

Consolidated Financial Statements
[Expressed in United States dollars]

Khot Infrastructure Holdings, Ltd.

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

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Management’s Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The consolidated financial statements of Khot Infrastructure Holdings, Ltd. have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company’s management. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and, where appropriate, reflect management’s best estimates and judgements based on currently available information.

Management has developed and is maintaining a system of internal controls to obtain reasonable assurance that the Company’s assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorized and financial information is reliable.

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

“Donald Padgett”
President and Chief Executive Officer

“Sabino Di Paola”
Chief Financial Officer

April 27, 2016

Independent auditors' report

To the Shareholders of
KHOT Infrastructure Holdings Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **KHOT Infrastructure Holdings Limited**, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **KHOT Infrastructure Holdings Limited** as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 2 in the consolidated financial statements which indicates that **KHOT Infrastructure Holdings Limited** had working capital deficit of \$117,567 including cash and cash equivalents of \$119,445 and a \$9,132,211 accumulated deficit as at December 31, 2015. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 2, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on **KHOT Infrastructure Holding Limited's** ability to continue as a going concern.

Vancouver, Canada
April 27, 2016

Ernst & Young LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants



Khot Infrastructure Holdings, Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	As at December 31, 2015	As at December 31, 2014
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	\$ 119,445	\$ 1,069,037
Accounts receivable	6	284,231	384,927
Prepayment		13,324	17,683
Total current assets		417,000	1,471,647
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		14,171	18,744
Long term receivable	6	43,464	41,403
Investments	7	11,411	125,530
Total non-current assets		69,046	185,677
Total assets		\$ 486,046	\$ 1,657,324
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 177,310	\$ 171,940
Loan and interest payable	8 & 15	19,861	455,515
Warrants liability	10	16,763	-
Road repair provisions	9	320,633	42,821
Total current liabilities		534,567	670,276
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	10	8,005,895	7,983,250
Other reserves		1,289,453	1,117,128
Deficit		(9,132,211)	(8,025,888)
		163,137	1,074,490
Non Controlling Interests		(211,658)	(87,442)
Total equity		(48,521)	987,048
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		\$ 486,046	\$ 1,657,324
Contingencies	16		

The notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2016, and are signed on its behalf by:

signed "James Passin"

 Director

signed "Don Padgett"

 Director

Khot Infrastructure Holdings, Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Revenues			
Construction revenue	11	\$ -	\$ 1,176,693
Cost of sales	12	<u>(327,452)</u>	<u>(1,232,775)</u>
Gross margin		(327,452)	(56,082)
Other income			
Rental income		8,531	32,715
Interest and other income		<u>5,755</u>	<u>17,709</u>
		14,286	50,424
Expenses			
Management fees	15	101,518	126,323
Promotion & investor conference		61,611	65,784
Regulatory, exchange, AGM, press release and transfer agent fees		16,156	20,772
Professional fees		78,247	116,784
Finance costs		13,815	4,220
Depreciation		5,949	4,207
Bad debt expense	6	-	152,200
Stock bases compensation	10	110,860	300,977
Loss on sale of investments	7	114,092	-
Foreign exchange loss		22,931	40,106
Other expenses	13	<u>330,724</u>	<u>393,070</u>
		855,903	1,224,443
Loss before income tax		(1,169,069)	(1,230,101)
Income tax expense	14	-	-
Consolidated loss after income tax expense		<u>\$ (1,169,069)</u>	<u>\$ (1,230,101)</u>
Other comprehensive loss			
Exchange difference on translating foreign operations		10,465	48,174
Total comprehensive loss for the year		<u>\$ (1,179,534)</u>	<u>\$ (1,278,275)</u>
Net loss attributed to:			
Equity holders of the parent		\$ (1,047,469)	\$ (1,158,452)
Non-controlling interests		<u>(121,600)</u>	<u>(71,649)</u>
		\$ (1,169,069)	\$ (1,230,101)
Total comprehensive loss attributed to:			
Equity holders of the parent		\$ (1,055,318)	\$ (1,195,093)
Non-controlling interests		<u>(124,216)</u>	<u>(83,182)</u>
		\$ (1,179,534)	\$ (1,278,275)
Loss per common share:			
Basic and diluted		<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:			
Basic and diluted		<u>64,354,664</u>	<u>64,351,484</u>

The notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements

Khot Infrastructure Holdings, Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(expressed in United States dollars)

	Number of common shares (#)	Reserves					Deficit	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent	Non - Controlling Interest	Shareholders' equity
		Share Capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Warrants	Share based payment reserve					
Balance at December 31, 2013	64,351,484	\$ 7,983,250	\$ (59,180)	\$ -	\$ 911,972	\$ (6,867,436)	\$ 1,968,606	\$ (4,260)	\$ 1,964,346	
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(36,641)	-	-	(1,158,452)	(1,195,093)	(83,182)	(1,278,275)	
Issuance of stock options	-	-	-	-	300,977	-	300,977	-	300,977	
Balance at December 31, 2014	64,351,484	\$ 7,983,250	\$ (95,821)	\$ -	\$ 1,212,949	\$ (8,025,888)	\$ 1,074,490	\$ (87,442)	\$ 987,048	
Liquidation of Novametal Resources Inc.	-	-	58,854	-	-	(58,854)	-	-	-	
Units issued	387,000	41,912	-	-	-	-	41,912	-	41,912	
Share issue costs	-	(19,267)	-	650	-	-	(18,617)	-	(18,617)	
Issuance of stock options	-	-	-	-	120,670	-	120,670	-	120,670	
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	(7,849)	-	-	(1,047,469)	(1,055,318)	(124,216)	(1,179,534)	
Balance at December 31, 2015	64,738,484	\$ 8,005,895	\$ (44,816)	\$ 650	\$ 1,333,619	\$ (9,132,211)	\$ 163,137	\$ (211,658)	\$ (48,521)	

The notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Khot Infrastructure Holdings, Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(expressed in United States dollars)

	Year ended December 31, 2015	Year ended December 31, 2014
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss for the year	\$ (1,169,069)	\$ (1,230,101)
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock option expense	110,860	300,977
Non-cash promotion expenses	9,810	-
Change in provision	277,812	42,821
Loss on sale of investment	114,092	-
Bad debt expense	-	152,200
Unrealized foreign exchange	(1,195)	(19,973)
Depreciation	5,949	4,207
Change in non-cash working capital balances:		
Accounts receivable	100,696	(372,026)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,370	(64,667)
Prepayments	4,360	19,733
Total cash used in operating activities	(541,315)	(1,166,829)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of equipment	(863)	(20,462)
Acquisition of investment	-	(530)
Changes in Long term receivable	-	(41,403)
Total cash used in investing activities	(863)	(62,395)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net proceeds from loans	-	455,515
Proceeds from sale of units	41,912	-
Unit issue costs	(1,906)	-
Repayment of loans	(435,654)	-
Total cash (used in) from financing activities	\$ (395,648)	\$ 455,515
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	\$ (11,766)	\$ (28,060)
Total decrease in cash during the year	\$ (949,592)	\$ (801,769)
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of the year	1,069,037	1,870,806
Cash and cash equivalents - End of the year	\$ 119,445	\$ 1,069,037
Cash interest payments made during the year	\$ -	\$ 7,840

The notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
[Expressed in United States dollars]

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Khot Infrastructure Holdings, Ltd., (formerly Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc.) [“KOT” or the “Company”] was incorporated on December 22, 2010 under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia as a private company. KOT is engaged in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in Mongolia.

On December 18, 2013, Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc. completed the continuance from the laws of the Province of British Columbia to the laws of the British Virgin Islands. Effective on January 7, 2014, the Company changed its name from Undur Tolgoi Minerals Inc. to Khot Infrastructure Holdings, Ltd. to have its name reflect the Company’s new focus on cash generating, non-resource infrastructure projects within Mongolia.

The Company continues to be a reporting issuer with the Ontario Securities Commission and its shares trade on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) (formerly, Canadian National Stock Exchange) under the symbol “KOT”.

The registered office of KOT is Sea Meadow House, Blackburne Highway, PO Box 116, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

KOT has a 100% interest in, Jucca Holdings Limited [“Jucca”], Wishland Properties Limited [“Wishland”], Great Hoard Holdings S. à r. l. [“GHH”] and a 75% interest in Ashid Munkhiin Zam LLC [“AMZ”] & Ashid Munkhiin Zam International LLC [“AMZI”].

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgements in applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving higher degrees of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2016.

(b) Basis of measurement, functional currency and going concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the available-for-sale financial instruments which are measured at fair value, and are expressed in United States dollars, which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency. The functional currency for each consolidated entity is determined by the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

Going concern

The assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and ability to fund potential infrastructure construction contracts, involves significant judgements based on historical experience and other factors including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
[Expressed in United States dollars]

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)

(b) Basis of measurement, functional currency and going concern (continued)

The Company's business of infrastructure development in Mongolia involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current construction permit applications will ultimately result in profitable infrastructure development operations. The Company's continued existence is dependent upon its ability to secure development contracts and the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability of the Company to raise additional financing. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs to the carrying values of the Company's assets, in particular its trade receivables. The Company's assets may also be subject to increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts, currency exchange fluctuations, and political uncertainty.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a basis which assumes the Company will continue to operate for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. In assessing whether this assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. This assessment is based upon planned actions that may or may not occur for a number of reasons including the Company's own resources and external market conditions.

The Company will require additional financing, through various means including but not limited to equity financing, to continue to pursue infrastructure development contracts in Mongolia, and to meet its general and administrative costs. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising the additional required funds. These conditions represent a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. In the event that Company is not able to secure additional financing and continue as a going concern, material adjustments would be required to the carrying value of assets and liabilities and the balance sheet classification used.

The Company has had a history of losses and has accumulated a \$9,132,211 deficit as at December 31, 2015 and has a working capital deficiency of \$117,567 (December 2014 surplus of - \$801,371), including \$119,445 (December 2014 - \$1,069,037) in cash and cash equivalents. The Company is actively seeking to obtain new development contracts from the Mongolian Government.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if, and only if, the Company has all of the following:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 [Expressed in United States dollars]

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(a) Basis of consolidation (Continued)

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting, or similar, rights of an investee, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

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

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statements from the date the Company gains control until the date the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent Company and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Company's accounting policies. All intracompany assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Company are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The subsidiaries of the Company at December 31, 2015 and their principal activities are described below:

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation	Ownership interest	Principal activity
Jucca Holdings Limited	British Virgin Islands	100%	Holding Company
Wishland Properties Limited	British Virgin Islands	100%	Holding Company
Great Hoard Holdings S.a.r.l	Luxembourg	100%	Holding Company
Ashid Munkhiin Zam International LLC	Mongolia	75%	Infrastructure development
Ashid Munkhiin Zam LLC	Mongolia	75%	Infrastructure development

On January 30, 2015, the Company dissolved its wholly owned subsidiary Novametal Resources LLC, which resulted in a transfer of \$58,854 (2014 - \$Nil) from the foreign currency reserve to the deficit in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

On June 30, 2015, the Company liquidated its wholly owned subsidiary Natalya-1 S. à r. l.

(b) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. For each business combination at the acquisition date, the Company recognizes at fair value all of the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, the non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the aggregate of the consideration transferred, including any contingent consideration to be transferred. When the fair value of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest exceeds the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed measured at fair value (the "net identifiable assets"), the difference is treated as goodwill. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at its initial cost from the acquisition date, less any accumulated impairment losses.

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(b) Business combinations (Continued)

Goodwill is reviewed annually for impairment or when there is an indication of potential impairment. If the fair value of the Company's share of the net identifiable assets exceeds the fair value of the consideration transferred and non-controlling interest at the acquisition date, the difference is immediately recognized in comprehensive income (loss). If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the previously held interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value as at the acquisition date through net income (loss). The Company does not currently have goodwill.

Acquisition costs are expensed as incurred in comprehensive income (loss). Costs associated with the issuance of equity are charged to the relevant account within equity.

(c) Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars. The Company has foreign operations in Luxembourg and Mongolia.

The functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries are as follows:

Company	Functional Currency	
Khot Infrastructure Holding, Ltd.	United States Dollar	USD
Jucca Holdings Limited	United States Dollar	USD
Wishland Properties Limited	United States Dollar	USD
Great Hoard Holdings S.a.r.l	United States Dollar	USD
Ashid Munkhiin Zam International LLC	Mongolian Tugrik	MNT
Ashid Munkhiin Zam LLC	Mongolian Tugrik	MNT

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at a revalued amount in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Exchange differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items at year-end exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss.

Foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of foreign subsidiaries.

(d) Financial instruments

i) Financial Assets

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
[Expressed in United States dollars]

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets, or derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets in a timeframe established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Company's financial assets include cash, accounts receivable, long-term receivables, and investments.

Subsequent Measurement

The subsequent measurements of financial assets are classified into four categories:

- Loans and receivables;
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Held-to-maturity investments; and
- Available-for-sale financial assets

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash, accounts receivable, and long-term receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

The Company has no financial assets in this category.

Held-to-maturity investments

The Company has no financial assets in this category.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated to this category or do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets. The Company has an investment in Mogul Ventures Inc, which falls into this category of financial instruments.

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
[Expressed in United States dollars]

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

All available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income / (loss), except for impairment losses and foreign exchange differences on monetary assets, which are recognized in profit or loss. When the asset is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income/(loss) is reclassified to profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income/(loss). Interest calculated using the effective interest method and dividends are recognized in profit or loss within interest income.

Reversals of impairment losses are recognized in other comprehensive income/(loss).

Impairment of financial assets

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

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

For available-for-sale financial investments, the Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired. In the case of marketable securities designated as available-for-sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the duration or extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of a counterparty and other available features of shared credit risk characteristics. The percentage of the write-down is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group. Impairment of receivables is presented in profit or loss.

ii) Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, other financial liabilities, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of other financial liabilities, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 [Expressed in United States dollars]

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable, loan and interest payable and accrued liabilities and are classified as other financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include warrants with exercise prices denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Loss. Transaction costs associated with FVTPL liabilities are expensed as incurred.

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment ("PPE") are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Amortization is recognized based on the cost of an item of equipment, less its estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life at the following rates:

Detail	Percentage	Method
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	Straight line
Computers	3 years	Straight line

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

An item of equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses non-financial assets including property, plant & equipment for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the asset may not exceed its recoverable amount, being the higher of the value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows associated with the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount with the impairment recognized immediately in comprehensive income (loss).

Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, subject to the amount not exceeding the carrying amount that would have been determined had impairment not been recognized for the asset in prior periods. Any reversal of impairment is recognized immediately in comprehensive income (loss).

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
[Expressed in United States dollars]

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in interest-bearing accounts with high credit quality financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less when acquired.

(h) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed — for example, under an insurance contract — the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as part of finance costs in profit or loss.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognized, unless it was assumed in the course of a business combination. In a business combination, contingent liabilities are recognized in the course of the allocation of the purchase price to the assets and liabilities acquired in the business combination. They are subsequently measured at the higher amount of a comparable provision as described above and the amount initially recognized, less any amortization.

Possible inflows of economic benefits to the Company that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets.

In the normal conduct of operations, the Company can become party to potential litigations, the outcome of which may not easily determinable. It is in management's opinion that there are no matters, which will materially affect the Company.

Any contingent liabilities will be recorded by management in the period in which management has been able to reasonably quantify the asset or liability and the amount of cash inflow or outflow resulting from the contingent asset or liabilities can be reasonably assured.

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
[Expressed in United States dollars]

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(i) Share capital and reserves

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments.

Share capital represents the nominal value of the shares issued. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share capital, net of any related income tax benefit.

Share based payment reserve is used to recognize the value of equity settled, share based payment transactions provided to employees including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration.

Foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of foreign subsidiaries.

Accumulated deficit includes all current and prior period net income or losses.

(j) Share-based payment transactions

The Company operates an equity-settled share-based remuneration plan (stock option plan) for directors, officers, employees and certain consultants. The Company's plan does not feature any options for a cash settlement. Occasionally, the Company may issue warrants to brokers.

All goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based payments are measured at the fair values of the goods and services received. If the fair value of the goods and services are not determinable, the share-based payments is valued based upon the share price on service date of which the goods or services are received. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. No adjustment is made to any expense recognized in prior periods if share options ultimately exercised are different to that estimated on vesting. Share-based payment expense incorporates an expected forfeiture rate.

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

When an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

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

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
[Expressed in United States dollars]

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(j) Share-based payment transactions (continued)

All share-based payments under the plan are ultimately recognized as an expense in profit or loss with a corresponding credit to share-based payment reserve in equity over the period in which performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. At the same time, upon exercise of a stock option, the proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are recorded as capital stock. The accumulated charges related to the share options recorded in share-based payment reserve are then transferred to share capital.

Options issued to key management and employees

The fair value at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the expected term of the option.

Options issued to service providers

Options issued to service providers, are measured based on the fair value of the goods or services received, at the date of receiving those goods or services. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be estimated reliably, the options are measured by determining the fair value of the options granted, using a valuation model.

(k) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, and sales taxes or duty. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

Construction contracts

The Company principally operates fixed price contracts. If the outcome of such a contract can be reliably measured, revenue associated with the construction contract is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at period end (the percentage of completion method).

The outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably when:

- the total contract revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the contract will flow to the entity;
- the costs to complete the contract and the stage of completion can be measured reliably; and
- the contract costs attributable to the contract can be clearly identified and measured reliably so that actual contract costs incurred can be compared with prior estimates.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably (principally during early stages of a contract), contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of costs incurred that are expected to be recoverable.

In applying the percentage of completion method, revenue recognised corresponds to the total contract revenue (as defined below) multiplied by the actual completion rate based on the proportion of total contract costs (as defined below) incurred to date and the estimated costs to complete.

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
[Expressed in United States dollars]

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(k) Revenue Recognition (continued)

Contract revenue - Contract revenue corresponds to the initial amount of revenue agreed in the contract and any variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue, and they can be reliably measured.

Contract costs - Contract costs include costs that relate directly to the specific contract and costs that are attributable to contract activity in general and can be allocated to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a specific contract comprise: site labour costs (including site supervision); costs of materials used in construction; depreciation of equipment used on the contract; costs of design, and technical assistance that is directly related to the contract.

The Company's contracts are typically negotiated for the construction of a single asset or a group of assets which are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology and function. In certain circumstances, the percentage of completion method is applied to the separately identifiable components of a single contract or to a group of contracts together in order to reflect the substance of a contract or a group of contracts.

Assets covered by a single contract are treated separately when:

- the separate proposals have been submitted for each asset
- each asset has been subject to separate negotiation and the contractor and customer have been able to accept or reject that part of the contract relating to each asset
- the costs and revenues of each asset can be identified

A group of contracts are treated as a single construction contract when:

- the group of contracts is negotiated as a single package; the contracts are so closely interrelated that they are, in effect, part of a single project with an overall profit margin
- the contracts are performed concurrently or in a continuous sequence

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as available for-sale, interest income or expense is recorded using the Effective Interest Method (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in interest and other income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Rental income

Revenues from leases classified as operating leases are recognized as earned over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis.

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
[Expressed in United States dollars]

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(l) Contracts receivable

Construction contracts with clients generally provide that billing must be done periodically in accordance with the extent of work carried out under the contracts. Contracts receivable arise principally from the invoicing of the work in accordance with the contractual terms.

Holdbacks on contracts receivable represent the amounts retained by the project owner as per milestones established in the contract.

(m) Work in progress and deferred revenues

Work in progress represents revenues earned and cost incurred under the percentage-of-completion method, which have not been billed. Deferred revenues represent amounts billed on contracts in excess of the revenues allowed to be recognized under the percentage-of-completion method on those contracts.

(n) Construction costs

Construction costs are expensed as incurred unless they result in an asset related to future contract activity. Construction costs include all expenses that relate directly to execution of the specific contract, including site labour and site supervision, direct materials, subcontractor costs, equipment rentals, depreciation, design and technical assistance, and warranty claims. Construction costs also include overheads that can be attributed to the project in a systematic and consistent manner, general insurance, bonding costs, and staff costs relating to project management. Construction costs also include expenditures for services which are specifically recoverable from the customer under the terms of the contract.

(o) Employee benefits

Short term benefits

Wages, salaries and other salary related expenses are recognized as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Company. Short term accumulated compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognized when services are rendered by employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences and short term non-accumulated compensated absences such as sick leave are recognized when absences occur.

The Company only has employees in Ashid Munkhiin Zam LLC, its Mongolian subsidiary and Khot Infrastructure Holdings, Ltd. The Company engages contractors to provide administrative services for Natalya-1 Sarl, Great Hoard Holdings Sarl, and Khot Infrastructure Holdings, Ltd. Contractor payments are expensed in the period in which services are provided by the contractors.

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
[Expressed in United States dollars]

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(p) Income taxes

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred and current tax not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations where applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income taxes

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (loss).
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the parent, and it is probable that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

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

- Where the deferred tax assets relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, and at the time of the transaction, that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (loss).
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available, against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
[Expressed in United States dollars]

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(p) Income taxes (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Sales tax

Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognized net of the amount of sales tax except:

- Where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

(q) Loss per common share

Basic loss or earnings per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted loss or earnings per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

(r) Segmented reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Company that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. Segment results that are reported to Company's chief operating decision maker include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

During the years ended December 31, 2015, and 2014, the Company operated in one reportable operating segment, which was infrastructure development in Mongolia.

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 [Expressed in United States dollars]

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(s) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale (a qualifying asset) are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalized represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available for a short term from funds borrowed specifically to finance a project, the income generated from the temporary investment of such amounts is also capitalized and deducted from the total capitalized borrowing cost. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalized is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Company during the period. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(t) Standards, amendments and interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are mandatory for the December 31, 2015 reporting year. The following is a brief summary of the new standards adopted in the year:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to IAS 19 • IFRIC 15 • Annual Improvements (2010-2012 cycle) | <p><i>Employee Benefits - Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions</i></p> <p><i>Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate</i></p> <p><i>Amendments to a number of IFRSs issued in December 2013</i></p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The adoption of the above standards and interpretations did not result in significant changes to accounting policies and did not have any effect on the financial performance or position of the Company.

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of these new standards on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRS 9 (Final version) • Amendments to IFRS 10 • Amendments to IFRS 11 • IFRS 14 • IFRS 15 • Amendments to IAS 16 • Amendments to IAS 16 • Amendments to IAS 27 • Amendments to IAS 28 • Amendments to IAS 38 | <p><i>Financial Instruments</i>²</p> <p><i>Consolidated Financial Statements - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>¹</p> <p><i>Joint Arrangements - Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations</i>¹</p> <p><i>Regulatory Deferral Accounts</i>¹</p> <p><i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>²</p> <p><i>Property, Plant and Equipment - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization</i>¹</p> <p><i>Property, Plant and Equipment - Bearer Plants</i>¹</p> <p><i>Separate Financial Statements - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements</i>¹</p> <p><i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture</i>¹</p> <p><i>Intangible Assets - Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization</i>¹</p> |
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KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
[Expressed in United States dollars]

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(t) Standards, amendments and interpretations (Continued)

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

In particular, the Company has identified the following areas where significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are required. Changes in these assumptions may materially affect the financial position or financial results reported in future periods. Further information on each of these areas and how they impact the various accounting policies are described below and also in the relevant notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Significant management judgements

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company and have the most significant effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Contract revenue

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method to determine the appropriate amount of contract revenue to recognize in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. Costs incurred in the period in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. They are disclosed as inventories, prepaid expenses or other assets, depending on their nature.

This method requires management to make estimates with regard to the work completed, and the costs to complete the remainder of the work in order to determine the amount of revenues and profits to be recognized at the end of every reporting period. Under this method, the profits recognized are dependent on a variety of estimates, including the progress of the engineering work, quantities of material, achievement of certain contractual milestones, costs to complete, changes made by the professionals hired by the project's owner, site conditions and other situations having an impact on costs. These estimates depend on management's judgment with respect to these factors at a specific date, and certain estimates are difficult to determine before the project is sufficiently advanced.

Given the complexity of the estimation process, even when applying appropriate business practices, the projected costs can vary from the estimates.

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS
(Continued)

The revision of such estimates could reduce or increase the profit on a contract and also, under certain circumstances, result in the immediate recognition of estimated losses. Furthermore, in the normal course of business, changes to contracts often occur while they are in progress. Generally, the revenues relating to those contract changes are included in the total estimated revenues up to the anticipated costs when there is a verbal agreement with the client. Consequently, the profits related to these changes are generally recognized upon their written approval. In certain cases, however, the costs are incurred and recognized before a settlement is finalized.

This situation often leads to the recognition of losses before an agreement is reached with the client, since profits are recognized when the negotiated agreement is signed.

The mechanisms related to the percentage-of-completion method can cause fluctuations in the recognition of revenues and costs from one period to another with regard to the contracts underway. Consequently, while the Company tends to realize its profitability objective on its overall order backlog and the full project execution term, gross margin can vary from period to period based on specific mix of revenues and costs recorded on all projects for every given period.

Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence and potential quantum of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgements and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

Functional currency

The functional currency for the parent entity, and each of its subsidiaries, is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The parent entity has determined the functional currency of the Company is the United States dollar. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgements to determine the primary economic environment and the parent entity reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

Road repair provision

The Company provides for estimated repair obligations relate to the remaining costs to complete ongoing road constructions projects based on the estimated percentage completion of the project, inspection completed by Mongolian authority on the road construction project, as well as faults in the construction of the road noted by management due to poor weather, or defects in the materials used. Management continues to monitor the construction in process in determining the need for road repair provisions.

The Company's provision for road repair could materially change and may result in significant changes to road repair provision balances as management continues to monitor the completion of the construction projects.

As at December 31, 2015, the Company recorded a road repair provision of \$320,633 (2014 - \$42,821).

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[Expressed in United States dollars]

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS
(Continued)

Investments in private companies

The Company provides for changes in valuation in its investments that don't have quoted prices in active markets. Anya-2 Sarl and Mogul Venture Corp are investment in the common shares of a private companies and as a result there was no quoted price in active markets. Management estimates the fair value of the investment based primarily on the changes in the value of underlying assets own by those companies at each reporting period. The investment in Anya-2 Sarl was measured against the exploration assets owned by its subsidiaries while the investment in Mogul Ventures Corp was measured against the most recent external financing completed by the company, and subsequently adjusted for changes in coal prices.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company provides for doubtful accounts based principally on historical collection rates and management's expectation of success rates for collection of overdue accounts as well as management's expectation of success rates for collection through legal proceedings. Management continuously monitors the collection of overdue accounts including the allowance for doubtful accounts. In determining the allowance for doubtful accounts, the Company considers a number of factors affecting the likelihood of collection.

The Company's provision for overdue accounts could materially change and may result in significant changes to accounts receivable balances as management continues to monitor the collection of outstanding accounts.

As at December 31, 2015, the Company recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$Nil (2014 - \$152,200). There were no recoveries of doubtful accounts during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Share-based payments

The estimation of share-based payment costs requires the selection of an appropriate valuation model and data and consideration as to the volatility of the Company's own share price, the expected forfeiture, the probable life of share options and warrants granted and the time of exercise of those share options and warrants. The model used by the Company is the Black-Scholes valuation model (Note 10).

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described above. Balances subject to estimation uncertainty are presented on the face of the statements. Refer to notes 6, 7, 9, 10 and 16 for carrying values of significant assets, liabilities and equity items that are subject to estimation uncertainty. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market change or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 [Expressed in United States dollars]

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Cash in banks	119,445	1,069,037

As at December 31, 2015, Canadian Dollars, CND\$79,708 (CND\$105,252 – December 31, 2014), and Mongolian Tugrik, MNT 22,872,236 (MNT 951,527,275 – December 31, 2014) was included in the cash of the Company. These amounts are translated into USD using the closing exchange rates on December 31, 2015 and 2014. Cash earns interest at floating rates based on the daily bank deposit rates.

6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND LONG TERM RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Trade receivables (net of AFDA of \$152,200)	262,682	378,621
Other receivables	21,549	6,306
	284,231	384,927

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on three (3) months' credit terms, which is approved on a case-by-case basis. Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are with creditworthy debtors with good payment records with the Company. None of the Company's trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired have been renegotiated during the financial year.

On February 24, 2014, as a result of the Company's continuance into the British Virgin Islands, KOT closed its Canadian sales tax accounts, as the Company is now exempt from sales tax under Canadian Revenue Agency policy.

On December 31, 2014, management assessed that the collectability of the recovery of administration expenses receivables from entities with common directors in respect of reimbursement of costs was unlikely and recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$152,200. There were no further allowances for doubtful accounts during the year ended December 31, 2015.

Long term receivable

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Long term receivable	43,464	41,403

KHOT INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDINGS, LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND LONG TERM RECEIVABLE (Continued)

The long term receivable represents 5% of the total road construction contract, withheld since the beginning of contract by the Mongolian Government. Payment is anticipated to be received in 2018, upon expiration of the construction warranty, which is three years after the completion of the road construction contract. The long term receivable has been recorded using an effective interest rate method with a discount rate of 10.9% based on Mongolia government bond.

7. INVESTMENTS

On May 31, 2013, the Company announced that it had reached a definitive agreement and subscribed for 75,950 common shares, which represents 5.05% interest in Anya-2 Sarl ("Anya"), for a total consideration of \$125,000. Anya, a private Luxembourg company, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hulaan Coal Corporation ("Hulaan"), a private Canadian company. Anya in turn, owns 66% of Western Minex LLC ("WM"), a private Mongolian company, which owns the Ochiriin Bulag Gold Prospect (the "Project" or "OB").

Under this agreement, KOT shall be entitled to subscribe for additional shares of Anya, up to an aggregate shareholding in Anya of 30.25% interest. The Company has not made any further acquisitions in Anya-2. The investment is classified as available – for – sale financial asset and was measured at fair value.

On November 18, 2015, Khot has sold its 5.05% interest in Anya-2 to Mogul Ventures Corp. ("Mogul"), a Canadian private company. In exchange for the Company's interest in Anya-2, Khot has received a 5.05% of a 2.5% net smelter royalty for any production of metals from the Ochiryn Bulag project, as well as 80,800 common shares of Mogul. This consideration was valued at \$10,908 based on the last share price that Mogul shares were issued at, adjusted for subsequent market movements. This resulted in a loss on sale of the Anya shares of \$114,092.

Investments:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Investment in Anya-2 Sarl	-	125,000
Investment in Mogul	10,909	-
Other investments	502	530
	11,411	125,530

8. LOAN AND INTEREST PAYABLE

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Unsecured loan and interest from HBOil JSC	19,861	455,515

Last year the Company obtained unsecured loans facilities totaling \$450,000 from HBOil JSC (note 15) to fund its road construction work. The loans bear interest at 6% per annum and was payable together with the loan principal on May 28, 2015. As at December 31, 2015, the Company repaid \$450,000 of principal on the outstanding loan. During the year ended December 31, 2015, a total of \$Nil (2014 - \$7,840) interest payments were made.

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9. ROAD REPAIR PROVISION

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of the year	42,821	-
Additions to the provision	327,362	42,821
Usage of the provision	(42,821)	-
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(6,729)	-
Balance, end of the year	320,633	42,821

Road repair obligations relate to the remaining costs to complete the road constructions contract recognized in the current year, as a result of current years' inspection completed by Mongolian authority on the road construction project.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, management estimated that potential road repair costs under the Darkhan road construction contract was \$320,633 as at December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014 - \$42,821). Management intends to secure additional funding to complete the road repair in the summer of 2016.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital

The authorized capital of the company consists of unlimited common shares without par value.

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends (if any) which are declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at KOT's shareholder meetings. All shares are ranked equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.

Issued share capital

At December 31, 2015, there were 64,738,484 (2014 - 64,351,484) common shares outstanding.

On December 29, 2015, 387,000 units were issued at a price of CND \$0.15 for proceeds to the Company of \$41,959 (CND \$58,050). Each unit includes one common share and one half warrant, each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company, for a period until the close of business on December 29, 2016 at CND\$0.20. Share issue costs of \$2,696 (CND \$3,696) in cash and finders' warrants were incurred as part of the private placement.

As a part of the private placement, the Company also issued 8,800 broker warrants which allow the holder to acquire one additional Common Share of the Company at a price of CND\$0.20 per share. These Warrants expire after on December 29, 2016.

The Company has determined that these warrants will give rise to a derivative which has been recorded as a liability on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position with changes in fair value from period to period recorded as a non-cash gain or loss in the Consolidated Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss. The reason for this accounting treatment is that the warrants are denominated in Canadian dollars, while the functional currency of the Company is the US dollar. As a result of this difference in currencies, the proceeds that may be received by the Company are not fixed and will vary based on foreign exchange rates. Although the Company will record a liability

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10. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

for these warrants, there are no circumstances in which the Company would be required to pay any cash upon exercise or expiry.

The fair value of the warrants was estimated at \$16,763 or \$0.0866 per warrant on the date issued based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model assuming an expected volatility of 265%, a risk-free interest rate of 0.48%, a dividend yield of 0%, and an expected term of one year.

The Company paid finder's fees of \$1,906 and issued 8,800 broker warrants with the same terms as the unit warrants. The finders' fees warrants have been valued based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model of \$0.0866 USD per warrant for an aggregate value of \$762.

Warrants

The following table reflects the continuity of warrants:

	Number of warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price CND \$
Balance, beginning of the year	-	-
Unit warrants issued during the year	193,500	0.20
Finders' warrants issued during the year	8,800	0.20
Balance, end of the year	<u>202,300</u>	<u>0.20</u>

As at December 31, 2015, the following warrants were issued and outstanding:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price CND	Warrants Outstanding	Carrying Value USD
December 29, 2016	\$ 0.20	193,500 ⁽¹⁾	\$ -
December 29, 2016	\$ 0.20	8,800	\$ 650
Total		<u>202,300</u>	<u>\$ 650</u>

(1) The warrants issued in association with the private placement have been recorded as financial liabilities as the exercise price is in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

Warrant liability

As noted above, on December 29, 2015, the Company also issued a total of 193,500 warrants which allow the holder to acquire one additional Common Share of the Company at a price of CND\$0.20 per share. These warrants expire after on December 29, 2016. As the strike price of the warrants is in Canadian dollars, which is not the functional currency of the Company, the warrants were classified as liability instruments

	Number of warrants	Value of warrants \$
Balance, beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	193,500	16,763
Valuation change	-	-
Balance, end of the year	<u>193,500</u>	<u>16,763</u>

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10. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2015 the Company recorded a mark to market loss of \$Nil (2014 – \$Nil) on the revaluation of warrants. As at December 31, 2015, the outstanding liability portion of the warrants, have a fair value of \$16,763 (2014 – \$Nil).

Stock options

Under the terms of the Company’s stock option plan (the “Plan”) all options are granted with an exercise price above the closing market price on the day immediately preceding the date of grant. The term of options is determined by the Board of Directors and is typically three or five years with a maximum term of 10 years. Options issued to consultants who perform investor relations activities will be subject to a vesting schedule whereby no more than 25% of the options granted may vest in any three month period. The maximum number of options authorized for issue shall be 10% of the outstanding shares in issue at the date of the option grant.

The following table provides detailed information about stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2015

Expiry Date	Exercise Price CND	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining contractual Life (years)	Options Vested	Options unvested
December 6, 2016	\$ 0.25	2,975,000	0.93	2,975,000	-
December 3, 2016	\$ 0.20	120,000	0.93	60,000	60,000
December 31, 2017	\$ 0.10	150,000	1.98	90,000	60,000
January 8, 2019	\$ 0.25	2,200,000	3.28	2,200,000	-
December 3, 2020	\$ 0.20	825,000	4.93	825,000	-
Total		6,270,000	2.22	6,150,000	120,000

The following table provides detailed information about stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2014.

Expiry Date	Exercise Price CND	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining contractual Life (years)	Options Vested	Options unvested
December 6, 2016	\$ 0.25	3,675,000	1.93	3,675,000	-
January 8, 2019	\$ 0.25	2,300,000	4.02	2,300,000	-
Total		5,975,000	2.74	5,975,000	

The Company records a charge to the statement of comprehensive loss using the Black-Scholes fair valuation option pricing model. The valuation is dependent on a number of estimates, including the risk free interest rate, the level of stock volatility, together with an estimate of the level of forfeiture. The level of stock volatility is calculated with reference to historic traded daily closing share prices at the date of issuance.

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10. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

Option pricing models require the inputs of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes to the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's share options.

Stock option activity is as follows:

	Number	Weighted- Average exercise price CND \$
Outstanding, December 31, 2013	4,525,000	0.25
Granted	2,300,000	0.25
Forfeited	(850,000)	0.25
Outstanding December 31, 2014	5,975,000	0.25
Granted	1,245,000	0.20
Forfeited	(950,000)	0.23
Outstanding, December 31, 2015	6,270,000	0.24

2015 activity

On April 1, 2015, the Company granted, under its Stock Option Plan, incentive stock options to consultants to purchase up to an aggregate of 300,000 common shares in the capital of the Company exercisable for a period ending on December 21, 2017, at an exercise price of CND \$0.10 per share. 60,000 options vested on the date of grant with the remaining options vest at a rate of 20% every three months with the last tranche vesting on April 1, 2016.

On December 3 2015, the Company granted, under its Stock Option Plan, fully vested incentive stock options to certain directors, senior officers, and consultants to purchase up to an aggregate of 825,000 common shares in the capital of the Company exercisable for a period of five years ending on December 3, 2020, at an exercise price of CND \$0.20 per share.

On December 3, 2015, the Company granted, under its Stock Option Plan, incentive stock options to consultants to purchase up to an aggregate of 120,000 common shares in the capital of the Company exercisable for a period of one year ending on December 3, 2016, at an exercise price of CND \$0.20 per share. 60,000 options vested on the date of grant and the balance vest on March 3, 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, 950,000 stock options were forfeited. 800,000 stock options previously granted to directors of the Company, were exercisable at \$CND 0.25 and expiring on December 6, 2016. The remaining 150,000 stock options, granted to investor relations consultants, were exercisable at CND \$0.10 and expiring on January 8, 2019.

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10. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

The weighted average fair value of each option granted during the year ended December 31, 2015, was estimated using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	April 1, 2015	December 3, 2015	December 3, 2015
Average share price at date of grant CND	\$0.01	\$0.18	\$0.18
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected share price volatility	221%	252%	252%
Risk free interest rate	0.68%	0.48%	0.48%
Expected life of options	2.70 years	5 years	1 year
Average exercise price at date of grant CND	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.20
Black-Scholes Value USD	\$1,162	\$110,860	\$8,648

The underlying expected volatility was determined by reference to historical data of KOT's shares listed on the CSE based on annual price volatility since the change in business to infrastructure development in the road construction industry for the expected term of the options. No special features inherent to the options granted were incorporated into measurement of fair value.

2014 activity

On January 8, 2014, the Company granted, under its Stock Option Plan, fully vested incentive stock options to certain directors, senior officers, and consultants to purchase up to an aggregate of 2,300,000 common shares in the capital of the Company exercisable for a period of five years ending on January 8, 2019, at an exercise price of CND \$0.25 per share.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, 850,000 stock options were forfeited. The options had an exercise price of CND \$0.25 and were set to expire on December 6, 2016.

The weighted average fair value of each option granted during the year ended December 31, 2014, was using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	January 8, 2014
Average share price at date of grant CND	\$0.14
Expected dividend yield	0.00%
Expected share price volatility	264%
Risk free interest rate	1.10%
Expected life of options	5 years
Average exercise price at date of grant CND	\$0.25
Black-Scholes Value	\$300,977

The underlying expected volatility was determined by reference to historical data of KOT's shares listed on the CSE based on annual price volatility since the change in business to infrastructure development, as well as the historical volatility of comparative companies in the road construction industry for the expected term of the options. No special features inherent to the options granted were incorporated into measurement of fair value.

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10. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

Share based payment reserve

Amounts recorded in share based payment reserve in shareholders' equity relate to the fair value of stock options.

Activity with respect to the share based payment reserve is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of year	1,212,949	911,972
Stock-based compensation	120,670	300,977
Balance, end of the year	1,333,619	1,212,949

11. CONSTRUCTION REVENUE

The Company's activities are predominantly in one industry segment, namely road construction service, and its properties are all situated in Mongolia. Revenue is mainly generated from customers under the control of the Mongolian government and domiciled in Mongolia. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company did not have any revenue from construction contracts (2014 - \$1,176,693).

12. COST OF SALES

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Materials used	-	792,564
Rental expenses of machineries	-	214,423
Salaries, wages and bonuses	-	58,653
Transportation	-	34,085
Interest expense	-	8,080
Contributions to social and health insurance fund	-	7,625
Provision for future road repair	326,578	42,821
Other expenses	874	74,524
	327,452	1,232,775

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13. OTHER EXPENSES

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Phone, utilities, supplies and other	3,085	1,779
Website, internet and printing	1,358	2,388
Contractor fees, salary and source deductions	171,383	206,433
Travel	73,120	48,811
Other expenses	66,342	117,321
Insurance	15,436	16,338
	330,724	393,070

14. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense is recognized based on management's best estimate of the weighted average annual income tax rate for the full financial year applied to the pre-tax loss for the year. The Company's effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2015 was 10% (December 31, 2014 – 10%), as the Company's operations are in Mongolia.

The reconciliation of the Company's statutory income tax rates to the effective tax rates is as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Loss for the year before income taxes	(1,169,069)	(1,230,101)
Statutory tax rate	10%	10%
Expected income tax recovery	(116,907)	(123,010)
Non-deductible permanent differences	9,851	5,889
Difference in foreign tax rates	55,432	80,669
Deferred tax assets not recognized	56,112	36,452
Other	(4,488)	-
Income tax expense	-	-

As a Company continued under the BVI International Business Companies Act (Cap. 291), the Company is exempt from taxes on profits, income or dividends. Each company incorporated in BVIs is required to pay an annual government fee, which is determined by reference to the amount of the company's authorized share capital.

The Company's operating subsidiaries are located in Mongolia. Mongolian corporate income tax uses the progressive rate scale of 10% and 25%. 10% applies to annual income of up to 3.0 billion MNT (USD \$1,600,000 – 2015); and 25% applies to the amount in excess of 3.0 billion MNT.

The Company also has non-capital losses carryforward of \$502,903 in foreign subsidiaries that expire from 2016 to 2017.

As at December 31, 2015, a foreign subsidiary had cumulative deductible temporary differences of \$58,150 (\$26,165 - 2014) for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized as the subsidiary does not believe it is probable that it will have profits available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

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15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include the Board of Directors, close family members, key management personnel, significant shareholders and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

Transactions with Key management personnel

Key management of the Company are members of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Financial Officer. Key management remuneration includes the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
<i>Short-term Key management benefits</i>		
Compensation including salary	\$ 125,487	\$ 129,824
<i>Long-term Key management benefits</i>		
Share based payments	53,760	209,375
Total remuneration	179,247	339,199

1) Management fees include \$58,178 (\$59,369 – 2014) paid to Don Padgett, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer. The Company has a consulting contract with Don Padgett whereby the company pays \$4,000 a month for management fees as well as a salary of CND \$1,000 a month for performing services as the CEO. On September 30, 2015, Mr. Padgett’s monthly salary was terminated and his consulting fees were increased to \$5,000 per month. As at December 31, 2015, \$Nil (\$ Nil – 2014) payables were due to Don Padgett.

2) Management fees include \$43,340 (\$51,955 – 2014) paid to Sabino Di Paola, the Company’s current Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary. The Company has a consulting contract with Sabino Di Paola whereby the company pays CND\$110/hour for services rendered as well as CND \$1,000 a month for performing services as the CFO. On September 30, 2015, Mr. Padgett’s monthly salary was terminated. As at December 31, 2015, accounts payable of \$Nil (\$Nil – 2014) were due to Sabino Di Paola.

3) Management fees include \$Nil (\$15,000 – 2014) paid to Erdembileg Jugdernamjil, the Company’s former Chief Operating Officer. The Company had a consulting contract with Mr. Jugdernamjil whereby the company paid \$2,500 a month for management fees. On July 1, 2014 the Contract was terminated with Mr. Jugdernamjil, who continued on as the Chief Operating Officer for Ashid Munkhiin Zam LLC. As at December 31, 2015, \$NIL (\$NIL – 2014) payable were due to Erdembileg Jugdernamjil.

4) Consulting and advisory fees include \$23,969 (\$Nil – 2014) paid to Erin Chutter, one of the directors of the Company. As at December 31, 2015, \$Nil (\$NIL – 2014) payable were due to Erin Chutter.

5) During the year ended December 31, 2015, consulting fees of \$Nil (\$3,500 – 2014) were paid to one of the non-executive directors for services in assistance with potential business opportunities.

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15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

Transactions with related companies and directors

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recognized an allowance for bad debt on the related party receivable from entities with common directors in respect of reimbursement of costs of \$Nil (December 2014 - \$152,200). As at December 31, 2015, accounts payable of \$NIL (December 31, 2014 - \$NIL) were due to the related company.

Borrowings from HBOil JSC

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of the period	455,515	-
Additions	-	630,000
Repayment	(448,104)	(192,000)
Interest expense	7,880	7,000
Translation difference	4,570	10,515
Balance, end of the period	19,861	455,515

Borrowings from Herlen Onon Tuul LLC

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	18,500
Repayment	-	(19,383)
Interest expense	-	840
Translation difference	-	43
Balance, end of the year	-	-

Both HBOIL JSC and Herlen Onon Tuul LLC have a significant shareholder in common with Khot Infrastructure Holdings Ltd.

Promotion fees include \$Nil (\$12,610 – 2014) paid to Anthony Milewski, the Company’s non-executive Director. The Company has a consulting contract with Anthony Milewski whereby the company pays \$35,000 for three months of promotion services to the Company. As at December 31, 2015, \$Nil (\$Nil – 2014) of prepaid expenditures were included from services owed by Anthony Milewski.

All related party transactions were within the normal course of operations and have been recorded at amounts agreed to by the transacting parties.

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16. CONTINGENCIES

- 1) Great Hoard Holdings S.A.R.L. has a shareholder agreement with the minority interest of Ashid Munkiin Zam LLC (“AMZ”) in which Great Hoard Holdings S.A.R.L. shall transfer 3,693,675 shares, representing 5% of the outstanding shares of AMZ should AMZ be awarded a 30,000,000,000 MNT contract for construction of roads in Mongolia, there is no material disagreement between the parties, and the management agreement remains in force and has not been terminated. An additional transfer of 3,693,675 shares, representing 5% of the outstanding shares of AMZ would be transferred to the minority interest should the management agreement remain active after three years.

On July 29, 2015, the shareholder agreement had been terminated by Khot. As a result there is no longer a contingent share transfer obligation. Khot is in the process of acquiring the outstanding 25% non-controlling interest in AMZ.

- 2) During the year the Company’s subsidiary AMZ began legal proceedings in the amount of 520,000,000,000 MNT (approximately US\$320,000) against the Mongolian asphalt supplier due to poor quality asphalt provided in the construction of the Darkhan Road project. As a result of the poor quality of asphalt supplied the Mongolian Ministry of Road and Transportation requested that AMZ repave a section of the road. AMZ has obtained an analysis on samples of the asphalt and has submitted them to the court to show that it was not the same quality as specified by the asphalt supplier. The Company anticipates an initial ruling by the court by the end of the year. Management believes that it will be successful in court, however, no provisions have been recorded for the settlement as at the date of these financial statements.

17. SEGMENT REPORTING

As at December 31, 2015, the Company had one reportable operating segment of infrastructure development. All of the Company’s non-current assets are located in Mongolia and Luxembourg.

The Company has the following non-current assets located in Mongolia for its infrastructure development activities:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Property, plant and equipment	14,171	18,744
Investments	502	530
Long term receivable	43,464	41,403
	58,137	60,677

The Company has the following noncurrent assets located in Luxembourg:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Investment in Anya-2	-	125,000

The Company has the following noncurrent assets located in Canada:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Investment in Mogul Venture	10,909	-

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18. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital structure has been defined by Management as being comprised of shareholders' equity, which comprises share capital and other components of equity and accumulated deficit, which at December 31, 2015, totals \$163,137 (December 2014 - \$1,074,490). The Company's objectives when managing its capital structure are to preserve the Company's access to capital markets and its ability to meet its financial obligations and to finance its future infrastructure activities and general corporate costs. This is achieved by the Board of Directors' review and acceptance of infrastructure budgets that are achievable within existing resources and the timely matching and release of the next stage of expenditures with the resources made available from private placements or other funding.

The Company monitors its capital structure using annual forecasted cash flows, infrastructure budgets and targets for the year.

The Company is dependent upon external financing to fund its activities. In order to pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company to maintain flexibility while achieving the objectives stated above as well as supporting future business opportunities. To manage the capital structure the Company may adjust its operating expenditure plans, or issue new common shares.

The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's Management to sustain future development of the business.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements or covenants.

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are classified into the categories below. Fair values are determined either directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market, or from valuation techniques using observable inputs.

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$
Available for sale investments	11,411	125,530
Current loans and receivables ²	403,676	1,453,964
Long term loans and receivables	43,464	41,403
Loan and interest payable	(19,861)	(455,515)
Financial liabilities	(16,763)	-
Other financial liabilities ¹	(177,310)	(214,761)

¹ accounts payable and accrued liabilities

² cash and current accounts receivable

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19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- [i] Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities
- [ii] Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability directly or indirectly
- [iii] Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data

As at December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company's financial instruments which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis were cash and investments. Cash was classified as Level 1 financial instrument.

The investment in Mogul Venture Corp is an investment in the common shares of a private company and as a result there was no quoted price in active markets. The investment was measured against the most recent external financing completed by the company, and subsequently adjusted for changes in coal prices as at December 31, 2015, and as a result has been classified as a level 3.

The warrants liability is the provision for the Company's warrants denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency, and as a result the ultimate settlement on exercising of the warrants varies as the exchange rate between the Company's functional currency and the currency in which the warrants are denominated varies. As a result the warrants are valued based on the Black-Scholes valuation model and have been classified as a level 2.

Risks arising from financial instruments and risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of risks including interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and commodity price risk. Reflecting the current stage of development of the Company's various projects, the Company's overall risk management program focuses on facilitating the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's ability to execute its business plan. Risk management is the responsibility of the finance function. Material risks are identified and monitored and are discussed by senior management and with the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's fixed rate current accounts in the bank and borrowings. As of the reporting date, the Company has not adopted sensitivity analysis to measure interest rate risk due principally to the fact that the Company has no floating rate financial assets and liabilities.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the potential loss arising from any failure by counterparties to fulfill their obligations, as and when they fall due. It is inherent to the business as potential losses may arise due to the failure of its customers and counterparties to fulfill their obligations on maturity periods or due to adverse market conditions. The Company's financial assets exposed to credit risk are primarily composed of cash, and accounts receivable (trade and other). Maximum exposure is equal to the carrying values of these assets. The Company's cash is held at several large financial institutions.

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19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The Company's trade receivables are only with the Mongolian government and are recognized, creditworthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that governments who wishes to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures.

As at December 31, 2015	Neither past due nor impaired		Past due or	
	High grade	Standard grade	individually	Total
	\$	\$	impaired (\$)	\$
Cash and receivables:				
Cash and cash equivalents	119,445	–	–	119,445
Trade receivables	262,682	–	152,500	262,682
Others receivables	21,549	–	–	21,549
Long-term receivables	43,464	–	–	43,464
	<u>447,140</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>152,500</u>	<u>447,140</u>

As at December 31, 2014	Neither past due nor impaired		Past due or	
	High grade	Standard grade	individually	Total
	\$	\$	impaired (\$)	
Cash and receivables:				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,069,037	–	–	1,069,037
Trade receivables	378,621	–	152,200	530,821
Others receivables	6,306	–	–	6,306
Long-term receivables	41,403	–	–	41,403
	<u>1,495,367</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>152,200</u>	<u>1,495,367</u>

None of the Company's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk encompasses the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The Company actively manages its operating cash flows and the availability of funding so as to ensure that all repayment and funding needs are met. As part of its overall prudent liquidity management, the Company maintains sufficient levels of cash and cash equivalents to meet its working capital requirements. At December 31, 2015, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$117,567 [December 31, 2014 surplus - \$801,371]. All of the current accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan and interest payable are due and payable within 90 days. The Company will need to raise additional funding in the next 12 months to be able to meet its current obligations.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company conducts operations in Mongolia where many of its transactions are denominated in the Mongolian Tugrik. Accordingly the results of operations and financial position of the Company are subject to changes in the exchange rate between the US dollar ("USD") and the Mongolian Tugrik. The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks at this time.

The Company's policy is to manage its foreign financial assets and liabilities using the best available foreign currency exchange rates.

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19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The following is the list of financial assets and liabilities held in Canadian dollars (presented in USD):

	December 31, 2015 \$	December 31, 2014 \$
Cash	57,589	161,269
Accounts receivable	7,343	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(92,954)	(66,989)
Warranty liability	(16,763)	-
	(44,785)	94,280

The following is the list of financial assets and liabilities held in Mongolian Tugrik (presented in USD):

	December 31, 2015 \$	December 31, 2014 \$
Cash	11,471	504,120
Accounts receivable (including long term receivables)	320,353	426,330
Accounts payable and provisions	(378,843)	(98,420)
	(47,019)	832,030

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the foreign exchange rate, with all variables held constant, of the Company's loss before tax due to changes in the carrying value of monetary assets and liabilities.

	December 31, 2015 \$	December 31, 2014 \$
	Increase/ (Decrease)	Increase/ (Decrease)
Increase/(decrease) in foreign currency exchange rate (USD)		
+5%	4,590	46,315
-5%	(4,590)	(46,315)