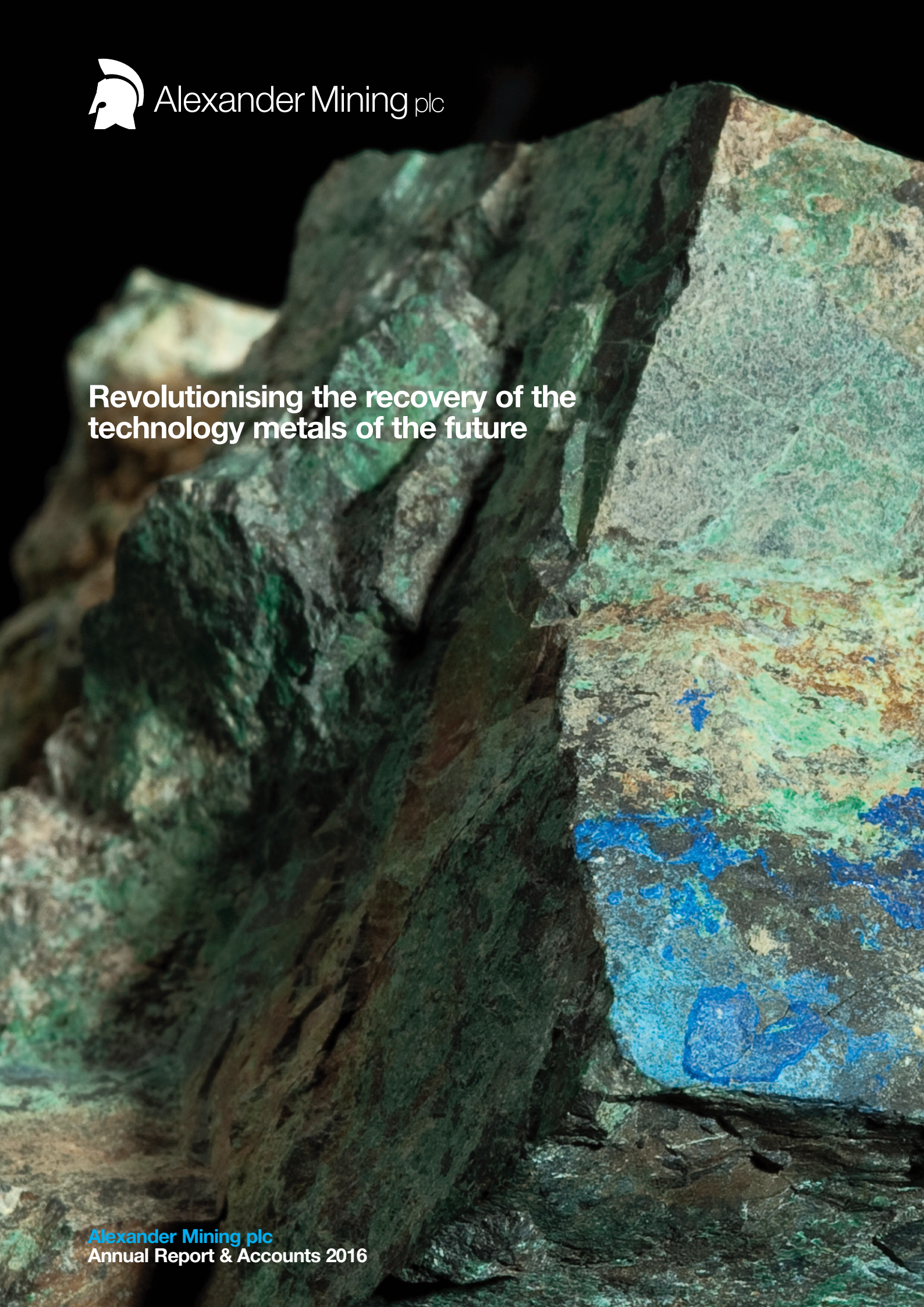
Alexander Mining plc

Revolutionising the recovery of the technology metals of the future



Alexander Mining plc
Annual Report & Accounts 2016

About Us

Alexander Mining is an AIM listed mining and mineral processing technology company with a reputation for strong technical management, allied with financial markets expertise and experience.

The Company's business objective is to become a successful company in the mining sector focused on the mining and processing of the technology metals of the future.

This will be achieved from the commercialisation of its proprietary mineral processing technologies and potential strategic partnerships in producing mines and through equity positions in advanced projects.

Highlights

Continued interest from mining companies in leaching technologies

Continued success in registration of patents

Company well financed and reviewing complementary opportunities in the mining sector

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Chairman's Statement & Review of the Year

Commercialisation activities

The Company's activities during 2016 were conducted in an environment of increasing confidence for growth in the global economy and contemporaneously the fortunes of the mining industry. Reflecting this, the Company made some satisfactory progress towards its objective of commercialising its leaching technologies ("Leaching Technologies").

Since the beginning of 2016, mining companies have enjoyed rising prices for many important base metals and, pleasingly, for those of main interest to the Company – copper, zinc and cobalt; prices update 22%, 45% and 132% respectively over the last 12 months. This bodes well for healthy activity in the sector, especially amongst those more innovative companies in the mining industry seeking to embrace, and adopt our Leaching Technologies with inherent economic, operational and environmental benefits.

Significant progress was announced in August 2016, with the signing of a licence agreement for Australia with Accudo Metals, a new Australian company which has been established to exploit Alexander's proprietary Leaching Technologies. Initial test work and a full scoping study on the first targeted opportunity, a copper project, has been completed, with positive results. Accudo is currently evaluating the scoping study in detail, with a view to deciding on the next stage of work, which would logically be starting work on a feasibility study. Accudo is negotiating with the owners of the copper project on a variety of matters, including the proposed feasibility study and commercial terms beyond. We look forward to Accudo advising us on the outcome as and when appropriate.

Under the licence agreement, Alexander has granted Accudo an exclusive licence ("Licence") for up to five mining projects (each a "Project") in Australia to use its Leaching Technologies, subject to securing commercial terms with the Project owners. In exchange, Alexander will receive a royalty linked to gross sales value of product produced using the Leaching Technologies of 3.5 per cent.

In addition to the Royalty, Accudo, subject to certain conditions, will pay various progress payments for each Project. Moreover, subject to certain conditions, Accudo has an option to convert, for a significant payment, the non-exclusive component of the Licence into an exclusive Licence.

We are delighted to have signed this agreement with Accudo which is well financed and intent upon rigorously evaluating the use of Alexander's Leaching Technologies in Australia. In addition to the initial copper project, we have had in-depth discussions with them about a range of identified potential projects of interest and we look forward to developments with optimism.

In Turkey, we remain hopeful that we may benefit from a change in the ownership of the Sivas copper mineral property ("Sivas") in the Republic of Turkey and where we have had past interest.

Separately, Alexander has investigated several other commercialisation opportunities for its Leaching Technologies to recover copper, cobalt and zinc in various countries and of the world. In particular, we have had strong interest from companies active in Africa and also, post the period under review, signed a marketing agreement with Dr. Jadambaa Temuujin, currently Chief Research Scientist at the Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, part of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, for Mongolia.

Lithium recovery research and development

Post the period under review, in March 2017, Alexander announced an exciting new research and development joint venture project ("JV") for the recovery of lithium from hard rock sources. The JV is between the Company and Dr. Nicholas Welham, Alexander's Principal Technology Consultant for ammoniacal and hypochlorous acid leaching.

Alexander will be entitled to be the initial sole funder of the JV in return for an economic interest of up to 80 per cent in a worldwide exclusive licence ("Licence") to commercialise the new technology(ies). The JV will be in stages, with stage 1, proof of concept, budgeted to cost US$10,000 and expected to take approximately three to four months once suitable samples have been obtained. Thereafter, if stage 1 is favourable, Alexander may agree to fund part or all of the next stages, including a mini pilot plant, budgeted for an additional US$240,000 and to take 12-18 months.

As an acknowledged expert in lithium and hydrometallurgy, working with Dr. Welham on this project offers the exciting potential to develop new lithium processing intellectual property in a sector of major interest. The JV is complementary to our existing cobalt recovery technology as cobalt is an essential component in lithium ion batteries.

With this new development, the company is involved in innovative processing technology for three of the so-called 'technology metals of the future' – copper, cobalt and lithium. All of them have an essential use in electric vehicles' manufacture. Plus, lithium ion batteries also have huge growth potential for use in the battery mass electricity storage sector.

Chairman's Statement & Review of the Year

continued

MetaLeach® registered patent summary

Method	Country
AmmLeach® family patents	
Ammoniacal Leaching	Peru, South Africa, African Regional Industrial Property Organisation ("ARIPO"), Australia, Mexico, Morocco, USA, Democratic Republic of the Congo, China, Canada
Extracting Zinc from Aqueous Ammoniacal Solutions	ARIPO, Australia, Mexico, USA
Leaching Cobalt from Oxidised Cobalt Ores	South Africa, USA
Leaching of a Copper-containing Ore	Australia
Leaching Zinc from a Zinc Ore	Australia, USA
Recovering Cobalt from Cobalt-Containing Ores	Australia
Leaching of Copper and Molybdenum	USA
HyperLeach® family patents	
Oxidative Leaching of Molybdenum - Rhenium Sulfide Ores and/or Concentrates	Australia, Mongolia, USA, Chile
Oxidative Leaching of Sulfide Ores and/or Concentrates	Australia, Mongolia

ARIPO includes: Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Intellectual property

Continued success in the granting of important patents occurred during 2016, encompassing our AmmLeach® and HyperLeach® inventions, with more patent applications in the pipeline. The table above summarises those patents granted to date.

Financial

The Company continued with its policy of keeping administration costs to a minimum, whilst ensuring the protection of its intellectual property through patent applications. In May 2016 and in February 2017, the Company raised, through equity placings of new ordinary shares to institutional and other investors, gross amounts of £500,000 and £750,000 respectively. The net proceeds of the placings were for general working capital purposes and also in part in the most recent placing for a potential corporate opportunity.

New opportunities

As well as actively working on the commercialisation of our Leaching Technologies, given the mining industry background of the Company's directors and senior employees, we have recently investigated a range of potentially complementary corporate investment opportunities in the mining sector.

Whilst we have not yet been able to advance an opportunity to the stage for public disclosure we remain active in evaluating several of interest.

Outlook

I am encouraged by the better conditions for the mining sector and our prospects for the commercialisation of our Leaching Technologies. We still firmly believe that the scope for major operating and capital cost savings for existing and potential mines using our technology is of significant industry interest. Mining companies, wherever possible, still need to improve metal extraction recoveries and reduce operating costs. When coupled with the inherent positive environmental credentials, we believe our Leaching Technology is an attractive processing method for many mining operations with amenable ore when compared to conventional processes.

The initiative in lithium recovery research and development offers a complementary area of interest to our existing intellectual property portfolio.

Finally, I would like to thank the Company's shareholders for their support and our employees, consultants and directors for their efforts during the year.

Matt Sutcliffe
Executive Chairman

26 May 2017

Review of Operations

Business Objective

Alexander's corporate objective is the profitable commercialisation of its proprietary leaching technologies ('Leaching Technologies') to achieve long-term capital growth and revenue from licences and royalties. This is based on the potential for major operating and capital cost savings for suitable mines using Alexander's Leaching Technologies as the principal mineral processing method to produce base metals at the mine site. In addition, the Leaching Technologies may offer significant operating and environmental benefits. The base metals of most commercial importance are copper, zinc and cobalt.

Business Strategy

Alexander has adopted a flexible dual approach to the commercialisation of its technology. It has held discussions and signed confidentiality agreements with a significant and growing number of mining companies, metals traders and specialist investment institutions. In addition, it has been proactive in identifying mining properties, and their owners, with potential for the use of the Leaching Technologies. As a result, Alexander has built up a comprehensive database and also conducted amenability testwork on the many samples provided. Discussions have taken place and continue with interested parties, the purpose of which is to negotiate issuing to owners a licence to use the Leaching Technologies in exchange for royalties, cash fees and/or minority equity interests in projects.

Key Financial and Other Performance Indicators

At this stage in its development, Alexander is focused on the commercialisation of its Leaching Technologies. As and when it is successful in realising this stage, then production, financial, operational, health and safety and environmental key performance indicators will become relevant and will be measured and reported upon as appropriate.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

Business Risks

Alexander's main business risk is related to the possibility of it not being able to successfully commercialise its technology. Inherent risk diversification is offered geographically, by technology and by metal. When compared with conventional exploration-driven mining companies, the business risks differ markedly. The stages at which Alexander's technology is of interest to a potential user is from the project feasibility study stage, through to existing mining operations. As such, the inherent technical risks of the mining industry in discovering a potential new mine do not apply as a deposit has already been found.

Development risks

Alexander's strategy to commercialise its proprietary Leaching Technologies, either through third party licensing agreements or direct equity interests in amenable deposits, is subject to specific technical risks relating to the technologies and wider technical risks like final engineering, which are relevant to the mining industry as a whole. There is a risk that Alexander will be unable to negotiate suitable licensing arrangements with third parties for the use of its proprietary Leaching Technologies. Alexander may also be unable to negotiate as an alternative the acquisition of equity interests in amenable deposits at commercially attractive prices, or finance the acquisition thereof. Third party aspects beyond the control of Alexander remains a risk.

Alexander's proprietary Leaching Technologies have not yet been applied on an industrial scale. The results of testwork performed to date, both in the laboratory and at pilot plant scale, although significant and positive may not be reproducible at an industrial scale in an economically efficient manner. Alexander mitigates and manages the developmental risk for the commercialisation of the technologies by holding discussions with a wide range of companies representing a number of target projects and mines with a diversification of both metals and countries. In addition, it is likely to work with suitably experienced third parties, including independent metallurgical and process engineering experts in the partnering of its technologies with mineral deposits and/or mines

Loss of key personnel from Alexander

The commercialisation of Alexander's Leaching Technologies is dependent upon the continuing application of skills provided by highly qualified and experienced employees, directors and consultants. There is a risk that Alexander's management, employees, directors and consultants will be targeted by competitors. The loss of any such key personnel may adversely affect the ability of Alexander to achieve its objectives. Alexander mitigates this risk by ensuring that all key employees, directors and consultants are rewarded appropriately and participate in Alexander's share option scheme, further details of which are set out in note 20 to the Financial Statements.

Intellectual property risk

Alexander's success depends in part on its ability to obtain and maintain protection for its intellectual property, so that it can ensure that royalties or licence fees are payable for the use of its proprietary Leaching Technologies. Alexander has applied for patents covering its Leaching Technologies in most countries of commercial interest. Although some have been granted, there is a risk that other patents may not be granted and Alexander may not be able to exclude competitors from developing similar technologies.

However, Alexander actively manages its intellectual property rights portfolio, which includes significant proprietary knowhow in addition to the patent pending innovations. When dealing with potential clients, Alexander ensures that confidentiality agreements are signed acknowledging the full range of Alexander's intellectual property. In addition, contracts are in place with all relevant employees, consultants, contractors and advisers to ensure that all intellectual property rights arising in the course of their work on behalf of Alexander vest with Alexander, and that such intellectual property can only be used for the benefit of Alexander.

Financial risks are referred to in the Directors' Report under Risk Management on page 8.

Comparison of AmmLeach® with acid leaching of copper

Parameter	Acid	AmmLeach®
Mineralogy	Oxides, carbonates, silicates, some sulphides	Almost any – dependent upon pre-treatment stage
Selectivity	Low: iron, manganese, calcium and silica are likely problems	High: no iron, manganese, calcium or silica dissolution
Rate of extraction	Limited by acid strength and diffusion	Ammonia concentration in leach solution matched to leaching rate
Recovery	80% of leachable metal	>80% in ~130 days
Heap lifetime	~55-480 days	~80-130 days
Sulphate precipitation	Reduced permeability in heap, break down of clays and plant scaling due to precipitation of gypsum and jarosite	Calcium and iron solubilities too low for precipitation, also low sulphate levels in leach solution
Leachant consumption	Depends upon carbonate content but 30 to over 100kg/t reported for operating heaps	Depends on concentration used but range of 3-5kg/t measured at Alexander's former Leon copper project in Argentina; <1kg/t in second pilot run
Safety	Large volumes of concentrated acid required to be transported to site	On demand ammonia / carbon dioxide systems using hydrolysis of urea minimises risks. Anhydrous ammonia NOT required
Precious metals	Heap to be neutralised before cyanidation. Needs to be 100% effective to prevent cyanide release	Neutralisation not required, potential for simultaneous recovery using thiosulphate or sequential leaching using cyanide
Decommissioning	Heap requires washing, neutralisation and long term monitoring of acid mine drainage (AMD)	Heap can be washed and left, residual ammonia acts as fertiliser for vegetation regrowth, minimal likelihood of AMD

Review of Operations

continued

MetaLeach®

MetaLeach Limited ('MetaLeach®') is Alexander's subsidiary for the ownership and commercialisation of its proprietary hydrometallurgical mineral processing technologies. These technologies have the potential to revolutionise the extraction processes for many base metal deposits, reducing costs, and/or improving recoveries, and hence enhancing operating margins at the mine site. Being capable of producing metal on-site greatly enhances the mine gate economics compared to conventional concentrators. In addition, in many cases the technologies will enable the treatment of base metals deposits which hitherto have not been possible to treat. The technologies are especially suitable for high-acid-consuming carbonate hosted ores.

MetaLeach® owns the intellectual property to two ambient temperature, ambient pressure hydrometallurgical technologies, namely AmmLeach® (patents granted and pending) and HyperLeach® (patents granted and pending). These technologies are environmentally friendly, cost effective processes for the extraction of base metals at ambient temperature and pressure from amenable ore deposits and concentrates allowing the production of high value products at the mine site (i.e. metal powder or sheets).

The AmmLeach® Process

Developed for the extraction of base metals, especially copper, zinc and cobalt from ore deposits and concentrates. The process utilises ammonia based chemistry to selectively extract metals from ores under ambient temperature and pressure conditions. The target ores will typically be high acid consuming making them uneconomic using conventional processes. AmmLeach® is a viable alternative to acid leach processes as it is far more selective for valuable metals whilst rejecting unwanted metals. This selectivity offers a considerable number of technical and economic benefits through simplification of the flow sheet.

AmmLeach® uses the same three major stages as acid processes - leaching, solvent extraction (SX) and electro-winning (EW). Leaching occurs in two steps, an ore specific pre-treatment which converts the metals into a soluble form and the main leaching step, which uses barren solution recycled from the SX stage. AmmLeach® requires no special purpose built equipment and it can directly replace acid leaching in an existing operation. It is suitable for both low grade heap leaching and higher grade tank leaching.

The AmmLeach® process has an extremely high selectivity for the target metal over iron, silica, aluminium and manganese, which are insoluble under AmmLeach® conditions. Calcium and magnesium solubilities are also significantly suppressed by the presence of carbonate.

Decommissioning of the heap is extremely simple as no neutralisation is necessary and the potential for acid mine drainage is virtually eliminated. After final leaching the heap is simply washed to recover ammonia and then left to vegetate, with the residual ammonia acting as a fertiliser. The alkaline residue allows immediate application of cyanide leaching of gold and silver in ores where there is an economic precious metal content after removal of high cyanide consuming metals such as copper.

Copper

Copper is the world's most important base metal by value and its price is a bellwether of world industrial production. Approximately 20% of global mined copper production is produced from oxide ores using leaching, solvent extraction and electrowinning (SX-EW) hydrometallurgy. Alexander believes that its proprietary leaching technology has the potential to increase significantly the share of global copper produced using hydrometallurgical processes. Hydrometallurgical recovery of copper is much more attractive to mine owners than the production of concentrates from sulphide ores as it results in the production of high value cathodes at the mine. When sold these realise almost 100% of the copper content, compared to concentrates where owners may receive as little as 60% of the copper value.

The capability of tailoring the rate of recovery is an important feature of the AmmLeach® process and allows the plant to operate more flexibly with the rate of leaching matched to the operating capacity of the solvent extraction plant. A scoping study indicated that it is possible to convert an acid heap leach operation directly to an AmmLeach® with minimal capital expenditure.

Zinc

The vast majority (~95%) of world zinc metal production uses smelting to recover and refine zinc metal from zinc-containing feed material such as zinc concentrates or zinc oxides. Development of a new hydrometallurgical process route for zinc oxides has the potential to simplify zinc refining.

Alexander's wholly owned subsidiary MetaLeach® has developed a novel (patents granted and pending) process for the solvent extraction of zinc from ammoniacal solutions. Testwork has shown that zinc can be very efficiently extracted using commercially available reagents and stripped with acid solutions, with better efficiency and greater selectivity than has previously been reported.

The general flow sheet for the zinc process is straightforward and consists of leaching, purification and recovery stages. The nature of the leach stage depends upon a number of factors, notably the grade of ore and leaching kinetics. High grade, fast leaching ore would be readily accommodated by an agitated tank leach, whilst low grade, slow leaching ores would be better suited to heap leaching. Depending upon the product desired, there may be no need for a solution purification stage, considerably simplifying the overall process flow sheet.

A wide range of different oxide zinc mineralogies can potentially be treated by AmmLeach®, including those with significant hemimorphite content which presently can only be treated using acid. In AmmLeach® solutions, the leaching can be extremely rapid provided the conditions are appropriately matched to the ore. The acid route requires ore containing >10% zinc to be economically viable. The co dissolution of silica and iron in the acid results in a very complex flow sheet, as typified by that used at the Skorpion mine in Namibia.

Copper process economics

An analysis of the economics of the AmmLeach® process compared with conventional acid leaching for high acid consuming copper ores is dependent upon a multitude of parameters specific to the mineralogy of the deposit and its location. Suffice it to say that the capital and operating cost savings can be major, particularly for high acid consuming ore bodies located in remote locations with long transport distances. This is because the safe supply of sulphuric acid is logistically difficult and expensive as the transport costs of bulk chemicals in-country to site can be as much again as, or more than, the free-on-board cost.

In many instances, economics will dictate that the mine will have to build an expensive sulphur burning sulphuric acid plant for the supply of acid. In addition, to regulate supply variations and for acid plant maintenance, acid storage tanks for around one month's consumption, whether the mine makes its own or buys in acid, will be required, significantly adding to the capital cost. As well as a substantial capital cost saving, this is where AmmLeach® has a major operating cost advantage too, due to an order of magnitude reduction in reagent consumption per tonne of ore processed.

Review of Operations

continued

For example, for even a moderately high acid consuming ore, ten to fifteen times as much acid (50kg/t) as ammonia will be consumed. This is due to the fundamental difference between the two leaching processes in that whereas acid is consumed by gangue minerals during leaching, ammonia is not. The reagent is recycled and only relatively small losses of ammonia need to be made up.

Capital cost comparisons for the AmmLeach® technology and conventional acid leaching assume that certain aspects are common to both leach systems i.e. mining, mine infrastructure, mine waste disposal, process plant residue disposal, project buildings (administration, laboratories, workshop, warehouse etc.), site access roads, the power transmission line and the water supply line. Hence any comparison is limited to the process plant itself.

Typically for copper only oxide ores, process plant capital costs for AmmLeach® and acid heap leach operations of the same size are similar as, excluding reagent production and storage/handling costs on site, essentially the same equipment is used for both processes. However, importantly, where economics dictate that sulphuric acid is made on site, there can be a major differential associated with reagents and, in particular, the differential costs of ammonia and sulphuric acid.

The AmmLeach® process can achieve much higher copper solution concentrations in the pregnant leach solution (PLS) than are typically seen in acid plants. Typical copper concentrations for an acid leaching operation are of the order of 1-2g copper (Cu)/L compared to PLS concentrations for the AmmLeach® process of 6-12g Cu/L. This, coupled to the much greater copper transfer in solvent extraction, allows the efficient handling of high copper tenors in PLS (in acid plants this would necessitate larger volume mixer-settlers due to the higher volume of PLS and lower transfer between aqueous and organic phases); i.e. more metal produced per unit size of plant than in a corresponding acid leach-SX-EW plant.

Moreover, in ores where cobalt is a valuable by/co-product (e.g. DRC and Zambia), AmmLeach® offers additional significant capital and operating cost savings. This is because in the case of the acid leach circuit the cobalt recovery circuit is complex in that the main leach solubilises a range of metals. The raffinate bleed will therefore contain unextracted copper, iron (both ferrous and ferric), manganese and aluminium. Other species may also be present and these will need to be examined and potentially dealt with as well. Such metals include nickel and cadmium. For the production of metal, a multiplicity of unit operations are required ahead of cobalt metal production.

In the case of the alkaline leach circuit, the requirements for purification ahead of final cobalt recovery are much less complex. The leach itself is highly selective for copper and cobalt since not all metals are soluble in ammoniacal solutions. In this respect there is negligible iron, silica, calcium, aluminium and manganese present in the liquor. A number of possibilities exist for recovery of cobalt from the ammoniacal solution.

Commercialisation of AmmLeach®

The following metal ores are particular targets for the commercialisation of the AmmLeach® process:

- Copper and copper/cobalt oxide deposits
- Zinc oxide deposits
- Copper-gold and zinc-silver ores (AmmLeach® followed by cyanide leaching)

Geographic diversification is offered as the countries with the most prospective geology for hosting high acid consuming copper (Cu), cobalt (Co) and zinc (Zn) oxides are Chile (Cu), Peru (Cu, Zn), Mexico (Cu, Zn), Central America (Zn), USA (Cu, Zn), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Cu, Cu/Co), Zambia (Cu), Turkey (Cu, Zn) and Australia (Cu).

Of these, the copper process has already been demonstrated at pilot plant scale for heap leaching and at bench scale for agitated leaching. The cobalt (or copper and cobalt oxide ore) process has been small pilot scale tested successfully for agitated leaching and at bench scale for heap leaching.

Further development of the zinc process has led to a new solvent extraction process for zinc from ammoniacal solutions, for which several patents have been granted and further patents are pending. This patent application is for the recovery of zinc from ores which do not require pre-treatment before ammoniacal leaching. A patent covering a process allowing selective leaching of zinc from sideritic zinc ores has also been granted.

Because of the tailored pre-treatment step, almost any ore type is amenable to the AmmLeach® process. Thus far, it has been demonstrated on predominantly oxide ores but many sulphide ores have also been shown to leach after appropriate pre-treatment. This advance allows the treatment of mixed oxide-sulphide ores which are often present in the transition from weathered to un-weathered ore. As a project proceeds, the AmmLeach® process can be modified to cope with the changing mineralogy from oxide to sulphide without substantial capital expenditure.

Polymetallic ores can also be processed by AmmLeach® with separation achieved using solvent extraction to separate metals and produce multiple revenue streams. The minimisation of ammonia transfer allows these metals to be recovered directly from their strip solution by precipitation, crystallisation or electro-winning.

The alkaline conditions used in the AmmLeach® process allow precious metals to be recovered from the base metal depleted heap using a secondary leach step. The heap can simply be washed to recover ammonia and subjected to standard alkaline cyanidation to recover gold and silver. The incorporation of precious metals recovery within the AmmLeach® process is of significant interest and preliminary work on the leaching of cyanide consuming metals prior to precious metal leaching with cyanide looks highly promising.

HyperLeach® process

The HyperLeach® process (patents granted and pending), although less advanced, has significant potential. HyperLeach® may be suitable for the extraction of metals, especially copper, zinc, nickel, cobalt, molybdenum and rhenium from sulphide ore deposits and concentrates. The process utilises chlorine based chemistry to solubilise metals from ores under ambient temperature and pressure conditions. The HyperLeach® process can be operated as either heap leach or tank leach.

Great promise has been shown for molybdenum–rhenium sulphide ores with low reagent consumption which could make heap leaching of such ores economically feasible for the first time.

Low grade nickel sulphide ores have also shown great promise with high metal recoveries being achieved during agitated leaches. Preliminary work has indicated that heap leaching may be possible for some ores. This allows the treatment of ores which are too low grade to process via the conventional, grind, float and smelt route.

Work in an independent laboratory has resulted in further scale-up data on the leaching of copper sulphide concentrates to produce copper metal at the mine site. These results have shown that it is possible to leach the majority of copper from chalcopyrite concentrates whilst leaving a residue which is saleable as a smelter feed.

HyperLeach® can be used as a pre-treatment for AmmLeach® to provide the best of both processes. HyperLeach® solubilises and mobilises target metals from sulphides with AmmLeach® leaching the target metals selectively. This combination would allow processing of a whole ore body from the oxide cap through the transition zone to the sulphide basement in a single plant with only small changes during the lifetime of the orebody.

The Strategic Report, as set out on pages 01 to 06, has been approved by the Board.

On behalf of the Board

J A Getty
Company Secretary

26 May 2017

Corporate and Social Responsibility

The Group's core values are:

- To be a good corporate citizen, demonstrating integrity in each business and community in which we operate
- To be open and honest in all our dealings, while respecting commercial and personal confidentiality
- To be objective, consistent and fair with all our stakeholders
- To respect the dignity and wellbeing of all our stakeholders and all those with whom we are involved
- To operate professionally in a performance-orientated culture and be committed to continuous improvement

Our Stakeholders

We are committed to developing mutually beneficial partnerships with our stakeholders throughout the life cycle of our activities and operations. Our principal stakeholders include our shareholders; employees, their families, and employee representatives; the communities in which we operate; our business partners and local and national governments.

Environmental Policy

The Group is aware of the potential impact that its operations may have on the environment. It will ensure that all of its activities and operations have the minimum environmental impact possible.

The Group intends to meet or exceed international standards of excellence with regard to environmental matters. Our operations and activities will be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. We will adopt and adhere to standards that are protective of both human health and the environment. For our operations we will develop and implement closure and reclamation plans that provide for long-term environmental stability and suitable post-mining beneficial land-uses at all relevant sites.

Each employee (including contractors) will be held accountable for ensuring that those employees, equipment, facilities and resources within their area of responsibility are managed to comply with this policy and to minimise environmental risk.

Ethical Policy

The Group is committed to comply with all laws, regulations, standards and international conventions which apply to our businesses and to our relationships with our stakeholders. Where laws and regulations are non-existent or inadequate, we will maintain the highest reasonable standards appropriate. We will in an accurate, timely and verifiable manner, consistently disclose material information about the Group and its performance. This will be readily understandable by appropriate regulators, our stakeholders and the public.

The Group complies and will continue to comply to the fullest extent with current and future anti-bribery legislation.

We will endeavour to ensure that no employee acts in a manner that would in any way contravene these principles. The Group will take the appropriate disciplinary action concerning any contravention.

Community Policy

The Group's aim is to have a positive impact on the people, cultures and communities in which it operates. It will be respectful of local and indigenous people, their values, traditions, culture and the environment. The Group will also strive to ensure that surrounding communities are informed of, and where possible, involved in, developments which affect them, throughout the life cycle of our operations. It will undertake social investment initiatives in the areas of need where we can make a practical and meaningful contribution.

Labour Policy

The Group is committed to upholding fundamental human rights and, accordingly, we seek to ensure the implementation of fair employment practices. The Group will also commit to creating workplaces free of harassment and unfair discrimination.

Health and Safety Policy

The Group is committed to complying with all relevant occupational health and safety laws, regulations and standards. In the absence thereof, standards reflecting best practice will be adopted.

Corporate Governance

The Board intends that, so far as is relevant for a group of its size and stage of development, it will continue to maintain best practice governance. The Board has established appropriately constituted Audit and Remuneration Committees with formally delegated responsibilities.

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors currently comprises four members, including two executive directors and two non-executive directors. The Board has a wealth of both corporate finance and mining experience, from exploration, development and through to production. The structure of the Board ensures that no one individual or group dominates the decision making process. Board meetings are held regularly to provide effective leadership and overall management of the Group's affairs through the schedule of matters reserved for Board decisions. This includes the approval of the budget and business plan, major capital expenditure, acquisitions and disposals, risk management policies and the approval of financial statements. All directors have access to the advice and services of the Company's solicitors and the Company Secretary, who is responsible for ensuring that all Board procedures are followed. Any director may take independent professional advice at the Company's expense in the furtherance of their duties.

The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee, which meets not less than twice a year, considers the Group's financial reporting (including accounting policies) and internal financial controls. The Audit Committee, which comprises Mr J Bunyan (Chairman) and Mr A Clegg, receives reports from management and the external auditor to enable it to fulfil its responsibility for ensuring that the financial performance of the Group is properly monitored and reported on. In addition, it keeps under review the scope, cost and results of the external audit, and the independence and objectivity of the external auditor.

The Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee, which meets when necessary, is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on directors' and senior executives' remuneration. The Committee comprises Mr A Clegg (Chairman) and Mr J Bunyan. Non-executive directors' remuneration and conditions are considered and agreed by the Board.

Financial packages for executive directors are established by reference to those prevailing in the employment market for executives of equivalent status both in terms of level of responsibility of the position and their achievement of recognised job qualifications and skills. The Committee will also have regard to the terms which may be required to attract the equivalent experienced executive to join the Board from another company.

Internal Controls

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for the Group's systems of internal controls and for reviewing their effectiveness. These internal controls are designed to safeguard the assets of the Group and to ensure the reliability of financial information for both internal use and external publication. Whilst the directors acknowledge that no internal control system can provide absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss, they have reviewed the controls that are in place and are taking the appropriate action to ensure that the systems continue to develop in accordance with the growth of the Group.

Relations with Shareholders

The Board attaches great importance to maintaining good relations with its shareholders. Extensive information about the Group's activities is included in the Annual Report and Accounts and Interim Reports, which are sent to all shareholders. Market sensitive information is regularly released to all shareholders concurrently in accordance with stock exchange rules. The Annual General Meeting provides an opportunity for all shareholders to communicate with and to question the Board on any aspect of the Group's activities. The Company maintains a corporate website where information on the Group is regularly updated and all announcements are posted as they are released. The Company welcomes communication from both its private and institutional shareholders.

MAR Dealing Code and Policy Document

The Company has adopted ICSA Market Abuse Regulation (MAR) Dealing code and policy document and will take proper steps to ensure compliance by the directors, employees and insiders.

Directors

Matt Sutcliffe
Executive Chairman
Matt Sutcliffe graduated from the University of Nottingham in 1990 with a PhD in mining engineering. He is also a chartered engineer and worked as a mining engineer in underground nickel mines from 1990 to 1994 with Inco Limited, within its Manitoba division. He has additional experience in operating gold and coal mines gained whilst working with Gencor and British Coal.

For 10 years before founding Alexander, he worked in the City of London as a mining analyst and corporate financier specialising in the resources sector. During this time, he was a mining analyst at T Hoare & Co, head of mining at Williams de Broe and a director of corporate finance at Evolution Beeson Gregory (now Evolution Securities). At Evolution Beeson Gregory, he advised a large number of public natural resources companies, as well as arranging a number of equity listings for junior and mid-tier mining and oil and gas companies on AIM. Whilst at both Williams de Broe and Evolution Beeson Gregory, he was recognised as one of the industry pioneers for listing mining companies on AIM.

Martin Rosser
Chief Executive Officer
Martin Rosser is a chartered mining engineer and FIMMM who has 35 years' practical industry and financial markets experience since graduating with a degree in mining engineering from the Camborne School of Mines in 1981. Initially, he spent five years working as a mining engineer in Australia, both on underground and surface gold mines, including time with Western Mining Corporation at Central Norseman. In 1987, he returned to the UK and worked as a mining analyst with two City stockbrokers.

He then joined the natural resources industry specialist firm of David Williamson Associates Limited in 1989 as a founder employee, and subsequently Managing Director. During this time, until joining Alexander in June 2005, he provided extensive corporate finance advisory and arranger services to the firm's worldwide natural resources industry clients. From 2002, until its takeover by Lonmin plc in January 2007, he was a non-executive director of TSX listed AfriOre Limited.

James Bunyan
Non-Executive Deputy Chairman & Director
James Bunyan, who joined the board in April 2005, holds an MBA from Warwick University and a BSc in Biochemistry from Heriot-Watt. He specialises in corporate development with international business development across a broad range of industrial and commercial sectors worldwide. He has proven business skills in strategic business planning, mergers, acquisitions, disposals, turnarounds and fundraising, with particular experience in mining. He was for five years a director of Tiberon Minerals Ltd, which developed the Nui Phao deposit in Vietnam from an exploration concept to one of the largest tungsten polymetallic deposits in the world. Nui Phao, together with a bankable feasibility study, was sold to Dragon Capital for over US$350million. It is now a successful operating mine.

Alan Clegg
Non-Executive Director
Alan Clegg is a mining engineer with British and South African citizenship and is a resident of the Republic of South Africa. He has more than 35 years' experience gained from working in mining and minerals projects in more than 160 countries. This has been as team leader or a member of teams that have completed feasibility studies and/or constructed over sixty mining and mineral projects with a combined value in excess of US$8bn over the last twenty years. He was a founder, Executive Director and Chief Consulting Engineer of the Mining Engineering Consulting group within the TWP Holdings Ltd Consulting engineering consultancy practice, a major provider of engineering design, procurement, construction management and asset services largely within the mining sector. The TWP Holdings group was acquired in 2014 and is now part of the Worley Parsons Group, one of the leading global providers of technical, project and operational support services to the mining and energy sectors.

He is a registered Professional Mining Engineer (Pr.Eng), a registered Professional Construction Project Manager (Pr.CPM) and a registered Project Management Professional (PMP). He has professional Fellowship status with the South African Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (FSAIMM), the Institute of Quarrying (FIOQ), as well as professional memberships of most of the major mining institutes globally, and is a Fellow of the Institute of Directors (RSA & UK) and Member of the Institutes of Directors of Canada and Mauritius. He is a recognised mining technical assessment, reporting and mining project valuation expert, with key experience in stock exchange listings and the requirements for successful capital raising and sits on the boards of several international and multinational mining, engineering, mining equipment and construction sector companies. He also sits as an Advisor and Non-Executive Board member representing the interests of the Kazakhstan Sovereign wealth fund in its mining investments.

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Group is to become a successful company in the mining sector focused on the mining and processing of the technology metals of the future. This will be achieved from the commercialisation of the Group's proprietary mineral processing technologies and potential strategic partnerships in producing mines and equity positions in advanced projects.

Results

The Group made a consolidated net loss for the year of £582,405 (2015: £849,000). The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2015: nil).

Research and development

The Group, through its wholly owned subsidiary MetaLeach Limited is involved in the ongoing research and development of its proprietary mineral processing technologies, AmmLeach® and HyperLeach®. Further details thereof are set out in the Strategic Report on pages 01 to 06.

Risk Management and Financial Risks

The successful commercialisation of the Group's proprietary mineral processing technologies is subject to a number of risks, both in relation to third party licensing opportunities and the acquisition of equity interests in amenable deposits for the Group. In addition, like all businesses, the Group is exposed to financial risks. The Board adopts a prudent approach to minimise these risks as far as practicable, consistent with the corporate objectives of the Group. These risks are summarised below, together with the disclosures set out in note 16 to the Financial Statements.

Currency exchange risk

The Group reports its financial results in Sterling, while a proportion of the Group's costs and revenues are incurred in US Dollars, Australian Dollars, and New Zealand Dollars. Accordingly, movements in the Sterling exchange rate with these currencies could have a detrimental effect on the Group's results or financial position.

Liquidity risk

The Group has to date relied upon shareholder funding of its activities. Development of mineral properties, the acquisition of new opportunities, or the recovery of royalty/licensing income from third party assets, may be dependent upon the Group's ability to obtain further financing through joint ventures, equity or debt financing or other means. Although the Group has been successful in the past in obtaining equity financing, there can be no assurance that the Group will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable.

Credit risk

The Group has no material credit risk at the date of this report.

Commodity price risk

The Group's proprietary leaching technologies have the potential to reduce costs and enhance margins at the mine site. The level of interest from mining companies in commercialisation of the Group's proprietary leaching technologies may be affected, for better or worse, by future movements in global metal prices.

Strategic and business risks are described in the Strategic Report on pages 01 to 06.

Further details of these risks and how they are managed can be found in note 16.

Going concern

In common with many mining, exploration and intellectual property development companies, the Company has raised finance for its activities in discrete tranches to finance its activities for limited periods. As explained more fully in note 22, Post Balance Sheet Events, on 8 February 2017 the Company announced that it had conditionally raised £750,000, before expenses, by way of an equity placing. It is anticipated that further funding will be required in the next twelve months and the Directors believe that the company has a range of corporate development opportunities which could give rise to significant net cash inflows over the next twelve months.

On this basis, the Directors have concluded that it is appropriate to draw up the financial statements on the going concern basis. However, there can be no certainty that the corporate development opportunities will be secured and give rise to the further funding in the necessary timescales. This indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company and the Group to continue as a going concern and therefore, that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company and Group were unable to continue as a going concern.

Directors

The directors of the Company who held office during the year and their beneficial interests in the shares of the Company at the year-end were as follows:

	Shares held at 31 December 2016 Number	Shares held at 31 December 2015 Number
M L Sutcliffe - Executive Chairman	**10,906,000**	10,906,000
M L Rosser - Chief Executive Officer	**925,000**	925,000
J S Bunyan - Non-Executive Deputy Chairman	**-**	-
A M Clegg - Non-Executive	**-**	-
	11,831,000	11,831,000

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Mr J S Bunyan will retire by rotation at the Annual General Meeting. Being eligible, Mr J S Bunyan offers himself for re-election. Other than their service contracts, no director of the Holding Company has a material interest in a contract with the Company. Details of directors' remuneration are set out in note 6 to the financial statements.

During the year, directors' and officers' liability insurance was maintained for directors and other officers of the Group as permitted by the Companies Act 2006.

Indemnity granted to Directors and officers by Company's Articles of Association

Subject to the provisions of Companies Act 1985 (also applicable under Companies Act 2006) but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a Director may otherwise be entitled, every Director or other officer of the Company (other than any person (whether or not an officer of the Company) engaged by the Company as auditor) shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any liability incurred by him for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the Company, provided that this Article shall be deemed not to provide for, or entitle any such person to, indemnification to the extent that it would cause this Article, or any element of it, to be treated as void under Companies Act 2006.

Directors' Report

continued

The directors' interests in share options are as follows:

Executive Directors hold options to subscribe for ordinary shares in the Company as follows:

		At 31 December 2016		At 31 December 2015	
Price	Exercise period	M L Sutcliffe	M L Rosser	M L Sutcliffe	M L Rosser
4.92p	01/06/13 - 22/12/20	**1,500,000**	**2,700,000**	1,500,000	2,700,000
0.22p	29/07/17 - 1/3, 29/07/18 - 2/3, 29/07/19 - 3/3, 28/07/26	**10,000,000**	**13,000,000**		
Total		**11,500,000**	**15,700,000**	1,500,000	2,700,000

Non-executive Directors hold options to subscribe for ordinary shares in the Company as follows:

		At 31 December 2016		At 31 December 2015	
Price	Exercise period	J S Bunyan	A M Clegg	J S Bunyan	A M Clegg
4.92p	01/06/13 - 22/12/20	**800,000**	**800,000**	800,000	800,000
0.22p	29/07/17 - 1/3, 29/07/18 - 2/3, 29/07/19 - 3/3, 28/07/26	**6,500,000**	**6,500,000**		
Total		**7,300,000**	**7,300,000**	800,000	800,000

	At 31 December 2016	At 31 December 2015
	All directors	All directors
Total - all directors	**41,800,000**	5,800,000

Details of the Company's substantial shareholders are set out on the Company's website at www.alexandermining.com.

Share capital and share options

Details of the share capital of the Company at 31 December 2016 are set out in note 14 to the financial statements. Details of the share options outstanding at 31 December 2016 are set out in note 18 to the financial statements.

Post Balance Sheet Events

Details of post balance sheet events are set out in note 22 to the financial statements.

Stock Exchange

The Company's shares are quoted on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange (symbol AXM).

Annual General Meeting

The Notice convening the Company's Annual General Meeting, to be held on 29 June 2017, is set out in pages 29 to 30 of this report. Full details of the resolutions proposed at that meeting may be found in the Notice.

Provision of information to auditor

In the case of each of the directors who are directors of the Company at the date when this report is approved:

- So far as they are individually aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- Each of the directors has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of the information.

Auditor

A resolution to re-appoint BDO LLP as auditor of the company will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the Group and Company financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. The directors are also required to prepare financial statements in accordance with the rules of the London Stock Exchange for companies trading securities on the Alternative Investment Market.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Website publication

The directors are responsible for ensuring the annual report and the financial statements are made available on a website. Financial statements are published on the Company's website in accordance with legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements, which may vary from legislation in other jurisdictions. The maintenance and integrity of the Company's website is the responsibility of the directors. The directors' responsibility also extends to the ongoing integrity of the financial statements contained therein.

By Order of the Board

John Getty
Company Secretary
26 May 2017

Independent auditor's report

to the members of Alexander Mining plc

We have audited the financial statements of Alexander Mining plc for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated and company balance sheets, the group and company statement of cash flows, the consolidated and company statements of changes in equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the parent company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Emphasis of matter - going concern

In forming our opinion, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in note 2(a) to the financial statements concerning the Company's recent equity fund raising and the anticipated requirement for further funding in the next twelve months. The Directors believe that the Company currently has a range of corporate development opportunities which could give rise to significant cash inflows in the next twelve months.

However, the outcome of these corporate developments and the funding arising from them cannot presently be determined. These conditions, along with the other matters explained in note 2(a) to the financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's and the Groups' ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company and Group was unable to continue as a going concern.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

BDO LLP

Stuart Barnsdall (senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
London
United Kingdom
26 May 2017

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Consolidated income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue	4	-	8
Gross profit		-	8
Administrative expenses		(435)	(608)
Research and development expenses		(144)	(249)
Operating loss	4	(579)	(849)
Finance income	7	-	-
Finance cost		(4)	-
Loss before taxation		(583)	(849)
Income tax expense	8	-	-
Loss for the year from continuing operations		(583)	(849)
Basic and diluted loss per share (pence): from continuing operations	9	(0.08)p	(0.30)p

All components of profit or loss for the year are attributable to equity holders of the parent.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Loss for the year	(583)	(849)
Other comprehensive income	4	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	(579)	(849)

Consolidated balance sheet

As at 31 December 2016

	notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Trade and other receivables	12	39	41
Cash and cash equivalents	13	259	165
Total current assets		298	206
Total assets		298	206
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Issued share capital	14	14,404	13,825
Share premium	14	13,772	13,822
Accumulated losses		(28,501)	(27,971)
Total equity		(325)	(324)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	623	530
Total current liabilities		623	530
Total liabilities		623	530
Total equity and liabilities		298	206

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 26 May 2017 and were signed on their behalf by:

M L Rosser
Director

Company balance sheet

Company number 5357433 in England and Wales

As at 31 December 2016

	notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Trade and other receivables	12	39	41
Cash and cash equivalents	13	259	165
Total current assets		298	206
Total assets		298	206
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Issued share capital	14	14,404	13,825
Share premium	14	13,772	13,822
Accumulated losses		(28,117)	(27,675)
Total equity		59	(28)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	239	234
Total current liabilities		239	234
Total liabilities		239	234
Total equity and liabilities		298	206

The Company's loss for the year was £494,421 (2015: £809,125).

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 26 May 2017 and were signed on their behalf by:

M L Rosser
Director

Statements of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	notes	Group 2016 £'000	Group 2015 £'000	Company 2016 £'000	Company 2015 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Operating loss – continuing operations		**(579)**	(849)	**(490)**	(809)
Decrease / (Increase) in trade and other receivables		**(14)**	26	**(14)**	26
Increase in trade and other payables		**93**	92	**4**	52
Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions		**-**	(18)	**142**	261
Shares issued in payment of expenses	14	**-**	57	**-**	57
Share option & Warrant charge		**49**	32	**49**	32
Inter-company recharges		**-**	-	**(10)**	(10)
Net cash outflow from operating activities		**(451)**	(660)	**(319)**	(391)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Amounts remitted to subsidiary companies	21	**-**	-	**(132)**	(269)
Interest received		**-**	-	**-**	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**-**	-	**(132)**	(269)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from the issue of share capital, net of issue costs	14	**549**	709	**549**	709
Proceeds from issue of share options		**-**	-	**-**	-
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**549**	709	**549**	709
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**98**	49	**98**	49
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**165**	116	**165**	116
Exchange differences		**(4)**	-	**(4)**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	13	**259**	165	**259**	165

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Accumulated losses £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 January 2015	**13,639**	**13,298**	**(27,211)**	**(274)**
Accumulated loss for year	-	-	(849)	(849)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	-	-	(849)	(849)
Share option & Warrant costs (note 18)	-	-	89	89
Costs of share issue	-	(71)	-	(71)
Shares issued	186	595	-	781
At 31 December 2015	**13,825**	**13,822**	**(27,971)**	**(324)**
Accumulated loss for year	-	-	(583)	(583)
Translation differences	-	-	4	4
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	-	-	(579)	(579)
Share option & Warrant costs (note 18)	-	-	49	49
Costs of share issue	-	(34)	-	(34)
Shares issued including warrant charge (note 14)	579	(16)	-	563
At 31 December 2016	**14,404**	**13,772**	**(28,501)**	**(325)**

Company statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Accumulated losses £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 January 2015	**13,639**	**13,298**	**(26,955)**	**(18)**
Accumulated loss for year	-	-	(809)	(809)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	-	-	(809)	(809)
Share option & Warrant costs	-	-	89	89
Costs of share issue	-	(71)	-	(71)
Shares issued	186	595	-	781
At 31 December 2015	**13,825**	**13,822**	**(27,675)**	**(28)**
Accumulated loss for year	-	-	(495)	(495)
Translation differences	-	-	4	4
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	-	-	(491)	(491)
Share option & Warrant costs (note 18)	-	-	49	49
Cost of shares issue	-	(34)	-	(34)
Shares issued including warrant charge (note 14)	579	(16)	-	563
At 31 December 2016	**14,404**	**13,772**	**(28,117)**	**59**

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1 General Information

Alexander Mining plc (the "Company") is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and its shares are traded on the AIM Market of the London Stock Exchange. Alexander Mining plc is a holding company of a group of companies (the "Group"), the principal activities of which are the commercialisation of the Group's proprietary mineral processing technologies, either through licensing to third parties and/or the acquisition of equity stakes in amenable projects.

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 May 2017.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") in force at the reporting date and their interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") as adopted for use within the European Union.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts in the financial statements. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions or estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2(o).

A separate income statement for the parent company has not been presented, as permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006. The Company's loss for the year was £494,421 (2015: £809,125)

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS and interpretations in force at the reporting date. The Company has not adopted any standards or interpretations in advance of the required implementation dates. The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued various amendments and revisions to International Financial Reporting Standards and IFRIC interpretations. The amendments and revisions were applicable for the year ending 31 December 2016 but did not result in any material changes to the financial statements of the Group or Company.

Going Concern

In common with many mining, exploration and intellectual property development companies, the company has raised finance for its activities in discrete tranches to finance its activities for limited periods. As explained more fully in Note 22, Post Balance Sheet events, on the 8 February 2017 the company announced that it had conditionally raised £750,000 before expenses by way of an equity placing and the proceeds have now been received by the company. It is anticipated that further funding will be required in the next twelve months and the Directors believe that the company has a range of corporate development opportunities which could give rise to significant net cash inflows over the next twelve months.

On this basis, the Directors have concluded that it is appropriate to draw up the financial statements on the going concern basis. However, there can be no certainty that the corporate development opportunities will be secured and give rise to the further funding in the necessary timescales. This indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the company and the group to continue as a going concern and therefore, that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company and Group were unable to continue as a going concern.

Standards, Amendments and Interpretations issued but not yet effective

No Standards and Interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective, and that are available for early application, have been applied by the Group in these financial statements. There are no Standards or Interpretations issued, but not yet effective, which given the Group's current activities are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements in the future.

b) Basis of consolidation

i) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) made up to 31 December each year. Control is recognised where the Company has the power to direct relevant activities, exposure to variable returns and a right to use the power to affect those returns.

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

ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and any unrealised gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

c) Foreign currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Sterling rounded to the nearest thousand and is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to Sterling at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement.

ii) Financial statements of foreign operations

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of the Group's overseas operations that do not have a Sterling functional currency are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income through the Group's translation reserve. Such translation differences are recognised in the income statement in the year in which the operation is disposed of.

iii) Net investment in foreign operations

Exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income through the Group's translation reserve. They are released into the income statement upon disposal of the foreign operation.

d) Property, plant and equipment

i) Owned assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation (see below) and impairment losses (see note 2e) below).

ii) Subsequent costs

The Group recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each item of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives of all other categories of assets are three years.

The residual value is assessed annually. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in the income statement.

e) Impairment

i) Whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable the asset is reviewed for impairment. An asset's carrying value is written down to its estimated recoverable amount (being the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use) if that is less than the asset's carrying amount.

ii) Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) 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 recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement for the year.

f) Financial instruments

i) Investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less provision for impairment.

ii) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are not interest bearing and are stated at amortised cost.

iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

iv) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are not interest bearing and are stated at amortised cost.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Share based payment transactions

Directors, senior executives and consultants of the Group have been granted options to subscribe for ordinary shares. All options are equity settled. The fair value of services received in return for share options granted is measured by reference to the fair value of the share options granted, at date of grant, and is expensed to the income statement on a straight line basis over the estimated vesting period. This estimate is determined using an appropriate valuation model considering the effects of the vesting conditions and the expected exercise period.

Shares issued in settlement of expenses are recognised at the fair value of the equity instruments issued, unless that fair value cannot be reliably measured.

All Share Option costs incurred are charged directly to Accumulated Losses.

h) Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

i) Share capital

The Company's ordinary shares are classified as equity.

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

k) Revenue

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services to or from external customers (net of value-added tax and other sales taxes).

Sale of testwork services

The group sells services to other mining companies. These services are generally provided on fixed-price contracts, with contract terms usually less than one year. Revenue is recognised under the percentage-of-completion method, based on the services performed to date as a percentage of the total services to be performed.

Royalty income

Royalty income is recognised on an accruals basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

l) Research and development costs

Research costs are recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred. Development costs are recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred unless the development project meets specific criteria for deferral and amortisation. No development costs have been deferred to date because there is insufficient information at the balance sheet date to quantify the expected future economic benefits from the proprietary leaching technologies.

m) Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit or loss for the year and takes into account deferred tax. Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit or loss, and is accounted for using the balance sheet method.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available in the foreseeable future against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

n) Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker.

The Chief Operating Decision Maker, responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors.

o) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements under the principles of IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. 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 judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Information about such judgements and estimates is contained in the accounting policies and/or the notes to the financial statements and the key areas are summarised below. The only areas of judgement that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are:

- Estimation of share based payment costs – notes 2(g) and 18.
- Determining if/when development costs can be capitalised.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

3 Segmental information

The following information is given about the Group's reportable segments:

The Chief Operating Decision Maker is the Board of Directors. The Board reviews the Group's internal reporting in order to assess performance of the Group. Management has determined the operating segment based on the reports reviewed by the Board.

The Board considers that there is only one operating segment. This incorporates similar activities and services, namely Head Office, including the development and management of intellectual property rights. The analysis has been prepared on the basis that prevailed and was reported to the Board until 31 December 2016.

As the group is in the early stages of developing and licensing a new product, the Board assesses the performance of the business based on the segment's Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA), and overall loss before tax.

The Head Office and Intellectual Property segment recognises all costs and revenues. This segment is not further sub-divided to different geographical regions due to its knowledge and services being offered to a broad geographical spread of clients, often indirectly through multinational groups.

As the Company has only a single activity and there is also only one geographical segment, the disclosures for this segment have already been given in these financial statements.

4 Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Exchange (gain)/loss on foreign currency	**73**	17
Operating lease expense	**14**	27
Share option & Warrant charge (note 18)	**49**	89
Research and development expenses	**144**	249

Revenue is comprised of:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Sales of services to third parties	**-**	8
	-	8

5 Auditor's remuneration

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of parent company and consolidated financial statements	**20**	19
Tax compliance services	**3**	3
	23	22

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

6 Staff costs and directors' emoluments

Directors' remuneration is set out below:

	Annual salary £'000	Fees £'000	IFRS 2 charge for options granted	Other benefits £'000	Total £'000
2016					
M L Sutcliffe	**12**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**15**
M L Rosser	**12**	**-**	**4**	**-**	**16**
J S Bunyan	**-**	**12**	**2**	**-**	**14**
A M Clegg	**-**	**10**	**2**	**-**	**12**
	24	**22**	**11**	**-**	**57**
2015					
M L Sutcliffe	79	-	3	-	82
M L Rosser	85	-	4	1	90
J S Bunyan	-	15	1	-	16
A M Clegg	-	10	1	-	11
R O Davey (Retired 13 May 2015)	-	4	1	-	5
E M Morfett (Resigned 17 September 2015)	-	7	1	-	8
	164	36	11	1	212

The directors' fees detailed above include amounts that remain unpaid and deferred or subordinated in favour of third party creditors (refer to notes 15 and 21).

The aggregate staff costs for the year were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	**2016 £'000**	2015 £'000
Directors' remuneration	**46**	201*	**46**	134
Other staff wages and salaries	**69**	141	**28**	66
Social security costs	**3**	19	**3**	19
IFRS 2 charges for share options granted	**15**	21	***15***	21
	133	382	**92**	240

* Restated

On average, excluding non-executive directors, the group employed 3 technical staff members (2015: 3) and 1 administration staff (2015: 2).On average, excluding non-executive directors, the company employed 1 (2015: 1) technical staff members and 1 (2015: 2) administrative staff.

7 Finance income

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Interest on short term bank deposits	**-**	-
	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

8 Income taxes

No liability to income taxes arises in the year.

The current tax charge for the year differs from the credit resulting from the loss before tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Loss before tax	**(583)**	(849)
Current tax at 20% (2015: 20.25%)	**(117)**	(172)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**55**	83
Qualifying depreciation in excess of capital allowances on which no deferred tax has been provided	**-**	-
Unrelieved tax losses arising in the year	**61**	89
Income tax expense	**-**	-

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Cumulative tax losses	**1,374**	1,313
Unrelieved exploration expenditure arising in overseas subsidiaries	**-**	-
Accelerated capital allowances	**-**	-
Unrecognised deferred tax asset at end of year	**1,374**	1,313

Deferred tax assets carried forward have not been recognised in the accounts because there is currently insufficient evidence of the timing of suitable future taxable profits against which they can be recovered. The tax losses amount to £7,598,986 (2015:£7,290,981).

9 Loss per share

The calculation of loss per share is based on the weighted average number of shares in issue in the year to 31 December 2016 of 698,151,985 (31 December 2015: 279,185,132) and computed on the respective profit and loss figures as follows:

	2016		2015	
	£'000	**Per share**	£'000	Per share
Loss - continuing operations	**(583)**	**(0.08)p**	(849)	(0.30)p

There is no difference between the diluted loss per share and the basic loss per share presented. Share options granted to employees could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future, but were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share as they are anti-dilutive for the year presented. See note 18 for further details.

10 Property, plant and equipment

Company and Group

	Office equipment and furniture £'000	Leasehold improvements £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
As at 1 January 2015	37	35	72
As at 31 December 2015	**37**	**35**	**72**
As at 31 December 2016	**37**	**35**	**72**
Depreciation			
As at 1 January 2015	(37)	(35)	(72)
As at 31 December 2015	**(37)**	**(35)**	**(72)**
As at 31 December 2016	**(37)**	**(35)**	**(72)**
Net book value			
As at 31 December 2016	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 31 December 2015	-	-	-
As at 1 January 2015	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

11 Investments

	Group		Company	
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	**2016 £'000**	2015 £'000
Subsidiary undertakings (a)	**-**	-	**-**	-

(a) Company subsidiary undertakings

As at 31 December 2016, the Group owned interests in the following subsidiary undertakings, which are included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name	Holding	Business Activity	Country of Incorporation	Registered Address
MetaLeach Limited	100%	Leaching technology development	British Virgin Islands	Akara Building 24 De Castro Sreet Wickhams Cay, Road Town Tortola, British Virgin Islands
Molinetes (BVI) Limited	100%	Dormant	British Virgin Islands	Akara Building 24 De Castro Sreet Wickhams Cay, Road Town Tortola, British Virgin Islands
Alexander Mining Katanga s.p.r.l.	100%	Dormant	Democratic Republic of Congo	No 12 Avenue Urundi Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of Congo

12 Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	**2016 £'000**	2015 £'000
Current assets				
Other receivables	**9**	26	**9**	26
Other taxes and social security	**3**	2	**3**	2
Prepayments and accrued income	**27**	13	**27**	13
	39	41	**39**	41

Amounts due to the Company from its subsidiary companies have been fully provided for as detailed in note 21.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and short term deposits. Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow statement comprise the following balance sheet amounts:

	Group		Company	
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	**2016 £'000**	2015 £'000
Cash on hand and demand deposits	**259**	165	**259**	165

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

14 Share capital

	2016	2015
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares with a nominal value of 0.1p (2015 0.1p)		
Number of shares	**941,245,377**	361,910,288
Nominal value (£)	**941,245**	361,910
Issued and fully paid deferred shares with a nominal value of 9.9p (2015 9.9p)		
Number of shares	**135,986,542**	135,986,542
Nominal value (£)	**13,462,667**	13,462,667
Total nominal value (£)	**14,403,912**	13,824,577

Details of share options issued during the year and outstanding at 31 December 2016 are set out in note 18.

Changes in issued Share Capital and Share Premium:
For the year ended 31 December 2016

Ordinary shares	Number of shares	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2016	361,910,288	362	13,822	14,184
Shares issued for cash at 0.1p each, on 20th May	500,000,000	500	-	500
Cost of share issue	-	-	(34)	(34)
Shares issued for cash at 0.1p each – exercise of broker warrants, on 21 July	15,000,000	15	-	15
Shares issued for cash at 0.1p each – exercise of bonus warrants, on 29 July	32,494,811	32	-	32
Shares issued for cash at 0.1p each – exercise of broker warrants, on 31 August	11,741,665	12	-	12
Shares issued for cash at 0.1p each – exercise of broker warrants, on 29 September	13,258,335	13	-	13
Shares issued for cash at 0.1p each – exercise of bonus warrants, on 31 October	6,840,278	7	4	11
Cost of share issue (warrant charge)*	-	-	(20)	(20)
Balance at 31 December 2016	941,245,377	941	13,772	14,713

Deferred shares	Number of shares	Deferred share capital £'000
Balance at 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2016	135,986,542	13,463

* Bonus warrant issue to existing investors on 25 May 2016 and placing warrants on 2 October 2016 (note 18).

For the year ended 31 December 2015

Ordinary shares	Number of shares	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2015	176,319,379	176	13,298	13,474
Shares issued for cash at 0.5p each, on 13 January	72,000,000	72	288	360
Costs of share issue			(31)	(31)
Shares issued at 0.825 each - in settlement of expenses, on 13 January	1,090,909	1	8	9
Shares issued at 0.8 each - in settlement of expenses, on 13 January	1,500,000	2	10	12
Shares issued at 0.6p each - in settlement of expenses, on 22 January	5,000,000	5	25	30
Shares issued at 0.6p each - in settlement of expenses, on 28 August	1,000,000	1	5	6
Shares issued for cash at 0.4p each, on 2 October*	105,000,000	105	259	364
Cost of share issue	-	-	(40)	(40)
Balance at 31 December 2015	361,910,288	362	13,822	14,181

* As part of this placing warrants to investors were issued (note 18).

Deferred shares	Number of shares	Deferred share capital £'000
Balance at 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2015	135,986,542	13,463

Capital and reserves
The Consolidated and Company statements of changes in equity are set out on page 15 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

15 Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	**2016 £'000**	2015 £'000
Trade payables	**83**	53	**83**	53
Other taxes and social security	**1**	6	**1**	6
Accruals and deferred income	**539**	471	**155**	175
	623	530	**239**	234

Accruals and deferred income included £420,791 (2015: £370,514) owed to directors and former directors of the Company (see note 21) and £75,309 (2015: £36,175) owed to senior staff members, in respect of directors' fees or remuneration. In terms of subordination agreements signed during August 2014 between the Company and the individuals concerned, these and similarly remaining future balances may not be claimed for payment at any time when the Group's third party creditor liabilities exceed its cash or liquid assets.

Fee deferral agreements signed between the Company and the directors and senior management on 18 May 2016 deferred amounts owed to directors and senior management, totalling £496,100, which may not be claimed for payment before 1 July 2017. Fee deferral agreements signed between the Company and the directors on 3 April 2017 deferred amounts owed to directors totalling £420,791, which may not be claimed for payment before 1 July 2018.

16 Financial risk management

The Group's and Company's principal financial assets comprise cash and cash equivalents and other receivables. In addition, the Company's financial assets include amounts due from subsidiaries. The Group's and Company's financial liabilities comprise: trade payables; other payables; and accrued expenses.

All of the Group's and Company's financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. The Group's and Company's financial assets are classified as loans and receivables.

The Board of Directors determines, as required, the degree to which it is appropriate to use financial instruments, commodity contracts or other hedging contracts or techniques to mitigate financial risks. The main risks for which such instruments may be appropriate are credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk, each of which is discussed below. All non-routine transactions require Board approval. During 2016 the Group has not used derivative financial instruments.

The Board consider that the risk components detailed below apply to both the Group and Company. Financial risks are managed at Group rather than Company level.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the Group's financial assets will be impaired by the default of a third party. The Group is exposed to credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents as set out in note 13, with additional risk attached to other receivables set out in note 12. Credit risk is managed by ensuring that surplus funds are deposited only with well-established financial institutions of high quality credit standing.

At 31 December 2016 the Group had no significant trade receivables. The Group's focus on commercialising its technologies may result in significant trade receivables during 2017, the credit risk on which will be managed by assessing the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position and any other relevant factors. The Company is exposed to credit risk through receivable balances from Group companies. See Note 21 for further detail.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk refers to the risk that the value of a financial commitment, recognised asset or liability will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency rates. The Group reports its financial results in Sterling and is therefore exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of financial assets, future transactions and investments in foreign companies denominated in currencies other than Sterling.

Exchange gains and losses on financial assets or future transactions are recognised directly in the income statement. A proportion of the Group's costs are incurred in US Dollars, Australian Dollars and New Zealand Dollars. Accordingly, movements in the Sterling exchange rate against these currencies could have a detrimental effect on the Group's results and financial condition. Such changes are not considered likely to have a material effect on the Group's financial position at 31 December 2016.

Foreign exchange risk is managed by maintaining some cash deposits in currencies other than Sterling. The table below shows the currency profiles of cash and cash equivalents:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Sterling	**257**	163
US Dollars	**2**	1
Australian Dollars	**-**	1
	259	165

The table below shows an analysis of net monetary assets and liabilities by the Sterling functional currency of the Group:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Balances denominated in		
Sterling	**97**	2
US Dollars	**1**	1
Australian Dollars	**(145)**	(92)
New Zealand Dollars	**(306)**	(249)
	(353)	(338)

Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the Group's future earnings will be adversely impacted by changes in the market prices of commodities. The Group is exposed to commodity price risk as its future revenues may be determined by reference to market prices of metals.

In addition to any new projects acquired by the Group, future revenue streams may include royalties from the development of third party assets. The Group's revenue from such royalty streams will be dependent on future commodity prices, both in terms of the absolute value of the royalty and the commodity price required for the successful economic development of such assets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk relates to the ability of the Group to meet future obligations and financial liabilities. The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using cash flow models, which consider existing financial assets, liabilities and projected cash inflows and outflows from operations.

The table below sets out the maturity profile of financial liabilities at 31 December.

	Group		**Company**	
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	**2016 £'000**	2015 £'000
Due in less than one month	**101**	104	**98**	93
Due between one and three months	**-**	-	**-**	-
Due between three months and one year	**521**	426	**140**	141
	622	530	**238**	234

31 December 2016 balances due between three months and one year, include amounts owed to directors and senior management. Fee deferral agreements signed between the Company and the directors and senior management on 18 May 2016 deferred amounts owed to directors and senior management, totalling £496,100 (2015 £406,690), which may not be claimed for payment before 1 July 2017. Fee deferral agreements signed between the Company and the directors on 3 April 2017 deferred amounts owed to directors, totalling £420,791, which may not be claimed for payment before 1 July 2018.

To date the Group has relied upon shareholder funding of its activities. Development of intellectual property, the acquisition of new opportunities, or the recovery of royalty income from third party assets, may be dependent upon the Group's ability to obtain further financing through joint ventures, equity or debt financing, corporate developments or other means. Although the Group has been successful in the past in obtaining equity financing there can be no assurance that the Group will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable.

Based on a review of the Group's budgets and cash flow forecasts, the directors have identified that if current and near-term corporate development opportunities are unsuccessful in providing adequate funding then the Company may need to raise finance within the next twelve months in order to continue its operations and to meet its commitments.

In common with many mining, exploration and intellectual property development companies, the Company needs to raise finance for its activities in discrete tranches to finance its activities for limited periods. The Directors are confident that the Company currently has a range of corporate development opportunities which could include significant funding outcomes and moreover that, if necessary, any further funding can be raised as and when required.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

16 Financial risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk profile of financial assets

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from interest bearing financial assets and liabilities that the Group uses. Interest bearing assets comprise cash and cash equivalents. It is the Group's policy to settle trade payables within the credit terms allowed and the Group does not therefore incur interest on overdue balances.

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

It is the directors' opinion that the carrying values of the Group's and the Company's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 are not materially different from their fair values. They have therefore not been shown separately.

17 Capital management

The Group's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and develop its activities to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Group's capital structure comprises all components of equity (i.e. ordinary share capital, share premium, retained earnings and other reserves). At 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 the Group had no debt. When considering the future capital requirements of the Group and the potential to fund specific project development via debt the directors consider the risk characteristics of all of the underlying assets in assessing the optimal capital structure.

18 Share based payments and share options

(i) Executive Share Option Plan

The Group operates an Executive Share Option Plan, under which directors, senior executives and consultants have been granted options to subscribe for ordinary shares. All options are share settled.

The fair value of services received in return for share options granted is measured by reference to the fair value of the share options granted. This estimate is based on a Black-Scholes model which is considered most appropriate considering the effects of the vesting conditions, expected exercise period and the payment of dividends by the Company. One third of the options granted on 12 May 2014 vest on each of 01 June 2014, 01 June 2015 and 01 June 2016 and do not have any other vesting conditions.

On the 29 July 2016 43,300,000 share options were granted. One third of the options granted vest on each of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd anniversary and do not have any other vesting conditions.

The following inputs were used in the calculation of the fair value of the share options issued or awarded during the period ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2014:

Date of Grant	29 July 2016	12 May 2014
Fair value (p) [1]	0.12p	1.5p
Share price (p)	0.125p	3.875p
Exercise price (p)	0.22p	4.92p
Expected volatility [2]	222%	68%
Option life	3 years	3 years
Expected dividends	0.0%	0.0%
Risk-free rate of return	0.5%	0.5%

1 The fair value of options issued or awarded on 12 May 2014 and 29 July 2016 was 1.5p and 0.12p per share respectively.
2 Volatility for options granted was estimated based on the Company's daily closing share price during the 12 months prior to the issue of the share options.

(ii) Other share options or warrants

On 13 January 2015 the company granted 3,600,000 warrants for broker services exercisable at 0.5p until 12 January 2017. The broker immediately went into administration and the warrants were treated as canceled. Following the completion of the administration the warrants were reinstated.

On 2 October 2015 the Company granted 34,999,998 warrants to subscribers to a 105,000,000 share placing as a 1 to 3 warrant to placing share issue, exercisable at 0.45 pence until 8 October 2019 - the subscriber warrants. This is not a share based payment and therefore this is recorded directly in equity (note 14).

On 2 October 2015 the Company granted 7,359,375 warrants to JIM Nominees Ltd exercisable at 0.4 pence until 8 October 2019, for broker services.

The following inputs were used in the calculation of the fair value of the warrants issued or awarded during the period ended 31 December 2015:

Date of Grant	Broker services 2 October 2015	Subscriber warrants 2 October 2015	Broker services 13 January 2015
Fair value [1]	0.17p	0.16p	0.27p
Share price	0.375p	0.375p	0.525p
Exercise price	0.4p	0.45p	0.5p
Expected volatility [2]	104%	104%	96%
Option life	1.5 years	1.5 years	2 years
Expected dividends	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Risk-free rate of return	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

1 The fair value of warrants issued or awarded on 13 January 2015 and 2 October 2015 was 0.27p, 0.17p and 0.16p per share respectively.
2 Volatility for warrants granted was estimated based on the Company's daily closing share price during the 12 months prior to the issue of the warrants.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

On 24 May 2016 the company issued 90,477,572 bonus warrants to existing shareholders of the Company at 4;30pm on the 24 May 2016 on the basis of 1 warrant per every 4 qualifying shares held by shareholders. The warrants were exercisable in the periods of 15 working days ending on the following three dates: 20 July 2016 (32,494,811 warrants exercised); 20 October 2016 (6,840,278 warrants exercised); and 20 January 2017 (the "Final Exercise Date" 1,769,772 warrants exercised). The exercise price of the warrants was 0.1p, 0.15p and 0.2p per new Ordinary Share, on each of the exercise dates respectively. 49,372,711 warrants expired on the final exercise date.

On 25 May 2016, the Company issued 50,000,000 warrants to Cornhill Capital Limited, exercisable at 0.1 pence until 19 May 2021. 15,000,000; 11,741,665; 13,258,335 and 10,000,000 warrants were exercised on the 20 July 2016, 31 August 2016, 29 September 2016 and 01 February 2017 respectively.

	Broker services				Bonus warrants		
Date of Grant	25 May 2016	25 May 2016	25 May 2016	25 May 2016	24 May 2016	24 May 2016	24 May 2016
Fair value (p) [1]	0.04p	0.05p	0.06p	0.07p	0.05p	0.06p	0.06p
Share price (p)	0.115p	0.115p	0.115p	0.115p	0.125p	0.125	0.125p
Exercise price (p)	0.1p	0.1p	0.1p	0.1p	0.1p	0.15p	0.2p
Expected volatility [2]	210%	210%	210%	210%	211%	211%	211%
Option life	0.2 years	0.3 years	0.4 years	0.7 years	0.2 years	0.4 years	0.7 years
Expected dividends	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Risk-free rate of return	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

1 The fair value of bonus warrants issued or awarded on 24 May 2016 was 0.05p, 0.06p and 0.06p per share respectively. The fair value of broker warrants issued or awarded on 25 May 2016 was 0.04p, 0.05p, 0.06p and 0.07p per share respectively.

2 Volatility for warrants granted was estimated based on the Company's daily closing share price during the 12 months prior to the issue of the warrants.

Total contingently issuable shares

	2016	2015
Executive share Option Plan	**56,200,000**	12,900,000
Other share options and warrants	**107,101,856**	42,359,373
Total contingently issuable shares	**163,301,856**	55,259,373

The number and weighted average exercise prices of share options and warrants are as follows:

	2016		2015	
	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**1.49p**	**55,259,373**	4.92p	12,900,000
Reinstated during the year (Warrants for broker services)	**0.00p**	**3,600,000**	-	-
Granted during the year (Subscriber Warrants)	**-**	**-**	0.45p	34,999,998
Granted during the year (Placing Warrants)	**-**	**-**	0.40p	7,359,375
Granted during the year (Warrants for broker services)	**0.10p**	**50,000,000**		
Granted during the year (Bonus warrants)	**0.05p**	**90,477,572**		
Granted during the year (Share options)	**0.22p**	**43,300,000**		
Exercised during the year (Warrants for broker services)	**0.10p**	**(40,000,000)**		
Exercised during the year (Bonus warrants)	**0.10p**	**(32,494,811)**		
Exercised during the year (Bonus warrants)	**0.15p**	**(6,840,278)**		
Outstanding at the end of the year	**0.57p**	**163,301,856**	1.49p	55,259,373
Exercisable at the end of the year	**0.57p**	**120,001,856**	1.49p	50,959,373

Warrants granted for broker services on the 15 January 2015 were treated as cancelled due to the subsequent administration of the warrant holder. Following the completion of the administration the warrants were recognized as still being valid and have been included in the 2016 figures.

Share options and warrants outstanding at 31 December 2016 had a weighted average exercise price of 0.57 pence (2015: 1.49 pence) and a weighted average contractual life of 5.3 years (2015: 4.27 years). To date no share options have been exercised. There are no market based vesting conditions attaching to any share options outstanding at 31 December 2016. 12,900,00 options outstanding at the end of the year have a final exercise date of 22 December 2020. 43,300,000 options outstanding at the end of the year have a final exercise date of 28 July 2026. 3,600,000 warrants issued for broker services outstanding at the end of the year have a final exercise date of 12 January 2017 (now expired). 34,999,998 subscriber warrants outstanding at the end of the year have a final exercise date of 8 October 2019. 7,359,375 warrants issued for broker services outstanding at the end of the year have a final exercise date of 8 October 2019. 10,000,000 warrants issued for broker services outstanding at the end of the year have a final exercise date of 19 May 2021 (now exercised). 51,142,483 bonus warrants outstanding at the end of the year had a final exercise date of 20 January 2017 (1,769,772 bonus warrants exercised, 49,372,711 bonus warrants now expired).

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

19 Commitments

Future commitments for the Group under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Payable within one year	-	-

The Group does not sub-lease any of its leased premises. Payments under operating leases recognised in operating loss in the year are set out in note 4.

20 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2016 or 31 December 2015.

21 Related parties

The Group's investments in subsidiaries have been disclosed in note 11.
During the year the Company entered into the following transactions with other Group companies:

	Sale of good and services	Amounts owed by group companies			
	£'000	At 1 January £'000	Increase in year £'000	Provisions in year £'000	At 31 December £'000
MetaLeach Limited - 2016	10	-	142	(142)	-
MetaLeach Limited - 2015	10	-	279	(279)	-

At 31 December 2016 the Company had an outstanding amount receivable from MetaLeach Limited of £3,013,636 (2015: £2,871,195). The Company has recognised a provision of £3,013,636 (2015: £2,871,915) against that balance, which has been assessed as impaired due to the uncertainty of success, over extended timeframes, surrounding the subsidiary's operations. The amount owed is unsecured, interest-free, and has no fixed terms of repayment. The balance will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received.

Details of directors' emoluments are set out in note 6. The directors are the only key management personnel. Compensation for key management personnel was as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Short-term employee benefits	46	201*
National Insurance contributions	1	15
Other benefits	-	1
IFRS 2 charges for share options granted	11	11*
	58	228*

* Restated

At 31 December 2016, the following amounts were owed to directors and former directors of the Company in respect of deferred payments of directors' fees.

These amounts, totalling £420,791 (2015:£ 370,517), are included in Trade and Other Payables (note 15):

Mr M L Sutcliffe	£305,752 (2015: £249,495)
Mr M L Rosser	£ 69,712 (2015: £71,692)
Mr J S Bunyan	£ 11,500 (2015: £15,500)
Mr A M Clegg	£ 3,000 (2015: £3,000)
Mr R O Davey	£ 13,689 (2015: £13,689)
Mr E M Morfett	£ 17,138 (2015: £17,138)

22 Post balance sheet events

On the 01 February 2017, the Company issued 1,769,772 shares for cash of 0.2p each to raise £3,539.55 following the exercise of bonus warrants issued to existing shareholders of the company at 4.30pm on the 24 May 2016 on the basis of 1 warrant per every 4 qualifying shares held by shareholders.

On the 01 February 2017, the Company issued 10,000,000 shares for cash of 0.1p each to raise £10,000.00 following the exercise of broker warrants issued to Cornhill Capital in connection with the 20 May 2016 placing.

On the 15 February 2017, the Company issued 359,000,000 new shares of 0.1p each for cash at 0.14p each to raise £502,600 (gross).

On the 28 February 2017, the Company issued 176,715,000 new shares of 0.1p each for cash at 0.14p each to raise £247,401 (gross)

Following admission of the above shares the Company has a total of 1,488,730,149 ordinary shares in issue with each share carrying the right to one vote.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

(incorporated and registered in England and Wales under number 5357433)

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Alexander Mining plc will be held at the offices of Druces LLP, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, EC2M 5PS at 10:00am on Thursday 29 June 2017 in order to consider and, if thought fit, pass resolutions 1 to 4 as ordinary resolutions and resolution 5 as a special resolution:

Ordinary Resolutions

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st December 2016, together with the Auditor's report thereon.

2. To re-elect as a director Mr J S Bunyan who retires by rotation in accordance with Article 93 of the Company's Articles of Association and who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

3. To re-appoint BDO LLP of 55 Baker Street, London W1U 7EU, as auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration.

4. That the Directors be generally and unconditionally authorised pursuant to Section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the '2006 Act') to allot shares in the Company or grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares in the Company ('Rights') up to an aggregate nominal amount of £3,000,000 provided that this authority shall, unless previously revoked or varied by the Company in general meeting, expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company following the date of the passing of this resolution or (if earlier) 12 months from the date of passing this resolution, but so that the directors may before such expiry make an offer or agreement which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after such expiry and the directors may allot relevant securities in pursuance of that offer or agreement as if the authority hereby conferred had not expired.

This authority is in substitution for all previous authorities conferred on the Directors in accordance with Section 80 of the Companies Act 1985, or Section 551 of the 2006 Act.

Special Resolution

5. That, subject to the passing of Resolution 4, the Directors be given the general power to allot equity securities (as defined by Section 560 of the 2006 Act) for cash, either pursuant to the authority conferred by Resolution 4 or by way of a sale of treasury shares, as if Section 561(1) of the 2006 Act did not apply to any such allotment, provided that this power shall be limited to:

5.1 the allotment of equity securities in connection with an offer by way of a rights issue:

5.1.1 to the holders of ordinary shares in proportion (as nearly as may be practicable) to their respective holdings; and

5.1.2 to holders of other equity securities as required by the rights of those securities or as the Directors otherwise consider necessary, but subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the Board may deem necessary or expedient in relation to treasury shares, fractional entitlements, record dates, legal or practical problems in or under the laws of any territory or the requirements of any regulatory body or stock exchange; and

5.2 the allotment (otherwise than pursuant to paragraph 5.1 above) of equity securities up to an aggregate nominal amount of £3,000,000.

The power granted by this resolution will unless renewed, varied or revoked by the Company, expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company following the date of the passing of this resolution or (if earlier) 12 months from the date of passing this resolution, save that the Company may, before such expiry make offers or agreements which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot equity securities in pursuance of any such offer or agreement notwithstanding that the power conferred by this resolution has expired.

This resolution revokes and replaces all unexercised powers previously granted to the Directors to allot equity securities as if either section 89(1) of the Companies Act 1985 or section 561(1) of the 2006 Act did not apply, but without prejudice to any allotment of equity securities already made or agreed to be made pursuant to such authorities.

The Board of Alexander Mining plc unaminouslyrecommends that shareholders vote in favour of all the proposed resolutions. The Board considers that resolutions 4 and 5 are in the best interests of the Company to enable the Company to take advantage of relevant opportunities, including opportunities to raise additional working capital, as they arise.

Members or their appointed Proxies are entitled to ask questions of the Board at the Annual General Meeting. The Board will answer any such questions unless (i) to do so would interfere unduly with the conduct of the meeting or involve the disclosure of confidential information; or (ii) the answer has already been given on the Company's web-site; or (iii) to answer such questions is contrary to the Company's best interest or the good order of the meeting.

By order of the Board

John Getty
Company Secretary

26 May 2017

Registered Office:
2nd Floor, 85-87 Borough High Street, London, SE1 1NH

Notes to the Notice of Annual General Meeting

1. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to exercise all or any of the member's rights to attend, speak and vote at the meeting, using the attached Form of Proxy. A proxy need not also be a member. If a member appoints more than one proxy to attend the meeting, each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by the member. If a member wishes to appoint more than one proxy and so requires additional proxy forms, the member should contact the shareholder helpline of Capita Asset Services on +44 (0) 871 664 0300. Calls cost 12p per minute plus network extras. If you are outside the United Kingdom, please call +44 371 664 0300. Calls outside the United Kingdom will be charged at the applicable international rate. Lines are open between 9.00 am – 5.30 pm, Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in England and Wales. Completion and return of a Form of Proxy will not preclude a member from attending and voting at the meeting should the member so decide.

2. To be valid, the Form of Proxy and any power of attorney or other authority under which it is signed (or a notarially certified copy of such authority) must be completed and returned so as to reach: (i) the Company's Registrars in accordance with the reply paid details or (ii) by hand to Capita Asset Services, The Registry, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent, BR3 4TU not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the Annual General Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

3. A corporation which is a member can appoint one or more corporate representatives who may exercise on its behalf all of its powers as a member, provided that they do not do so in respect of the same shares.

4. The Company, pursuant to resolution 41(1) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, specifies that only those shareholders registered in the register of members of the Company at close of business on 27 June 2017 (or, if the meeting is adjourned, at close of business on the day two days prior to the adjourned meeting) be entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting (and for the purpose of determining the number of votes a member may cast). Changes to the register of members after the relevant time shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend and vote at the meeting.

5. If the Chairman, as a result of any proxy appointments, is given discretion as to how the votes the subject of those proxies are cast and the voting rights in respect of those discretionary proxies, when added to the interests in the Company's securities already held by the Chairman, result in the Chairman holding such number of voting rights that he has a notifiable obligation under the Disclosure and Transparency Rules, the Chairman will make the necessary notifications to the Company and the Financial Conduct Authority. As a result, any member holding 3% or more of the voting rights in the Company who grants the Chairman a discretionary proxy in respect of some or all of those voting rights and so would otherwise have a notification obligation under the Disclosure and Transparency Rules, need not make a separate notification to the Company and the Financial Conduct Authority.

6. The following documents will be available for inspection during normal business hours on any week day at the Company's registered office up until the date of the Annual General Meeting and at the place of the meeting from 30 minutes before the start of the meeting on 29 June 2017 until the end of the meeting:

   i) a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;

   ii) the contracts of service and letters of appointment between the Company or its subsidiary undertakings and its Directors.

7. To appoint proxies or give/amend an instruction to an appointed proxy via the CREST system, the CREST message must be received by the issuer's agent (ID: RA10) by 10:00am on 27th June 2017 and time of receipt will be taken as the time (as determined by the timestamp applied by the CREST Applications Host) that the issuer's agent is able to retrieve the message. CREST Personal Members or other CREST Sponsored Members, and CREST Members who have appointed voting service providers, should refer to their sponsor/voting service provider for advice on appointing proxies via CREST. Regulation 35 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 will apply to all proxy appointments sent by CREST. For information on CREST procedures and system timings, please refer to the CREST Manual.

8. As at 6.00pm on 26 May 2017, the Company's issued ordinary share capital comprised 1,488,730,149 ordinary shares of 0.1 penny each. Each ordinary share carries the right to one vote at the General Meeting of the Company and, therefore, the total number of voting rights in the Company as at 6.00pm on 26 May 2017 is 1,488,730,149.

9. Except as provided above, members who have general queries about the meeting should call the shareholder helpline of Capita Asset Services on +44 (0) 871 664 0300. Calls cost 12p per minute plus network extras. If you are outside the United Kingdom, please call +44 371 664 0300. Calls outside the United Kingdom will be charged at the applicable international rate. Lines are open between 9.00am – 5.30pm, Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in England and Wales. (no other methods of communication will be accepted).

   You may not use any electronic address provided either in this Notice of Annual General Meeting or any related documents to communicate with the Company for any purposes other than those expressly stated.

Form of Proxy

Proxy Form for use by holders of ordinary shares at the Annual General Meeting (the "AGM") to be held on Thursday 29 June 2017.
Please read the Notice of the Meeting and the accompanying explanatory notes to this Proxy Form carefully before completing this Proxy Form.

I/We ..... **(block capitals please)**

of .....

being a member/members of Alexander Mining plc, appoint the Chairman of the AGM or (see Explanatory Note 2)*

.....

as my/our proxy to exercise all or any of my/our rights to attend, speak and vote in respect of my/our voting entitlement on my/our behalf as indicated below at the AGM and at any adjournment thereof (see Explanatory Notes 3, 4 and 5).

☐ Please tick here if this proxy appointment is one of multiple appointments being made.

* For the appointment of more than one proxy, please refer to Explanatory Note 4. Please clearly mark the boxes below to instruct your proxy how to vote.

Resolutions	For	Against	Vote withheld	Discretionary
Ordinary Resolution				
1. Adoption of Report and Accounts	☐	☐	☐	☐
2. Re-election of Mr J S Bunyan	☐	☐	☐	☐
3. Re-appointment of BDO LLP	☐	☐	☐	☐
4. Authority to allot new shares	☐	☐	☐	☐
Special Resolution				
5. Disapplication of pre-emption rights	☐	☐	☐	☐

Signature (see Explanatory Note 6) ..... Date .....

Explanatory Notes to the Proxy Form:

1. 1 As a member of the Company you are entitled to appoint a proxy to exercise all or any of your rights to attend, speak and vote at the AGM on your behalf. You should appoint a proxy using the procedure set out in these Explanatory Notes.

2. A proxy need not be a member of the Company but must attend the meeting to represent you. If you wish to appoint as a proxy a person other than the Chairman of the AGM, please delete the words "the Chairman of the AGM" and insert the full name of the other person in the box provided on this Proxy Form. If you sign and return this Proxy Form with no name inserted in the box, the Chairman of the AGM will be deemed to be your proxy. If the proxy is being appointed in relation to less than your full voting entitlement, please enter in the box next to the proxy holder's name the number of shares in relation to which they are authorised to act as your proxy. If left blank your proxy will be deemed to be authorised in respect of your full voting entitlement (or if this Proxy Form has been issued in respect of a designated account for a shareholder, the full voting entitlement for that designated account).

3. The completion and return of this Proxy Form will not prevent you from attending in person and voting at the AGM should you subsequently decide to do so. However, if you have appointed a proxy and attend the meeting in person, your proxy appointment will automatically be terminated.

4. You are entitled to appoint more than one proxy provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise rights attached to a different share or shares held by you. You may not appoint more than one proxy to exercise rights attached to any one share. To appoint more than one proxy please use a photocopy of this form or contact Capita Asset Services on 0871 664 0300 (calls cost 12p per minute plus network extras, lines are open 9.00am – 5.30pm Mon - Fri). If you are outside the United Kingdom, please call +44 371 664 0300. Calls outside the United Kingdom will be charged at the applicable international rate. Please indicate in the box next to the proxy holder's name the number of shares in relation to which they are authorised to act as your proxy. Please also indicate by ticking the box provided, if the proxy instruction is one of multiple instructions being given. All forms must be signed and should be returned together in the same envelope.

5. If you wish your proxy to cast all of your votes for or against a resolution you should insert an "X" in the appropriate box. If you wish your proxy to cast only certain votes for and certain votes against, insert the relevant number of shares in the appropriate box. The "Vote Withheld" option is provided to enable you to instruct your proxy to abstain from voting on a particular resolution. A "Vote Withheld" is not a vote in law and will not be counted in the calculation of the proportion of the votes "For" or "Against" a resolution. The "Discretionary" option is provided to enable you to give discretion to your proxy to vote or abstain from voting on a particular resolution as he or she thinks fit. In the absence of instructions, your proxy may vote or abstain from voting as he or she thinks fit on the specified resolutions and, unless instructed otherwise, may also vote or abstain from voting as he or she thinks fit on any other business (including on a motion to amend a resolution, to propose a new resolution or to adjourn the AGM) which may properly come before the AGM.

6. This Proxy Form must be signed by the member or his/her attorney. Where the member is a corporation, the Proxy Form must be executed under its common seal or signed by a duly authorised representative of the corporation, stating their capacity (e.g. director, secretary). In the case of joint holders, any one holder may sign this Proxy Form. The vote of the senior joint holder (whether in person or by proxy) will be taken to the exclusion of all others, seniority being determined by the order in which the names stand in the register of members in respect of the joint holding.

7. To be valid, the Form of Proxy and any power of attorney or other authority under which it is signed (or a notarially certified copy of such authority) must be completed and returned so as to reach (i) the Company's Registrars in accordance with the reply paid details, (ii) or by hand to Capita Asset Services, The Registry, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent, BR3 4TU, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the meeting.

8. Pursuant to Regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, entitlement to attend and vote at the AGM and the number of votes which may be cast thereat will be determined by reference to the register of members of the Company at close of business on the day which is two days before the day of the AGM or adjourned meeting. Changes to entries on the register of members after that time shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend and vote at the meeting.

9. All alterations made to this Proxy Form must be initialled by the signatory.

10. If you submit more than one valid proxy appointment in respect of the same share or shares, the appointment received last before the latest time for the receipt of proxies will take precedence. If the Company is unable to determine which was received last, none of the proxy appointments in respect of that share or shares shall be valid.

11. Shares held in uncertificated form (i.e. in CREST) may be voted through the CREST Proxy Voting Service in accordance with the procedures set out in the CREST manual.

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BUSINESS REPLY PLUS
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PXS 1
34 Beckenham Road
Beckenham
BR3 4ZF

First fold

Third fold, then tuck in flap and tape along edge

Company Information

Company Information
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Email: info@alexandermining.com
Website: www.alexandermining.com

Company registration number: 5357433

Directors and Advisors
Company Secretary
J A Getty

Directors
M L Sutcliffe
M L Rosser
J S Bunyan
A M Clegg

Registrars
Capita Asset Services
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Auditor
BDO LLP
55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU

Nominated Adviser and Broker
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Joint Broker
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