
EUROTIN INC.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED
MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

Management's Responsibility for Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Eurotin Inc. (the "Corporation") are the responsibility of management and the Board of Directors.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In the opinion of management, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in compliance with all applicable International Financial Reporting Standards.

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Corporation and for ensuring that management fulfills 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 Corporation. 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 Corporation for issuance to the shareholders.

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

(signed) "David Danziger "

Interim Chief Executive Officer

Toronto, Canada
July 29, 2015

(signed) "Carlos Pinglo"

Chief Financial Officer

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Eurotin Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Eurotin Inc. which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2015 and 2014, the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Eurotin Inc. as at March 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 modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1 to the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Mississauga, Canada
July 29, 2015

(signed) Grant Thornton LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Licensed Public Accountants

Eurotin Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2014 (Restated)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,110	\$ 89,401
Amounts receivable and other assets (note 9)	231,713	247,824
	239,823	337,225
Property, plant and equipment (note 10)	32,424	69,139
Mineral properties and deferred expenditures (note 11)	12,982,657	12,766,749
Total assets	\$ 13,254,904	\$ 13,173,113
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Amounts payable and other liabilities	\$ 2,738,413	\$ 2,306,217
Equity		
Share capital (note 12)	26,309,363	25,894,616
Warrants (note 14)	16,685	16,685
Contributed surplus	2,557,810	2,557,810
Non-controlling interest	(262,098)	(133,134)
Deficit	(18,105,269)	(17,469,081)
Total equity	10,516,491	10,866,896
Total equity and liabilities	\$ 13,254,904	\$ 13,173,113

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

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)
Contingencies and commitments (note 19)
Subsequent events (note 21)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

(Signed) "David Danziger", Director _____

(Signed) "John Hick", Director _____

Eurotin Inc.**Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)**

Years ended March 31,	2015	2014 (Restated)
Operating expenses		
General and administrative (note 16)	\$ 759,228	\$ 1,922,383
Operating loss before the following items	(759,228)	(1,922,383)
Impairment of mineral properties and deferred expenditures (note 11)	-	(2,854,623)
Interest and other income	24,952	5,313
(Loss) gain on debt settlement for shares	(31,767)	6,265
Gain on sale of equipment	891	-
Total loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (765,152)	\$ (4,765,428)
Net loss attributable to		
Parent company	\$ (636,188)	\$ (4,780,990)
Non-controlling interest	\$ (128,964)	\$ 15,562
Total comprehensive loss attributable to		
Parent company	\$ (636,188)	\$ (4,780,990)
Non-controlling interest	\$ (128,964)	\$ 15,562
Basic and diluted net loss per share (note 13)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.06)
Basic and diluted net comprehensive loss per share (note 13)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.06)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	113,357,859	80,894,260

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

Eurotin Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended March 31,	2015	2014 (Restated)
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (765,152)	\$ (4,765,428)
Adjustments for:		
Amortization	35,306	49,580
Share-based payments (recovery)	-	(8,316)
Loss (gain) on debt settlement for shares	31,767	(6,265)
Impairment of mineral properties and deferred expenditures	-	2,854,623
Gain on sale of equipment	(891)	-
	(698,970)	(1,875,806)
Non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable and other assets	16,111	530,823
Amounts payable and other liabilities	597,828	2,241,844
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(85,031)	896,861
Investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of equipment	2,300	-
Expenditures on mineral properties	(215,908)	(1,511,250)
Net cash used in investing activities	(213,608)	(1,511,250)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net of transaction costs	217,348	727,652
Proceeds of loan from related party	-	-
Repayment of bank loan	-	(249,075)
Net cash provided by financing activities	217,348	478,577
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(81,291)	(135,812)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	89,401	225,213
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	\$ 8,110	\$ 89,401
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Share based compensation capitalized to mineral properties	\$ -	\$ (13,420)
Debt settled through issuance of shares	\$ 165,632	\$ 596,265

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

Eurotin Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (Expressed in Canadian dollars) (Restated)

Equity attributable to shareholders

	Number of shares	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Warrants	Deficit	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance, March 31, 2013	79,641,760	\$ 24,593,649	\$ 1,805,314	\$ 774,232	\$ (12,688,091)	\$ (148,696)	14,336,408
Shares issued in private placement	16,700,000	803,418	-	-	-	-	803,418
Transaction costs	-	(75,766)	-	-	-	-	(75,766)
Broker warrants	-	(16,685)	-	16,685	-	-	-
Shares issued for debt settlement	11,800,000	590,000	-	-	-	-	590,000
Share-based payments	-	-	(21,736)	-	-	-	(21,736)
Expiration of warrants	-	-	774,232	(774,232)	-	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(4,780,990)	15,562	(4,765,428)
Balance, March 31, 2014	108,141,760	\$ 25,894,616	\$ 2,557,810	\$ 16,685	\$ (17,469,081)	\$ (133,134)	10,866,896
Shares issued for debt settlement	3,289,975	197,399	-	-	-	-	197,399
Shares issued in private placement	3,645,001	218,700	-	-	-	-	218,700
Transaction costs in private placement	-	(1,352)	-	-	-	-	(1,352)
Net loss and comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(636,188)	(128,964)	(765,152)
Balance, March 31, 2015	115,076,736	\$ 26,309,363	\$ 2,557,810	\$ 16,685	\$ (18,105,269)	\$ (262,098)	10,516,491

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

Eurotin Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Nature of operations

Eurotin Inc. ("the Corporation", the "Company" or "Eurotin") was incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act on July 31, 2008 as a "Capital Pool Corporation" ("CPC"), as this term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"). On April 18, 2011, Stannico Resources Inc. ("Stannico") completed a reverse takeover ("RTO") of Eurotin. Eurotin had no significant assets other than cash with no commercial operations at the time. On April 18, 2011, Eurotin changed its year end to March 31.

Stannico Resources Inc. was incorporated on October 9, 2008 under the laws of the province of Ontario. The Company controls 100% of the issued common shares of Minas De Estano De Espana, S.L.U. ("MESPA" or "MEE"), a private corporation incorporated on November 29, 2006 in Spain whose business is exploration, research, exploitation and utilization of mineral deposits, resources and substances, as well as the establishment of industries related to them, to obtain mining, industrial and chemical products and processed products in general.

The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended March 31, 2015 were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on July 29, 2015.

The Corporation operates from its headquarters in Ontario, Canada and also through two wholly-owned subsidiaries: Stannico Resources Inc. and MESPA. These subsidiaries represent the interest of Eurotin Inc. in Spain. The address of the registered office is 25 Adelaide Street East, Suite 818, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5C 3A1.

Although the Corporation has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of operations of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Corporation's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal claims, and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements. The Corporation's assets may also be subject to increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts, political uncertainty and currency exchange fluctuations and restrictions.

Going concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared based upon accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assume that the Corporation will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Management is aware in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions, such as those described herein, that may cast significant doubt upon the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern.

As at March 31, 2015, the Corporation had negative working capital of \$2,498,590 (March 31, 2014 - negative working capital of \$1,968,992), had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of \$18,105,269 (March 31, 2014 - \$17,469,081) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. The Corporation will need further financings to operate over the next 12 months.

Eurotin Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. Nature of operations and going concern (continued)

Going concern (continued)

Management acknowledges that uncertainty remains over the ability of the Corporation to meet its funding requirements but believes that financing will be available and continues to explore debt and equity financing options that would provide the Corporation with sufficient cash to continue with its exploration activities.

There is, however, no assurance that the sources of funding described above will be available to the Corporation, or that they will be available on terms and a timely basis that are acceptable to the Corporation. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used that would be necessary should the Corporation be unable to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material.

2. Basis of presentation and statement of compliance

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), effective for the Corporation's reporting for the year ended March 31, 2015.

Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements are stated in Canadian dollars and were prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain items which may be accounted for at fair value as further discussed in subsequent notes, using the significant accounting policies and measurement basis summarized below.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. Areas where estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the Corporation's functional currency.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Eurotin Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) *Basis of consolidation*

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by Eurotin. Control is achieved where the Corporation has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the group.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with subsidiaries are eliminated to the extent of the Corporation's interest in the entity. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation set out the assets, liabilities, expenses, and cash flows of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, namely:

Entity	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest at March 31	
		2015	2014
Minas De Estano De Espana --subsidiary	Spain	100%	100%
Minas De Estano De Extremadura--subsidiary	Spain	60%	60%

(b) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash in the consolidated statements of financial position comprise cash at banks. The Corporation's cash is invested with major financial institutions in business accounts that are available on demand by the Corporation for its programs.

(c) *Foreign currency translation*

Items included in the financial statements of each consolidated entity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities not denominated in the functional currency of an entity are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses on intercompany loans receivable from foreign operations, for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity, irrespective of the currency the intercompany loan is denominated in. In substance, such an item forms part of the Corporation's net investment in the foreign operation. Such items are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment in foreign operations. Additionally, foreign exchange gains and losses related to certain intercompany amounts are recorded in profit and loss.

Eurotin Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Mineral properties and deferred expenditures

General exploration and evaluation ("E&E") expenditures incurred prior to acquiring the legal right to explore are charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss as incurred.

E&E expenditures incurred subsequent to acquisition of the legal right to explore, including license and property acquisition costs, geological and geophysical expenditures, costs of drilling exploratory holes and directly attributable overhead including salaries and employee benefits, are initially capitalized as E&E assets. E&E assets are not depleted and are moved into property, plant and equipment when they are determined to meet certain technical feasibility and commercial viability thresholds as determined by management. Upon transfer to property, plant and equipment the assets are considered available for use and amortization begins to be recorded. When events and or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amount may not be recoverable, E&E assets are assessed for impairment in addition to regular impairment reviews to ensure they are not carried at amounts above their estimated recoverable values.

(e) Property, plant and equipment ("PPE")

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged on a straight line basis so as to write off the cost of these assets less estimated residual value over their estimated useful economic lives, which is expected to be 2 to 5 years.

(f) Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Corporation has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

At initial recognition, all financial instruments are classified in one of the following categories depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis. Assets in this category include cash and amounts receivable.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis. Any gains or losses arising from the realization of other financial liabilities are included in profit or loss. Liabilities in this category include amounts payable and other liabilities and due to related parties.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Corporation are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Eurotin Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) *Impairment*

Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of a debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the financial asset is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. When a financial asset is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for receivables.

Non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Corporation reviews the carrying amounts of its long lived assets which includes PPE and mineral properties and deferred expenditures to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Corporation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGU, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGU for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the cash flows expected to be derived from the asset or CGU 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 an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses for assets with a finite useful life, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(h) *Share-based payments*

The Corporation operates an equity-settled compensation plan under which it receives services from employees, directors and consultants as consideration for equity instruments of the Corporation.

The fair value of share options granted is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Corporation.

The fair value of share-based payments to employees is measured at the grant date and recognized over the period during which the options vest. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be reliably measured, and are measured and recorded at the date the goods or services are received.

The Corporation uses the Black-Scholes pricing model to estimate the fair value of equity-settled awards to employees at the grant date. The expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are satisfied. For awards with graded vesting, the fair value of each tranche is recognized over its respective vesting period.

Eurotin Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) *Share-based payments (continued)*

When recognizing the fair value of each tranche over its respective vesting period, the Corporation incorporates an estimate of the number of options expected to vest and revises that estimate when subsequent information indicates that the number of options expected to vest differs from previous estimates.

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

(i) *Provisions*

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation 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 Corporation expects some or all of the provision to be reimbursed, the expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss net of the reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

(j) *Taxes*

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive loss or income or directly in equity.

Current income tax

Current tax expense is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are the taxes expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets in the consolidated statement of financial position and their corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities:

- are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences;
- are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- are not recognized on temporary differences that arise from goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes.

Eurotin Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Taxes (continued)

Deferred tax assets:

- are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized; and
- are reviewed at the end of the reporting period and adjusted to the extent that it is now probable or no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized in respect of temporary differences that arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities acquired other than in a business combination.

(k) Finance expenses

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings, accretion of provisions and any impairment losses recognized on financial assets.

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of qualifying assets are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the assets for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss using the effective interest rate method. Interest has been capitalized at the rate of interest applicable to the specific borrowings financing the asset, or where financed through general borrowings, at a capitalization rate representing the average interest rate on such borrowings.

(l) Earnings per share ("EPS")

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to owners of the Corporation (the numerator) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (the denominator) during the period. The denominator (number of units) is calculated by adjusting the shares in issue at the beginning of the period by the number of shares bought back or issued during the period, multiplied by a time-weighting factor.

Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the earnings and number of shares for the effects of dilutive options and other dilutive potential units. The effects of anti-dilutive potential units are ignored in calculating diluted EPS. All options are considered anti-dilutive when the Corporation is in a loss position.

(m) Segment reporting

The Company operates in one business segment, mineral exploration.

The group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by management in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources. Management considers the business from a geographic perspective and assesses the performance of geographic segments based on measures of profit and loss as well as assets and liabilities. These measures include operating expenditures, expenditures on exploration, property and equipment, non-current assets and total debt, if any.

The Corporation operates under a single geographic segment engaged in mineral exploration and development in Spain. Financial information about each of these operating segments is reported to management on at least a monthly basis. As the operations comprise a single segment, amounts disclosed in the consolidated financial statements also represent segment amounts.

Eurotin Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. Critical judgments and accounting estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are continuously 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. Actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

The most significant critical judgments that members of management have made in the process of applying the Corporation's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are the policies on mineral properties and deferred expenditures and functional currency.

Mineral properties and deferred expenditures

In particular, management is required to assess mineral properties and deferred expenditures for impairment. Note 11 discloses the carrying values of such assets. As part of this assessment, management has carried out an assessment whether there are indicators of impairment. If there are indicators, management performs an impairment test on the major assets within this balance.

The recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on a number of factors common to the natural resource sector. These include the extent to which the Corporation can continue to renew its exploration and future development licenses with local authorities, establish economically recoverable reserves on its properties, the availability of the Corporation to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of such reserves and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. The Corporation will use the evaluation work of professional geologists, geophysicists and engineers for estimates in determining whether to commence or continue mining and processing. These estimates generally rely on scientific and economic assumptions, which in some instances may not be correct, and could result in the expenditure of substantial amounts of money on a deposit before it can be determined whether or not the deposit contains economically recoverable mineralization.

Functional currency

The functional currency for the Corporation and each of the Corporations' subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates. The Corporation has determined the functional currency of the parent company and its material subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgments about indicators like the currency that mainly influences costs and the currency in which those costs will be settled, and the currency in which funds from financial activities are generated. The Corporation reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are:

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4. Critical judgments and accounting estimates (continued)

Share-based payment transactions

The Corporation measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees and directors by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining and making assumptions about the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life, volatility, dividend yield of the share option and forfeiture rate.

Fair value of financial instruments

The estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities, by their very nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Taxes

Provisions for taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Corporation reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets include PPE and mineral properties and deferred exploration expenditures. Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Corporation is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

5. Recent accounting pronouncements

Change in accounting policies

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods after March 31, 2014. The following new standards have been adopted:

(i) IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation (“IAS 32”) was amended by the IASB in December 2011 to clarify certain aspects of the requirements on offsetting. The amendments focus on the criterion that an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the criterion that an entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. At April 1, 2014, the Corporation adopted this pronouncement and there was no material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

New standards not yet adopted and interpretations issued but not yet effective

(i) IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments was issued in November 2009 as the first step in its project to replace IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement'. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets that must be applied starting January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The IASB intends to expand IFRS 9 during the intervening period to add new requirements for classifying and measuring financial liabilities, de-recognition of financial instruments, impairment and hedge accounting. Earlier adoption is permitted.

Eurotin Inc.

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6. Capital risk management

The Corporation manages its capital with the following objectives:

- to ensure sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the ongoing business objectives including funding of future growth opportunities, and pursuit of accretive acquisitions; and
- to maximize shareholder return through enhancing the share value.

The Corporation monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Corporation may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis.

The Corporation considers its capital to be equity, which comprises share capital, common shares to be issued, warrants, contributed surplus, non-controlling interest, accumulated other comprehensive loss and deficit, which at March 31, 2015, totaled \$10,516,491 (March 31, 2014 - \$10,866,896).

The Corporation manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Corporation reviews its working capital and forecasts its future cash flows based on operating expenditures, and other investing and financing activities. The forecast is updated based on activities related to its mineral properties and deferred expenditures. Selected information is provided to the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The Corporation's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the year ended March 31, 2015.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body, other than of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) \$50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for a period of 6 months.

As of March 31, 2015, the Company may not be compliant with the policies of the TSXV. The impact of this violation is not known and is ultimately dependent on the discretion of the TSXV.

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7. Financial risk management

Financial risk

The Corporation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate, foreign currency risk and commodity and equity price risk).

Risk management is carried out by the Corporation's management team with guidance from the Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Corporation's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash. Cash is held with select major European and Canadian chartered banks, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Corporation's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if its access to the capital market is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or matters specific to the Corporation. The Corporation generates cash flow primarily from its financing activities. The Corporation prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are monitored and updated as required. In addition, the Corporation requires authorization for expenditures on projects to assist with the management of capital. The Corporation's financial liabilities comprise accounts payable and other liabilities, which are due within normal trade terms, generally 30 days.

Eurotin Inc.

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7. Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity and equity prices.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Corporation currently does not have any interest bearing debt and, as such, the Corporation's current exposure to interest rate risk is minimal as at March 31, 2015.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Corporation's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and the Corporation holds cash balances in Euro which could give rise to exposure to foreign exchange risk. It is not the Corporation's policy to hedge its foreign currency.

(c) Commodity and equity price risk

The Corporation is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Corporation closely monitors commodity prices, as they relate to precious and base metals and other minerals, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Corporation.

Commodity price risk could adversely affect the Corporation. In particular, the Corporation's future profitability and viability of development depend upon the world market price of precious and base metals and other minerals. Precious and base metals and other mineral prices have fluctuated widely in recent years. There is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of precious and base metals and other minerals are produced in the future, a profitable market will exist for them. As of March 31, 2015, the Corporation was not a precious mineral, base metals and other minerals producer. Even so, commodity price risk may affect the completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of stock options and warrants. This may also affect the Corporation's liquidity and its ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

Sensitivity analysis

As at March 31, 2015, \$4,663 was held in Canadian Dollars and €2,530 was held in Euro. Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Corporation believes the following movements are reasonably possible over one year:

The Corporation is exposed to currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities held by the Corporation are not denominated in Canadian dollars. The Corporation has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate this risk.

The Corporation holds balances in foreign currencies which could give rise to exposure to foreign exchange risk. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in the foreign exchange rate of the Euro against the Canadian dollar would affect the reported loss and comprehensive loss by approximately \$40,000.

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8. Categories of financial instruments

	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2014
Financial assets:		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,110	\$ 89,401
Amounts receivable	\$ 154,545	\$ 190,431
Financial liabilities:		
Other financial liabilities		
Amounts payable and other liabilities	\$ 2,738,413	\$ 2,306,217

As at March 31, 2015 and 2014, the fair value of all the Corporation's financial instruments approximates the carrying value, due to their short-term nature.

9. Amounts receivable and other assets

	As at March 31, 2015	As at March 31, 2014
Amounts receivable	\$ 28,039	\$ 38,976
Value-added taxes receivable	126,506	151,455
Prepaid expenses	77,168	57,393
	\$ 231,713	\$ 247,824

10. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is represented by the following:

Cost	Software	Automobiles	Machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Total
Balance at March 31, 2013 and 2014	\$ 21,674	\$ 55,332	\$ 91,711	\$ 12,987	\$ 20,808	\$ 202,512
Disposal	-	-	-	(6,542)	(1,911)	(8,453)
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$ 21,674	\$ 55,332	\$ 91,711	\$ 6,445	\$ 18,897	\$ 194,059

Accumulated Amortization	Software	Automobiles	Machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Total
Balance at March 31, 2013	\$ 21,674	\$ 23,907	\$ 19,620	\$ 5,851	\$ 12,741	\$ 83,793
Amortization	-	19,407	19,655	4,344	6,174	49,580
Balance at March 31, 2014	\$ 21,674	\$ 43,314	\$ 39,275	\$ 10,195	\$ 18,915	\$ 133,373
Disposal	-	-	-	(5,452)	(1,592)	(7,044)
Amortization	-	12,018	20,012	1,702	1,574	35,306
Balance at March 31, 2015	\$ 21,674	\$ 55,332	\$ 59,287	\$ 6,445	\$ 18,897	\$ 161,635

Eurotin Inc.

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10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Net book value	Software	Automobiles	Machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Total
March 31, 2014	\$ -	\$ 12,018	\$ 52,436	\$ 2,792	\$ 1,893	\$ 69,139
March 31, 2015	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,424	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,424

11. Mineral properties and deferred expenditures

	March 31, 2014	Additions	Impairment	March 31, 2015
Oropesa Property (i)	\$12,766,749	\$ 215,908	\$ -	\$12,982,657

	March 31, 2013	Additions	Impairment	March 31, 2014
Oropesa Property (i)	\$11,463,306	\$ 1,303,443	\$ -	\$12,766,749
Santa Maria Property (ii)	2,660,236	194,387	(2,854,623)	-
	\$14,123,542	\$ 1,497,830	\$(2,854,623)	\$12,766,749

- (i) On February 15, 2008, MEE acquired the right to earn a 100% interest in Oropesa Investigation Permit No. 13.050 ("IP Oropesa") from Sondeos y Perforaciones Industriales del Biezro, SA ("SPIB"). The property (the "Oropesa Property") is situated in Spain within the North East part of the Region of Andalucía and totals 23.4km².

MEE satisfied the terms to earn 50% interest in IP Oropesa by spending €1,500,000 on exploration on the Oropesa Property over a three year period and the milestone was achieved by March 31, 2011. A further 50% interest can be acquired by either:

- (a) granting SPIB a 1.35% net smelter royalty; or
- (b) paying SPIB 0.90% of the value of the metal reserves at the time of feasibility.

In the event of commercial production MEE has committed to issue to SPIB 4% of the equity of the entity developing and mining IP Oropesa.

In order to keep the right in good standing MEE must make annual lease payments of C\$27,409 (€18,000). Once the agreement was completed as described below that annual payment was waived.

Eurotin Inc.

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11. Mineral properties and deferred expenditures (continued)

(i) (continued) On January 30, 2013, pursuant to a Sale and Purchase Agreement (the "SPA") and a Shareholder Agreement (the Sale and Purchase Agreement and the Shareholder Agreement collectively referred to herein as the "Agreements") between MESPA and SPIB, SPIB transferred to MESPA a 100% interest in the Oropesa IP. MESPA agrees to deliver a scoping study for the Oropesa Tin Property (the "Scoping Study") by July 2014. In the event that MESPA does not deliver the Scoping Study by July 2014, or the Scoping Study is not positive, a 50% interest in the IP Oropesa shall revert back to SPIB. MESPA, at its option, may extend the deadline for delivery of the Scoping Study by payment to SPIB of €20,000 on a quarterly basis until such time as the Scoping Study is delivered. MESPA shall pay to SPIB a 1.35% net smelter royalty from the sale of tin concentrate from the Oropesa Tin Property. Upon determination of the feasibility of the Oropesa Tin Property, SPIB shall be issued common shares of MESPA so that SPIB becomes a 4% shareholder of MESPA, of which percentage ownership shall be fixed and not subject to further dilution. During the year ended March 31, 2015, the positive Scoping Study was delivered to SPIB within the agreed period and no payment was needed.

On March 13, 2008, the Corporation entered into an option agreement with Minas Tenidas S.A.U ("MATSA") a wholly owned subsidiary of Iberian Minerals Corp. whereby MATSA was granted the right to earn a 25% interest in IP Oropesa. In order to earn its interest, MATSA was required to pay to MEE an amount equal to double the amount of the expenses incurred by MEE to bring the Oropesa property to pre-feasibility status.

Following the delivery of a notice of termination by MEE to MATSA on October 6, 2011, the option agreement terminated on March 13, 2012.

(ii) On December 11, 2010, MEE and Quercus Explorations Mining S.A. ("QEM") entered into an agreement (which amended and replaced a previous agreement between the parties dated August 8, 2008) (the "Santa Maria Agreement") whereby both parties agreed to form and enter into a joint venture as it relates to the "Santa Maria" property (the "Santa Maria Property"). The Santa Maria Property is located approximately 50 kilometers north of Caceres in Extremadura Province in West Central Spain. The Santa Maria Property is comprised of Investigation Permit Ampliacion Retamar nº 10.220 and Investigation Permit Retamar nº 10.201, both of which were held by QEM. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, a new company – Minas De Estano De Extremadura, S.L. ("MESEX") – was incorporated on February 25, 2011, and the parties agreed that both Investigation Permit Ampliacion Retamar nº 10.220 and Investigation Permit Retamar nº 10.201 shall be transferred to MESEX. The parties further agreed that MEE and QEM will own 60% and 40%, respectively, of MESEX. In consideration for its interest in MESEX, MEE (or the Corporation on behalf of MEE) has paid to QEM:

- (a) US\$200,000 through the issuance of 1,040,000 common shares of the Corporation at an issue price of CDN\$0.20 per share; and
- (b) €145,000 in cash.

In addition, MEE paid to QEM €265,000 in cash for certain information relating to the Santa Maria Property.

On October 25, 2011 the Retamar and Ampliación a Retamar Investigation Permits Transfer Agreement was executed and notarized as a deed. This deed was confirmed and ratified by MESEX the following day. On December 9, 2011, MESEX submitted all relevant documents and information required by law and formally applied to the Extremadura Mining Authority for the mandatory authorization of the transfer. The transfer was completed on March 9, 2012.

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11. Mineral properties and deferred expenditures (continued)

(ii) (continued) In addition to the Santa Maria Agreement, the two shareholders of MESEX have also entered into a shareholders' agreement with respect to their shareholdings in MESEX. The Santa Maria Agreement and the shareholders' agreement govern the relationship between parties with respect to their shareholdings in MESEX and the Santa Maria Property. The Corporation has accounted for the joint venture as a subsidiary. Accordingly, the payments made to date have been accounted for as mineral property expenditures. The non-controlling interests in the net assets of the consolidated subsidiary are identified separately from the Corporation's equity therein. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in excess of their interest in the subsidiary's equity are allocated against the interests of the Corporation except to the extent that the non-controlling interests have a binding obligation and are able to make an additional investment to cover the losses.

During the prior year ended March 31, 2014, as there was no planned activity for the next twelve months, the Company wrote off the Santa Maria Property with an impairment of mineral properties and deferred expenditures of \$2,854,623 recorded in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the prior year ended March 31, 2014. As at March 31, 2015, as there is no planned activity for the next twelve months, the Santa Maria Property continues to be valued at nil.

12. Share capital

a) Authorized share capital

The authorized share capital consisted of an unlimited number of common shares. The common shares do not have a par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

b) Common shares issued

At March 31, 2015, the issued share capital amounted to \$26,309,363. The changes in issued share capital for the periods were as follows:

	Number of common shares	Amount
Balance, March 31, 2013	79,641,760	\$ 24,593,649
Shares issued in private placement (i)	16,700,000	803,418
Transaction costs (i)	-	(75,766)
Broker warrants (i)	-	(16,685)
Shares issued for debt settlement (ii)	11,800,000	590,000
Balance, March 31, 2014	108,141,760	\$ 25,894,616
Shares issued for debt settlement (iii)	3,289,975	197,399
Shares issued in private placement (iv)	3,645,001	218,700
Transaction costs (iv)	-	(1,352)
Balance, March 31, 2015	115,076,736	\$ 26,309,363

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12. Share capital (continued)

b) Common shares issued (continued)

(i) On March 6, 2014, the Company completed a private placement for gross proceeds of \$803,418 through the issuance of 16,700,000 common shares, of which 6,017,391 shares were issued against a cash advance of \$272,160 from Northern Gold Mines S.L., and 3,182,609 shares were issued against cash advance of \$159,130 from certain officers and directors of the Company.

In connection with the private placement, the Company paid to PowerOne Capital Markets Limited ("PowerOne") a cash commission of \$27,600 and broker warrants to purchase 552,000 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share for a period of two years. The fair value of the 552,000 broker warrants was estimated to be \$16,685, using Black-Scholes valuation model on the following assumptions: dividend yield 0%; volatility 173.18%; risk free rate 1.07%; and expected life of 2 years. The Company incurred other transaction costs of \$48,166 in connection with the private placement.

(ii) On March 18, 2014, the Company completed a shares for debt private placement through the issuance of 11,800,000 common shares at a price of \$0.05 per share.

(iii) On April 17, 2014, the Company completed the second tranche of shares for debt private placement through the issuance of 3,289,975 common shares at an issuance price of \$0.06 per share for settlement of debt of \$197,399.

(iv) On September 12, 2014, the Company completed a private placement for gross proceeds of \$218,700 through the issuance of 3,645,001 common shares at a price of \$0.06 per share. Insiders of the Company subscribed for a total of 905,000 common shares for gross proceeds of \$54,300.

13. Net loss per common share

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the year ended March 31, 2015 was based on the losses attributable to common shareholders of \$636,188 (2014 - \$4,780,990) and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 113,357,859 (2014 - 80,894,260). Diluted loss per share did not include the effect of 3,921,000 stock options and 552,000 broker warrants as they are anti-dilutive.

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14. Warrants

The following table reflects the continuity of warrants:

	Number of warrants	Amount (\$)
Balance, March 31, 2013	8,593,750	774,232
Expiration of warrants	(8,593,750)	(774,232)
Grant of broker warrants in private placement	552,000	16,685
Balance, March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015	552,000	16,685

The following table reflects the warrants issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2015:

Number of Warrants Outstanding	Amount (\$)	Exercise Price (\$)	Expiry Date
552,000 (i)	16,685	0.05	March 6, 2016

(i) Each broker warrant is exercisable into one common share at an exercise price of \$0.05 per share.

15. Stock options

The Corporation's outstanding stock options and the changes for the period are as follows:

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
Balance, March 31, 2013	5,006,250	0.54
Options expired/forfeited	(795,000)	0.68
Balance, March 31, 2014	4,211,250	0.51
Options expired	(290,250)	0.53
Balance, March 31, 2015	3,921,000	0.51

(a) On May 4, 2011, the Corporation issued to directors, officers and employees of the Corporation 1,500,000 stock options to acquire common shares of the Corporation. The options vest one-third on the date of grant, one-third on the first anniversary of the date of grant and one-third on the second anniversary of the date of grant. These options are exercisable at a price of \$1.05 per share for a period of 5 years. The fair value of the stock options was estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%; volatility of 100%; risk free interest rate of 2.20%; and an expected life of 5 years. As a result, the fair value of the stock options was estimated at \$1,182,000. As at March 31, 2015, 983,500 stock options remain outstanding. During the year ended March 31, 2015, \$nil was recorded as share-based payments in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss (year ended March 31, 2014 - \$9,083) and \$nil was capitalized in mineral properties and deferred exploration expenditures (year ended March 31, 2014 - \$13,420 reduction).

Eurotin Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****March 31, 2015 and 2014****(Expressed in Canadian dollars)**

15. Stock options (continued)

(b) On November 9, 2011, the Corporation granted 400,000 stock options to an officer of the Corporation, with each option exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.70 per share. The options are exercisable for up to 5 years from the date of grant. The stock options vest as to one-third on the date of grant, one-third on the first anniversary of the date of grant and one-third on the second anniversary of the date of grant. The fair value of the stock options was estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%; volatility of 100%; risk free interest rate of 1.21%; and an expected life of 5 years. As a result, the fair value of the stock options was estimated at \$139,600. During the year ended March 31, 2015, \$nil was recorded as share-based payments in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss (year ended March 31, 2014 - \$14,195).

(c) On November 28, 2011, the Corporation granted 175,000 stock options to Outsource Services Limited, its Investor Relations representative in Europe, with each option exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.85 per share. The options are exercisable for up to 5 years from the date of grant. The stock options vest as to one-third on the date of grant, one-third on the first anniversary of the date of grant and one-third on the second anniversary of the date of grant. The fair value of the stock options was estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%; volatility of 100%; risk free interest rate of 1.28%; and an expected life of 5 years. As a result, the fair value of the stock options was estimated at \$44,625. During the year ended March 31, 2014, due to termination of the contract with Outsource Services Limited, these stock options were cancelled. During the year ended March 31, 2015, \$nil was recorded as share-based payments expense in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss (year ended March 31, 2014 - \$9,950 reduction).

(d) On March 1, 2012, the Corporation granted 400,000 stock options to a director of the Corporation, with each option exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.70 per share. The options are exercisable for up to 5 years from the date of grant. The stock options vest as to one-third on the date of grant, one-third on the first anniversary of the date of grant and one-third on the second anniversary of the date of grant. The fair value of the stock options was estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%; volatility of 100%; risk free interest rate of 1.32%; and an expected life of 5 years. As a result, the fair value of the stock options was estimated at \$120,000. During the year ended March 31, 2014 due to resignation of the director, these stock options were cancelled. During the year ended March 31, 2015, \$nil was recorded as share-based payments expense in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss (year ended March 31, 2014 - \$21,644 reduction).

Details of the stock options outstanding at March 31, 2015 are as follows:

Fair Value (\$)	Contractual Life (years)	Exercisable Options	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	Remaining Expiry Date
289,097	0.34	2,062,500	2,062,500	0.27	August 1, 2015
66,818	0.84	475,000	475,000	0.27	February 1, 2016
774,998	1.10	983,500	983,500	1.05	May 4, 2016
139,600	1.61	400,000	400,000	0.70	November 9, 2016
1,270,513	0.72	3,921,000	3,921,000	0.51	

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16. General and administrative

Years Ended March 31,	2015	2014
Salaries and benefits	\$ 245,701	\$ 167,254
Directors fees	125,563	159,042
Share-based payments	-	(8,316)
Professional fees	343,265	1,115,165
Amortization	35,306	49,580
Administrative	117,236	230,650
Investor relations	33,196	44,549
Travel expense	(1,572)	78,501
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(139,467)	85,958
	\$ 759,228	\$ 1,922,383

17. Related party balances and transactions

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

Related party transactions conducted in the normal course of operations are measured at the exchange value (the amount established and agreed to by the related parties) and approved by the Board of Directors in strict adherence to conflict of interest laws and regulations.

(a) The Corporation entered into the following transactions with related parties:

(i) On January 25, 2013, MESPA obtained line of credit with La Caixa in Spain of up to €200,000 secured by Northern Gold Mines S.L, a company controlled by an officer and Director of the Corporation. On July 29, 2013, Northern Gold Mines S.L, a company controlled by Peter Miller, an officer and Director of the Corporation deposited €200,000 (\$293,100) in MESPA's Bank account for the repayment and cancellation of the Line of Credit. The loan bore no interest, was due on demand and was advanced in exchange for shares of the Corporation issued on March 6, 2014 (note 12).

(ii) See note 12 (b) (iv) for insiders subscription in the private placement on September 12, 2014.

(iii) During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company received \$448,095 of advances from a director of the Company.

(b) Remuneration of Directors and key management personnel of the Corporation was as follows:

Years Ended March 31,	2015	2014
Salaries and benefits ⁽¹⁾	\$ 272,550	\$ 308,785
Professional fees ⁽²⁾	\$ -	\$ 806,250
Share-based payments	\$ -	\$ 3,546

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17. Related party balances and transactions (continued)

(b) Remuneration of Directors and key management personnel of the Corporation was as follows (continued):

(1) Other than the Chief Financial Officer, the board of directors and select officers do not have employment or service contracts with the Corporation. Directors are entitled to directors fees and stock options for their services and officers are entitled to stock options for their services.

(2) The former CEO of the Corporation was paid through professional fees.

(c) To the knowledge of the directors and senior officers of the Corporation, as at March 31, 2015, no person or corporation beneficially owns or exercises control or direction over common shares of the Corporation carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all of the common shares of the Corporation. The officers and directors of the Corporation own or exercise control or direction over 7,900,113 common shares or 7% of the Corporation. The holdings can change at any time at the discretion of the owner.

None of the Corporation's major shareholders have different voting rights than other holders of the Corporation's common shares.

The Corporation is not aware of any arrangements, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the Corporation. To the knowledge of the directors and senior officers, the Corporation is not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another corporation, by any government or by any natural or legal person severally or jointly.

Eurotin Inc.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****March 31, 2015 and 2014****(Expressed in Canadian dollars)**

18. Income taxes

(a) Major items causing the Corporation's income tax rate to differ from the federal statutory rate of approximately 26.5% (2014 - 26.5%) are as follows:

Years ended March 31,	2015	2014 (Restated)
Loss before income taxes	(765,152)	(4,765,428)
Combined statutory income tax rate	26.5%	26.5%
Income tax benefit at the combined Canadian statutory income tax rate:	(202,765)	(1,262,838)
Adjustments to benefit resulting from:		
Decrease in future tax rates	-	-
Permanent differences	-	(2,204)
Taxable benefit not recognized	-	-
Quebec tax credits	-	-
Renunciation of exploration expenditure	-	-
Change in tax benefit not recognized	202,765	1,265,042
Income tax recovery	\$ -	\$ -

The enacted tax rates in Canada of 26.5% in 2015 (26.5% in 2014) are applied in the tax provision calculation.

The tax benefit of the following unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences have not been recognized in the financial statements due to the unpredictability of future earnings:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Deductible temporary differences		
Tax loss carry-forwards	\$ 6,272,279	\$ 5,816,902
Deferred financing fees	255,526	536,906
Other	-	-
	\$ 6,527,805	\$ 6,353,808

(b) Tax loss carry-forwards

At March 31, 2015, the Corporation has the unclaimed non-capital losses that expire as follows:

2028	\$ 33,754
2029	141,192
2030	140,183
2031	47,312
2032	1,681,207
2033	1,623,134
2034	1,888,210
2035	717,287
	<u>\$ 6,272,279</u>

Eurotin Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

19. Contingencies and commitments

The Corporation's exploration activities are subject to foreign government laws and regulations, including foreign tax laws including tax laws on value added tax and laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The Corporation believes that its operations comply in all material respects with all applicable past and present laws and regulations. The Corporation records provisions for any identified obligations, based on management's estimate at the time. Such estimates are, however, subject to changes in laws and regulations.

As at March 31, 2015, the Corporation is committed to future minimum payments in Euro under vehicle lease, rent, mineral property and consulting agreements as follows:

	Amount Euro
For the year ended March 31, 2016	18,968
Total	18,968

On October 25, 2011, a Permits Transfer Agreement relating to IP Santa Maria was executed and notarized as a deed. This deed was confirmed and ratified by MESEX the following day. On December 9, 2011, MESEX submitted all relevant documents and information required by law and formally applied to the Extremadura Mining Authority for the mandatory authorization of the transfer. The Corporation received such authorization on March 9, 2012.

20. Restatement

The comparative consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2014 have been restated to reflect the correction of an error in the application of the Company's accounting policy for certain foreign currency translation gains and losses relating to intercompany accounts of its foreign subsidiaries. As a result of the correction, period and accumulated foreign currency gains and losses have been reclassified from other comprehensive loss to net loss for the year ended March 31, 2014; reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to deficit at April 1, 2013 and March 31, 2014; and foreign currency effects have been reclassified to operating cash flows in the statement of cash flows. The following summarizes the restatement adjustments on the Company's previously reported consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2014:

	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss			
General and administrative expense (foreign currency gain/loss)	\$ 1,841,446	\$ 80,937	\$ 1,922,383
Net loss	(4,684,491)	(80,937)	(4,765,428)
Other comprehensive loss	(80,937)	80,937	-
Net loss attributable to parent company	(4,700,053)	(80,937)	(4,780,990)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position			
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (361,994)	\$ 361,994	\$ -
Deficit	(17,107,087)	(361,994)	(17,469,081)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows			
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,013,288	\$ (116,427)	\$ 896,861
Effect of foreign currency transaction	(116,427)	116,427	-

Eurotin Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

21. Subsequent events

(i) On April 24, 2015, the Company announced that it has completed a private placement for a gross proceeds of \$330,644 through the issuance of 6,612,875 common shares in the capital of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per common share. The Company also issued an additional 2,000,000 Common shares to an arm's length party to pay amounts owing at a deemed issuance price of \$0.05 per common share for a total of \$100,000.

(ii) On April 24, 2015, the Company announced that it has entered into agreements with certain directors and officers of the Company with respect to issuing shares in return for the cancellation of debt owed to these individuals. The subscribers have agreed to reduce the aggregate amount owing to them of \$1,153,333 by 30% to \$807,833 and accepting an aggregate of 11,533,330 Common Shares at a deemed issue price of \$0.07 per Common Share in satisfaction of the remaining outstanding debt.

(iii) On June 9, 2015, the Company received an advance of \$100,000 from a current shareholder. The Company will issue shares against that advance in the next private placement.

(iv) On July 24, 2015, the Company received an advance of \$160,000 from a current shareholder.