety. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that is creating stricter standards, while enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are also increasingly stringent. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of operations. Further, any failure by PLASA to comply fully with all applicable laws and regulations could have significant adverse effects on PLASA, including the suspension or cessation of operations.

Government Regulation, Permits and Licenses

The exploration and development activities related to the Mining Operations are subject to various laws governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substance and other matters. Exploration, development and mining activities are also subject to various laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These laws mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. These laws also place limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Although the Company is not aware that the Mining Operations are not currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development, mining and milling or that more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Mining Operations.

Government approvals, licences and permits are currently, and will in the future be, required in connection with the Mining Operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Mining Operations may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with planned operations, which could have an impact on the business and financial condition of the Company. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Mining Operations and cause reduction in levels of production or require abandonment or delays in operations at the Mining Operations.

Permitting

The Mining Operations are subject to receiving and maintaining permits from appropriate governmental authorities. Although the Company believes that the owners and operators of the Mining

Operations currently have, or will obtain in due course, all required permits for their respective operations, there is no assurance that delays will not occur in connection with obtaining all necessary renewals of such permits for the existing operations, additional permits for any possible future changes to operations or additional permits associated with new legislation. Prior to any development on any of the properties, permits from appropriate governmental authorities may be required. There can be no assurance that the owners or operators of the Mining Operations will continue to hold all permits necessary to develop or continue operating at any particular property.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed. Parties engaged in Mining Operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may be liable for civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permitting requirements, or more stringent application of existing laws, may have a material adverse impact on the owners or operators of the Mining Operations, resulting in increased capital expenditures or production costs, reduced levels of production at producing properties or abandonment or delays in development of properties.

Dependence on Good Relations with Employees

Production at the Mining Operations depends on the efforts of its employees. There is intense competition for geologists and persons with mining expertise. The ability of African Thunder to hire and retain geologists and persons with mining expertise is key to the Mining Operations. Further, relations with employees may be affected by changes in the scheme of labour relations that may be introduced by the relevant South African governmental authorities. Changes in such legislation or otherwise in African Thunder's relationships with their employees may result in strikes, lockouts or other work stoppages, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Mining Operations. To the extent these factors cause African Thunder to decide to cease or curtail production at one or more of the properties, such decision could have a material adverse effect on the business and financial condition of the Company.

Uninsured Risks

The mining industry is subject to significant risks that could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or producing facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability. Where African Thunder considers it practical to do so, it maintains insurance in amounts that it believes to be reasonable. Such insurance, however, contains exclusions and limitations on coverage. Accordingly, African Thunder's insurance policies may not provide coverage for all losses related to their business (and specifically do not cover environmental liabilities and losses). The occurrence of losses, liabilities or damage not covered by such insurance policies could have a material adverse effect on African Thunder's profitability, results of operations and financial condition. To the extent that these factors cause African Thunder to cease or curtail production, such decision could have a material adverse effect on the business and financial condition of the Company.

Land Title

There can be no assurances that there are no title defects affecting the Mining Operations. African Thunder may not have conducted surveys of the claims in which they hold direct or indirect interests; therefore, the precise area and location of such claims may be in doubt. It is possible that the Mining Operations may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. In addition, African Thunder may be unable to operate the Mining Operations as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect to its Mining Operations. To the extent these factors cause African Thunder to decide to cease or curtail production at one or more of the Mining Operations, such decision could have a material adverse effect on the business and financial condition of the Company.

South Africa Country Risks

The Mining Operations are subject to risks normally associated with the conduct of business in South Africa. Risks may include, among others, problems relating to power supply, labour disputes, delays or invalidation of governmental orders and permits, corruption, uncertain political and economic environments, civil disturbances and crime, arbitrary changes in laws or policies, foreign taxation and exchange controls, opposition to mining from environmental or other non-governmental organizations or changes in the political attitude towards mining, limitations on foreign ownership, limitations on repatriation of earnings, infrastructure limitations and increased financing costs. HIV is prevalent in Southern Africa. Employees of African Thunder may have or could contract this potentially deadly virus. The prevalence of HIV could cause substantial lost employee man-hours and may make finding skilled labour more difficult. The above risks may limit or disrupt African Thunder's business activities. The Mining Operations must remain compliant with the Mining Charter and the Black Economic Empowerment ("BEE") participation requirements. However, no assurance can be given that African Thunder will be able to meet the objectives of the Mining Charter going forward, including the 26% historically disadvantaged South Africans ownership objective. There is also no guarantee that the interests of African Thunder will be wholly aligned with the interests of its (direct or indirect) BEE shareholders.

Argentina Country Risks

PLASA will conduct exploration activities in Argentina which has, from time to time, experienced political and economic instability. PLASA may be materially adversely affected by risks associated with political instability and violence, war and civil disturbance, acts of terrorism, expropriation or nationalization, change in fiscal regimes, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, high rates of inflation, underdeveloped industrial and economic infrastructure; and enforceability of contractual rights. Provincial governments of Argentina have considerable authority over exploration and mining in their province and there are Argentinean provinces that have passed various laws to curtail or ban mining activities in those provinces. Argentina has had and is currently enduring a period of high inflation that could increase the operating costs. In addition, the Argentinean peso has been subject to large devaluations and revaluations in the past and may be subject to significant fluctuations in the future.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to January 31, 2016, 725,000 options with a strike price of $0.87 expired unexercised.

MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENT 52-109 DISCLOSURE

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under provincial and territorial securities legislation, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

We have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and have concluded, based on our evaluation that they are sufficiently effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to management and disclosed in accordance with applicable securities regulations.

Internal controls over financial reporting

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), together with other members of Management, have designed internal controls over financial reporting based on the Internal Control–Integrated Framework set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway

Commission (COSO - 1992). These controls are intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

We have not identified any changes to our internal control over financial reporting which would materially affect, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

The CEO and CFO, together with other members of Management, have evaluated the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting as defined by National Instrument 52-109, and have concluded, based on our evaluation that they are operating effectively as at January 31, 2016.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at April 29, 2016, the following common shares, common share purchase warrants and options, and deferred share units ("DSUs") was issued and outstanding:

- 95,529,128 common shares;
- 10,000,000 common share purchase warrants with an exercise price of $0.30 expiring November 24, 2019;
- 2,350,000 common share purchase options with exercise price of $0.44 expiring June 12, 2017;
- 200,000 DSUs with no fixed vesting date.