



**CADMAN**  
RESOURCES INC

**CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013**

**(Unaudited)**

**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

**NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR'S REVIEW OF  
CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3 (3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that an auditor has not reviewed the financial statements.

The accompanying Interim consolidated financial statements for Cadman Resources Inc. (the "Company") have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The accompanying unaudited financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

**CADMAN RESOURCES INC.**  
**CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**(Unaudited)**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

	Notes	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
		\$	\$
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent		7,689	142,874
GST/HST recoverable		7,615	9,189
Prepaid expenses		7,078	5,102
		<b>22,382</b>	157,165
<b>EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS</b>	4	<b>406,526</b>	29,828
		<b>428,908</b>	186,993
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		115,029	103,584
Due to related parties	6	130,299	33,693
		<b>245,328</b>	137,277
<b>FLOW-THROUGH SHARE PREMIUM</b>	5(b)	<b>12,790</b>	20,033
		<b>258,118</b>	157,310
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	5	1,776,457	1,418,514
Shares issued but not paid	5(b)	-	(18,000)
Reserves		93,434	79,890
Deficit		<b>(1,699,101)</b>	(1,450,721)
		<b>170,790</b>	29,683
		<b>428,908</b>	186,993

NATURE OF BUSINESS AND CONTINUED OPERATIONS (Note 1 and 2(b))  
SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Note 9)

APPROVED ON August 29, 2013 ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

/s/ "Monty Ritchings"

Mr. Monty Ritchings, Director

/s/ "Boris Ziger"

Mr. Boris Ziger, Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**CADMAN RESOURCES INC.**  
**CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**  
(Unaudited)  
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
		June 30		June 30	
		2013	2012	2013	2012
		\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>					
Consulting	6	9,000	8,000	23,465	8,000
General exploration expense	4	(34,995)	-	-	-
Management and director's fees	6	55,500	-	111,000	-
Marketing		426	-	3,598	4,416
Office and miscellaneous		5,674	2,575	7,413	2,938
Professional fees		27,360	70,527	35,120	74,872
Rent		7,272	6,705	14,015	13,409
Share-based compensation	6	-	-	13,544	-
Transfer agent and filing fees		6,031	13,379	8,208	23,552
Travel and promotion		6,945	1,102	32,017	1,102
		<b>83,213</b>	102,288	<b>248,380</b>	128,289
<b>OTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)</b>					
Interest and other income		-	(159)	-	(546)
<b>NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS</b>		<b>(83,213)</b>	(102,129) \$	<b>(248,380)</b>	(127,743)
<b>LOSS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED</b>		<b>(0.01)</b>	(0.01) \$	<b>(0.02)</b>	(0.01)
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES</b>		<b>13,525,687</b>	11,903,929	<b>13,525,687</b>	11,903,929

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**CADMAN RESOURCES INC.**  
**CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**(Unaudited)**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

		Common shares		Share Subscriptions		Reserves	Deficit	Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)
	Notes	Shares	Amount	Received				
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, December 31, 2012		15,557,833	1,418,514	(18,000)	79,890	(1,450,721)		29,683
Shares issued for cash, net	5(b)			18,000	-	-		18,000
Warrants exercised	5(d)	724,285	57,943	-	-	-		57,943
Shares issued for property	5(c)	10,000,000	300,000	-	-	-		300,000
Share based compensation	5(e)	-	-	-	13,544	-		13,544
Comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	(248,380)		(248,380)
<b>Balance, June 30, 2013</b>		<b>26,282,118</b>	<b>1,776,457</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>93,434</b>	<b>(1,699,101)</b>		<b>170,790</b>
Balance, December 31, 2011		12,484,500	1,184,485	-	78,148	(1,017,256)		245,377
Comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	(127,743)		(25,614)
<b>Balance, June 30, 2012</b>		<b>12,484,500</b>	<b>1,184,485</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>78,148</b>	<b>(1,144,999)</b>		<b>219,763</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**CADMAN RESOURCES INC.**  
**CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
**(Unaudited)**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

	<b>Six Months Ended</b>	
	<b>June 30</b>	
	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net loss	(248,380)	(127,743)
Items not involving cash		
Share-based compensation	13,544	-
	<b>(234,836)</b>	<b>(127,743)</b>
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
GST/HST recoverable	1,574	(8,284)
Prepaid expenses	(1,976)	(2,000)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3,271)	29,289
Due to related parties	96,606	-
<b>Cash Used in Operating Activities</b>	<b>(141,903)</b>	<b>(108,738)</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Deferred acquisition costs	-	(5,000)
Investment in mineral properties	(361,982)	-
<b>Cash Used in Investing Activities</b>	<b>(361,982)</b>	<b>(5,000)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Common shares issued, net	368,700	-
<b>Cash Provided by Financing Activities</b>	<b>368,700</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH</b>	<b>(135,185)</b>	<b>(113,738)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING</b>	<b>142,874</b>	<b>217,551</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING</b>	<b>7,689</b>	<b>103,813</b>
<b>NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS:</b>		
Premium liability recorded on flow-through shares	(7,243)	-
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:</b>		
Interest paid	-	-
Income taxes paid	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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**CADMAN RESOURCES INC.**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013**  
**(Unaudited)**  
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND CONTINUED OPERATIONS

Cadman Resources Inc. ("the Company") was incorporated pursuant to the British Columbia Business Corporation Act on November 13, 2007 as a "Capital Pool Company" ("CPC") as defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"). As the Company failed to complete a Qualifying Transaction within the prescribed time frame under the Exchange's policy, on December 23, 2010 the Company transferred the listing of the Company's shares to the NEX Board. On July 6, 2012, the Company delisted trading of its shares from the NEX Board and began trading on the Canadian National Stock Exchange ("CNSX"). The head office, principal address and records of the office of the Company are located at Suite 700 - 350 Bay Street, Toronto ON M5H 2S6.

As of June 30, 2013, the Company is an exploration stage company that is engaged principally in the acquisition and exploration of its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether the properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties and related deferred exploration costs are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of those reserves and upon future profitable production.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). These condensed interim financial statements prepared in conjunction with the Company Annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, which is first annual financial statements presented in accordance with IFRS. As such, these condensed interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 "*Interim financial Reporting*".

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on August 29, 2013.

(b) Going concern

The Company had net loss of \$325,079 for the period ended June 30, 2013 and an accumulated deficit of \$1,775,800 which has been funded primarily by the issuance of equity. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is uncertain and is dependent upon the generation of profits from exploration and evaluation assets, obtaining additional financing or maintaining continued support from its shareholders and creditors. In the event that additional financial support is not received or operating profits are not generated, the carrying values of the Company's assets may be adversely affected.

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a forced liquidation. These condensed interim financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

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**CADMAN RESOURCES INC.**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013**  
**(Unaudited)**  
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Measurement basis

These condensed interim financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3 (h). All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers deposits with banks or highly liquid short-term interest bearing securities that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and those that have maturities of three months or less when acquired to be cash equivalents.

(c) Exploration and evaluation assets

(i) Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets

The Company capitalizes the direct costs of acquiring mineral property interests. Option payments are considered acquisition costs if the Company has the intention of exercising the underlying option.

From time to time, the Company acquires and disposes of mineral property interests pursuant to the terms of option agreements. Options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, and accordingly, are recorded as mineral property costs (recoveries) when payments are made or received until the original cost is recovered and after which subsequent recoveries are charged to profit or loss.

(ii) Exploration and evaluation costs

The Company capitalizes exploration and evaluation expenses at cost for expenditures incurred after it has obtained legal rights to explore a specific area and before technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources are demonstrable.

All direct and indirect costs relating to the exploration of specific properties with the objective of locating, defining and delineating mineral reserves on specific properties are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets. Government assistance, mining duty credits and optionee commitments are applied against exploration and evaluation assets

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefit either from future exploration or sale or where activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. Management makes certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular when an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are evaluated annually and then reclassified as mineral properties upon completion of technical feasibility and commercial viability.



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**CADMAN RESOURCES INC.**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Reclamation and restoration

The fair value of obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets is recorded in the period it is incurred with a corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related asset. The obligations recognized are statutory, contractual or legal obligations. The liability is accreted over time for changes in the fair value of the liability through charges to accretion, which is included in depletion, amortization and accretion expense. The costs capitalized to the related assets are amortized in a manner consistent with the depletion and amortization of the related asset. As at June 30, 2013, the Company did not have any asset retirement obligations.

(e) Impairment

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets.

An impairment loss is recognized in operations if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. For an asset that does not generate independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

(f) Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

(g) Share issuance costs

Professional, consulting and regulatory fees as well as other costs directly attributable to financing transactions are reported as deferred financing costs until the transactions are completed, if the completion of the transaction is considered to be more likely than not. Share issue costs are charged to share capital when the related shares are issued. Costs relating to financing transactions that are not completed, or for which successful completion is considered unlikely, are charged to operations.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Financial instruments

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and classified into one of four categories: held to maturity, available for sale, loans and receivable or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Transactions costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and classified as either FVTPL or other financial liabilities. Financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents and accounts payable. At initial recognition management has classified financial assets and liabilities as follows:

(i) Financial assets

The Company has recognized its cash and cash equivalents as FVTPL. A financial instrument is classified at FVTPL if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instruments are designated at FVTPL if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy. Financial instruments at FVTPL are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognized in income.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company has recognized its accounts payable as other financial liabilities. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

(i) Share-based payments

The Company accounts for share-based payments awards granted to employees and consultants using the fair value method. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded-vesting basis over the period during which the options vest, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest at each reporting period.

(j) Flow through shares

The proceeds from the offering of flow-through shares are allocated between the shares and the sale of tax benefits when the shares are offered. The allocation is made based on the difference between the market value of the shares and the amount the investors pay for the flow-through shares. A liability is recognized for the premium paid by the investors and is then recognized in the results of operations in the period the eligible exploration expenditures occurred.

(k) Current and deferred income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax and is recognized in operations except to the extent that it relates to business combinations, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

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

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**CADMAN RESOURCES INC.**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Current and deferred income taxes (continued)

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes, except for temporary differences in assets and liabilities arising in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, transactions relating to investments in jointly controlled entities to the extent that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future, and transactions arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is recognized at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

(l) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The Company applies the treasury stock method in calculating diluted loss per share. Diluted loss per share excludes all dilutive potential common shares if their effect is anti-dilutive. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding is adjusted retrospectively for changes in capitalization such as share splits, reverse splits, or cancellations without consideration.

(m) Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses for the periods reported. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include the determination of impairment of exploration and evaluation assets and financial instruments, decommissioning liabilities, deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and assumptions used in valuing options in share-based payment calculations. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

(n) Use of judgments

Critical accounting judgements are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year.

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**CADMAN RESOURCES INC.**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013**  
**(Unaudited)**  
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) Use of judgments (continued)

(i) Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements involves judgement. Management monitors future cash requirements to assess the Company's ability to meet these future funding requirements. Further information regarding going concern is outlined in Note 2.

(ii) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If information becomes available after expenditure is capitalized suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off to profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

(o) New standards and interpretations are adopted and not adopted

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2011, or later. Some updates that are not applicable or are not consequential to the Company may have been excluded from this list.

During the period, the Company adopted the following new accounting policy:

New accounting standards effective January 1, 2013

*IFRS 1 – First time adoption of IFRS* - In March 2012, the IASB issued an amendment to this standard, which a new exception was included in respect of government loans. Measurement of below-market rate government loans is allowed to be applied prospectively at date of transition. In addition, if the entity had obtained the information to measure the loan at its fair value at the inception of the loan, it could re-measure the loan on transition. This exception is to be applied on a loan-by loan basis. This amendment is not expected to affect the Company.

*IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures* - In December 2011, the IASB issued an amendment to this standard, which requires entities to provide additional information about offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities that will enable users of financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with an entity's recognized financial assets and recognized financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position. This amendment is not expected to affect the Company.

*IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements* - IFRS 10 requires an entity to consolidate an investee when it 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. Under existing IFRS, consolidation is required when an entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. IFRS 10 replaces SIC-12

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**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) New standards and interpretations are adopted and not adopted (continued)

*Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities* and parts of IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*.

IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* - IFRS 11 requires a venturer to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting whereas for a joint operation the venturer will recognize its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. Under existing IFRS, entities have the choice to proportionately consolidate or equity account for interests in joint ventures. IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures* and SIC-13 *Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers*.

IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* - IFRS 12 establishes disclosure requirements for interests in other entities, such as joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and off balance sheet vehicles. The standard carries forward existing disclosures and also introduces significant additional disclosure requirements that address the nature of, and risks associated with, an entity's interests in other entities.

IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* - IFRS 13 is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across all IFRS standards. The new standard clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, at the measurement date. It also establishes disclosures about fair value measurement. Under existing IFRS, guidance on measuring and disclosing fair value is dispersed among the specific standards requiring fair value measurements and in many cases does not reflect a clear measurement basis or consistent disclosures.

*IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements* - In June 2011, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 1, which requires entities to separately present items in other comprehensive income based on whether or not they may be recycled to profit or loss in future periods.

*IAS 19 – Employee Future Benefits* - In June 2011, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 19, which changes the recognition, measurement and presentation of defined benefit pension expense and provides for additional disclosures for all employee benefits.

*IAS 27 – Separate Financial Statements* - As a result of the issue of the new consolidation suite of standards, IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements* has been reissued, as the consolidation guidance will now be included in IFRS 10. IAS 27 will now only prescribe the accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements.

*IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* - As a consequence of the issue of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12, IAS 28 has been amended and will provide the accounting guidance for investments in associates and to set out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. The amended IAS 28 will be applied by all entities that are investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee.

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**FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013**  
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(o) New standards and interpretations are adopted and not adopted (continued)

*IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine* - IFRIC 20 addresses the accounting for overburden waste removal (stripping) costs in the production phase of a surface mine. Stripping activity may result in two types of benefits: i) inventory produced and ii) improved access to ore that will be mined in the future. Stripping costs associated with inventory production should be accounted for as a current production cost in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories, and those associated with improved access to ore should be accounted for as an addition to, or enhancement of, an existing asset.

The following new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations have been published that are not effective for the period ended June 30, 2013 and have not been applied in preparing these condensed interim financial statements. The extent of impact of adoption of these standards and interpretations on the condensed interim financial statements has not been determined.

New accounting standards effective January 1, 2014

*IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation*

In December 2011, the IASB issued an amendment to clarify the meaning of the offsetting criterion and the principle behind net settlement, including identifying when some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement. Earlier application is permitted when applied with corresponding amendment to IFRS 7.

New accounting standards effective January 1, 2015

*IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments*

In November 2009, as part of the IASB project to replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, the IASB issued the first phase of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, that introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. The standard was revised in October 2010 to include requirements regarding classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

The extent of the impact of adoption of these standards and interpretations on the financial statements of the Company has not been determined.

**CADMAN RESOURCES INC.**  
**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Gaspe Copper	Golden Star Block	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Balance, December 31, 2010 and 2011	-	-	-
Acquisition costs	11,050	30,000	46,050
Exploration costs			
Geological and engineering	18,000	-	18,000
Travel & Others	778	-	778
	18,778	-	18,778
Impairment	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
Balance, June 30, 2013	29,828	-	29,828

(a) Gaspe copper

On November 9, 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire 100 percent interest in the copper project located in Gaspe Peninsula in the Province of Quebec. The Gaspe copper property comprises 56 permits totalling 3,192 Ha. As consideration the Company agreed to pay cash of \$30,000, issue 1,100,000 common shares and incur 300,000 exploration expenditures as follows:

	Cash Payment	Share Issuance	Exploration Expenditures
	\$		\$
Before October 15, 2012 (paid)	5,000	-	-
Before October 31, 2012 (issued)	-	100,000 <sup>a</sup>	-
On or before June 1, 2013	-	-	100,000 <sup>b</sup>
On or before December 31, 2013	25,000	1,000,000 <sup>a</sup>	200,000
Total	30,000	1,100,000	300,000

- Shares (4 months hold period) to be issued within a delay of five (5) business days following the receipt of the required regulatory approvals.
- Of which an amount shall be incurred on the permits at the latest six (6) months before the expiry date of the permits. The Company is currently pending on the exploration expenditures until further negotiation is done.

The property is subject to a 2% net smelter return ("NSR"). The Company has the right, at any time and at its sole discretion, to purchase one of the two percentage points of the NRR on the property by paying to the optionor the sum of \$1,000,000.

(b) Golden Star Block

On March 6, 2012 and amended on May 28, 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 55% undivided interest in 2 blocks of mining claims, leases and patents, known as the Golden Star Block and the Baseline/Nugget Block, that are located in Northwestern Ontario. The Company can acquire the interest by paying \$275,000 in cash, issuing 960,000 common shares of the Company and incurring \$600,000 exploration expenditures on the properties within two years as follows:

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

(b) Golden Star Block (continued)

	Cash Payments	Share Issuance	Exploration Expenditures
	\$		\$
30 days after July 6, 2012 (paid)	25,000	–	–
5 days after July 6, 2012	–	960,000	–
3 months after July 6, 2012 (paid \$5,000)	100,000	–	–
12 months after July 6, 2012	150,000	–	250,000
24 months after July 6, 2012	–	–	350,000
	<u>275,000</u>	<u>960,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>

The property is subject to a 2% NSR. The Company may purchase one half of each of the NSR at any time for \$500,000.

The Company made deposit of \$25,000 in 2011 and made \$5,000 payment in 2012 on the property. The Company did not issue the 960,000 common shares as required in the option agreement. Management has determined not to pursue any further exploration in the property. Consequently, the \$30,000 deferred acquisition cost balance was charged to net loss in 2012.

(c) Mbozi Copper

On July 10, 2012 the Company entered into a letter of intent with Shenba Resources Holdings Limited ("Shenba") Limited to acquire a 65% interest in the Mbozi Copper project located in the United Republic of Tanzania. This Option Agreement was terminated on March 12, 2013. As a result, the \$55,000 deposit was recorded as impairment expense.

On March 26, 2013, the Company renegotiated with Shenba to acquire a 75% equity interest in Tung Wing Trading Co. Limited ("Tung Wing"), a Tanzania registered company. Tung Wing has a letter of intent ("LOI") to acquire certain mineral interest in Tanzania. The Company will pay to Shenba the sum of US\$100,000 cash and issue a total of 10,000,000 common shares of the Company within 6 months of completion of the final purchase agreement. On signing of this LOI, the Company effectively terminated the previous LOI with Shenba to acquire 65 per cent of the Mbozi Copper project.

On June 10, 2013, the Company concluded the negotiations with Shenba and has entered into an agreement with Shenba.

Tung Wing holds three mineral exploration properties in Tanzania. There are two adjacent properties in the southern region of Ruvuma totalling 61.15 km<sup>2</sup> and a third property of 7.41 km<sup>2</sup> in the northern part of Tanzania, near Lake Victoria.

As consideration for the option, the Company will pay to Shenba the sum of US\$100,000 cash and issue a total of 10,000,000 common shares of the Company. The Company will then have the option to acquire 75% of Tung Wing upon payment of US\$120,000 within 6 months. The Company will then have the obligation to finance any future property acquisitions, pay operating costs required by the Tanzanian Ministry of Commerce and pay exploration costs.

On June 19, 2013, the Company issued Shenba 10,000,000 common shares. As a result, Shenba owns 38.05% of the issued and outstanding common shares on an undiluted basis as of the date of this news release and has become a control person (as defined by applicable securities law) of the Company.



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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

(c) Mbozi Copper (continued)

A director of Shenba who owns 15% equity interest in Shenba is related to an officer of the Company who was appointed Chief Financial Officer of the Company on March 7, 2013.

During the period ended June 30, 2013, the Company incurred \$76,699 for geology related expenses.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

An unlimited number of common shares without par value.

(b) Issued and outstanding

On March 3, 2011, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 4,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.15 per share for gross proceeds of \$600,000. The Company incurred finders' fees of \$18,000 and issued 270,000 finder's common shares at a fair value of \$40,500 in relation to the private placement.

On August 9, 2012, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 280,000 units at a price of \$0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of \$42,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is entitled the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.20 per share for a period of 18 months. The Company incurred cash commission of \$3,360 and granted 8,000 common share purchase warrants as finders' fees. The Company recorded \$259 in non-cash issue costs related to the 8,000 warrants. These warrants have the same term and exercise price as the private placement warrants.

On November 19, 2012, pursuant to the option agreement for the Gaspé copper property, the Company issued 100,000 common shares valued at \$0.05 per share (see Note 4(a)).

On December 22, 2012, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 2,003,333 flow-through units at a price of \$0.06 per unit for gross proceeds of \$120,200. Each unit consisted of one flow through common share and one non-flow through common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable to one common share at a price of \$0.09 per share for a two year term. In connection with the flow-through share issuance, the Company recorded a \$20,033 flow-through share premium liability calculated as the difference between the share issuance price and the market price at the time of closing. The Company incurred cash commission of \$8,176 and granted 136,226 common share purchase warrants as finders' fees. The Company recorded \$1,483 in non-cash share issue costs related to the 136,226 warrants. These warrants have the same term and exercise price as the private placement warrants. On December 31, 2012, \$18,000 of the gross proceeds was not received but Jan 2013.

On December 28, 2012, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 2,090,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$104,500. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable to one common share at a price of \$0.07 per share for a two year term. The Company incurred a cash commission of \$4,360.

On June 19, 2013, pursuant to the agreement for the Mbozi Copper project, the Company issued 100,000 common shares valued at \$0.03 per share to Shenba (see Note 4(c)).

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5. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(c) Escrowed shares

On July 3, 2012, as a requirement of delisting from the NEX Board, the Company cancelled 1,400,000 escrowed common shares. As at June 30, 2013, the Company has no escrowed shares. The weighted average number of common shares used in the loss per share calculation has been adjusted retrospectively for the period ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, due to the cancellation of the escrow shares without a corresponding change in resources.

(d) Share purchase warrants

On April 10, 2013, the Company issued 724,285 shares on the exercise of warrants.

A summary of the changes in the Company's warrants as at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is presented below:

	Number of warrant	Weighted average exercise price
		\$
Balance, December 31, 2010 and 2011	-	-
Issued	4,377,599	0.08
Balance, December 31, 2012	4,377,599	0.08
Exercised	(724,285)	0.07
Balance, June 30, 2013	3,653,314	0.09

The following table summarizes the share purchase warrants outstanding and exercisable as at June 30, 2013:

Exercise price	Expiry date	Number of warrants
\$0.20	1/5/2014	8,000
\$0.20	2/20/2014	140,000
\$0.09	12/28/2014	2,003,333
\$0.07	12/28/2014	1,365,715
\$0.09	12/28/2014	136,266
		3,653,314

The followings assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model calculation resulting in the following estimated issue date values for the finders warrants:

	2012
Share price	\$0.06
Risk free interest rate	1.13%
Expected life	1.97 years
Expected volatility	70%
Expected dividend yield	0.0%

The weighted average issue date fair value of finder's warrants was \$0.01.

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5. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(e) Stock options

The Company has an incentive share option plan for granting options to directors, employees and consultants, under which the total outstanding options are limited to 10% of the outstanding common shares of the Company at any one time. Under the plan, the exercise price of an option shall not be less than the discounted market price at the time of granting, or as permitted by the policies of the Exchange, subject to a minimum of \$0.10 per common share. Options granted are non-transferable and may not exceed a term of five years from the grant date. Vesting is as determined by the directors at the time of grant.

(e) Stock options (continued)

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Balance, December 31, 2011	280,000	0.10
Balance, December 31, 2012	280,000	0.10
Options granted	1,425,000	0.10
Options cancelled	(280,000)	0.10
Balance, June 30, 2013	1,425,000	0.10

On January 8, 2013, 280,000 outstanding options expired unexercised.

On March 6, 2013, the Company issued 1,425,000 new options to various directors, officers and consultants.

As at June 30, 2013, 1,425,000 options with a weighted average remaining contractual life of 4.93 year were outstanding and exercisable, entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each option held.

For purposes of the calculation, the following weighted average assumptions were used under the Black-Scholes model:

	2013	2011
Share price	\$0.03	\$0.25
Risk free interest rate	1.25%	2.68%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected stock price volatility	70%	125%
Expected life of options	5 years	5 years

The weighted average grant date fair value of stock options was \$0.03.

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6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following is a summary of transactions with directors and officers, and companies controlled by directors of the Company:

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	\$	\$
Director fees, paid to a Company with a common director	12,000	6,000
Management fees, paid to 3 Officers and/or Directors	99,000	49,500
Consulting fees, paid to a Company with a common director	-	2,100
<b>Total key management compensation</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>57,600</b>

During the period ended June 30, 2013, the Company also paid consulting fees of \$3,000 to an officer of the Company who was appointed as CFO on March 7, 2013.

The remuneration of the Company's directors and other key management personnel is as follows:

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	\$	\$
Management fees	99,000	49,500
Stock-based compensation	13,544	-

Included in prepaid and accounts payable was \$3,878 and \$130,299 due from and to these related parties respectively (2012 - \$177 and \$40,413). These amounts are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

7. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objective for capital management is to safeguard its ability to support the Company's normal operating requirement on an ongoing basis, continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties and support any expansionary plans.

The Company seeks to manage capital to provide adequate funding for its projects while minimizing dilution for its existing shareholders. As the Company has no practical ability presently to raise money by long term or other debt, for practical purposes all of its capital management is directed towards management of its equity, warrant and option issuances. There is thus very limited flexibility in its capital management.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK

Fair value

As at June 30, 2013, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents and accounts payable. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values because of their current nature.

IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments – Disclosures", requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. IFRS 7 establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. IFRS 7 prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical unrestricted assets or liabilities.

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8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK (continued)

Level 2 – Inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, but do not qualify as Level 1 inputs (i.e. quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities).

Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that are not based on observable market data and require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

The Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2013 is as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalent	7,689	-	-	7,689

Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risks consist principally of cash. To minimize the credit risk on cash the Company places the instrument with a financial institution.

Liquidity risk

The Company ensures its holding of cash is sufficient to meet its short-term general and administrative expenditures. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or less or are due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company does not have investments in any asset backed Commercial Paper or similar instruments.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company does not have any foreign exchange risk as all of its transactions are in Canadian dollars.

Interest rate risk

The Company manages its interest rate risk by obtaining the best commercial deposit interest rates available in the market by the major Canadian financial institutions.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- On July 26, 2013, the Company signed an option agreement with JP & Associates Inc. to acquire a 100% interest in the rare-earth project located north of Ottawa/Gatineau near the town of Maniwaki in Quebec. The Maniwaki West property comprises 24 permits totalling 14.23 square kilometres. The property itself is adjacent to the recent rare-earth-element discoveries by Cavan Ventures Inc.

To exercise the option and earn 100% interest in the property, the company is required to deliver 2,000,000 shares of company common stock upon signing of the option agreement and to make cash payment of \$10,000.

- On July 29, 2013 the Company announced non-brokered private placement of up to 3,000,000 flow-through units (the "FT Units") at a price of \$0.08 per FT Unit for aggregate gross proceeds of up to \$240,000. Each FT Unit will be comprised of one flow-through common share (an "FT Share") and one common share purchase warrant of the Company (an "FT Warrant"). Each whole FT Warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one common share of the Company (a "Common Share") for a period of 18 months from the closing date at an exercise price of \$0.11 per Warrant Share. The proceeds of the Flow Through Offering raised will be used for allowable exploration expenditures for the newly announced Maniwaki REE project.

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9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (continued)

In addition, the Company will also be offering a hard dollar component of the private placement of up to 3,000,000 units (the "Units") at a price of \$0.05 per Unit for aggregate gross proceeds of up to \$150,000 (the "Hard Dollar Offering" and together with the Flow Through Offering the "Offering"). Each Unit will be comprised of one Common Share and one common share purchase warrant of the Company (a "Warrant"). Each whole Warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one Common Share of the Company for a period of 18 months from the closing date at an exercise price of \$0.07 per Warrant Share.

The Company may pay a finder's fee to agents of the Company consisting of: (i) a cash fee in an amount of up to 10% of the proceeds raised by such finder as part of the Offering, and (ii) a number of finder's warrants entitling the holder thereof to purchase Common Shares ("Finder's Warrant") to a maximum number equal to 10% of the number of both FT Units and Units placed Through the finder as part of the Offering. The proceeds of the Flow Through Offering raised will be used for allowable exploration expenditures with respect to the Company's Canadian mineral projects including the newly announced Maniwaki REE project. The proceeds of the Hard Dollar Offering will be used for general working capital purposes.