



Mountain Province
DIAMONDS

Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

**MOUNTAIN PROVINCE
DIAMONDS INC.**

As at December 31, 2014 and 2013

And for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. (the "Company") are the responsibility of the Board of Directors.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the Company's consolidated financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the balance sheet date. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide sufficient knowledge to support management representations that it has exercised reasonable diligence that the consolidated financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility.

The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with IFRS as issued by the IASB, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

"Patrick C. Evans"
Patrick C. Evans
President and Chief Executive Officer

"Bruce Ramsden"
Bruce Ramsden
VP Finance and Chief Financial Officer

Toronto, Canada
March 26, 2015

MANAGEMENT’S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Management has designed such internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Because of its inherent limitations, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all possible misstatements or frauds. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting, Management has used the Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992), which is a suitable, recognized control framework established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). Management has assessed the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting and concluded that such internal control over financial reporting is effective as of December 31, 2014. The Company's independent auditors, KPMG LLP, have issued an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

March 26, 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders of Mountain Province Diamonds Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Mountain Province Diamonds Inc., which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describes that the Company's ability to continue operations is dependent upon its ability to obtain sufficient financing to fund its operations and development costs. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that casts substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Matter

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Mountain Province Diamond Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 26, 2015 expressed an unmodified (unqualified) opinion on the effectiveness of Mountain Province Diamonds Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "KPMG LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style. Below the signature is a single horizontal line that starts under the 'K' and ends under the 'P'.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
March 26, 2015
Toronto, Canada

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

To the Shareholders of Mountain Province Diamonds Inc.

We have audited Mountain Province Diamonds Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Mountain Province Diamonds Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014, based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2014, and our report dated March 26, 2015 expressed an unmodified (unqualified) opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "KPMG LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style. Below the signature is a horizontal line that starts under the "K" and ends under the "P", with a small upward tick at the right end.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
March 26, 2015
Toronto, Canada

Consolidated Balance Sheets

In Canadian dollars

	Notes	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	5	\$ 3,779,907	\$ 11,344,472
Short-term investments	5	77,261,842	24,343,222
Marketable securities	5	-	3,590
Amounts receivable	5	1,597,060	614,609
Prepaid expenses and supplies	6	2,245,319	12,776,825
		84,884,128	49,082,718
Financing costs	7	2,570,914	-
Property and equipment	8 & 13	213,539,470	61,284,485
Total assets		\$ 300,994,512	\$ 110,367,203
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5 & 13	\$ 38,087,790	\$ 13,949,350
Decommissioning and restoration liability	9	7,996,825	5,224,662
Shareholders' equity:			
Share capital	10	377,614,185	209,820,460
Share-based payments reserve	10	2,507,424	2,191,406
Deficit		(125,211,712)	(120,817,633)
Accumulated other comprehensive income		-	(1,042)
Total shareholders' equity		254,909,897	91,193,191
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		\$ 300,994,512	\$ 110,367,203
Going concern	1		
Contingencies and commitments	8 & 12		
Subsequent event	18		

On behalf of the Board:

"Patrick Evans"

Director

"Jonathan Comerford"

Director

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

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

In Canadian dollars

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012
Expenses:				
Consulting fees	10 & 13	\$ (1,536,292)	\$ (2,459,140)	\$ (1,434,917)
Depreciation		(6,795)	(259,334)	(21,246)
Exploration and evaluation expenses	14	(1,508,329)	(21,837,083)	(10,651,622)
Gahcho Kué Project management fee	13	-	(1,113,848)	(311,076)
Office and administration		(354,846)	(286,539)	(285,698)
Professional fees		(423,752)	(344,701)	(664,878)
Promotion and investor relations		(115,857)	(179,277)	(245,936)
Director fees		(264,232)	(145,153)	(166,668)
Transfer agent and regulatory fees		(232,772)	(180,412)	(200,461)
Travel		(193,964)	(129,997)	(196,714)
Loss for the year from operations		\$ (4,636,839)	\$ (26,935,484)	\$ (14,179,216)
Accretion expense on decommissioning and restoration liability	9	(214,211)	(23,882)	(27,801)
Other income:				
Interest income		458,659	355,428	147,762
Loss on sale of marketable securities		(1,688)	-	-
Gain on asset transfer to Kennady Diamonds Inc.	17	-	-	10,721,645
Net loss for the year		\$ (4,394,079)	\$ (26,603,938)	\$ (3,337,610)
Other Comprehensive Loss				
Items that are and may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss:				
Reclassification of loss on sale of marketable securities		1,688	-	-
Change in fair value of available-for-sale marketable securities		(646)	(5,931)	(8,157)
Comprehensive loss for the year		\$ (4,393,037)	\$ (26,609,869)	\$ (3,345,767)
Basic and diluted loss per share	10(iv)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.28)	\$ (0.04)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		113,865,562	94,838,537	82,191,626

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

Consolidated Statements of Equity

In Canadian dollars

	Notes	Number of shares	Share Capital	Share-based Payments Reserve	Deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
Balance, January 1, 2012		80,345,558	\$ 146,911,995	\$ 1,083,422	\$ (90,876,085)	\$ 13,046	\$ 57,132,378
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	(3,337,610)	-	(3,337,610)
Issuance of common shares – Rights Offering, net of costs		13,452,593	46,062,632	-	-	-	46,062,632
Issuance of common shares – exercise of options		370,000	604,200	-	-	-	604,200
Fair value of options exercised from share-based payments reserve		-	313,065	(313,065)	-	-	-
Share-based payment expense		-	-	463,500	-	-	463,500
Dividend-in-kind		-	(13,721,645)	-	-	-	(13,721,645)
Other Comprehensive Loss:							
Available-for-sale financial assets							
- Current period unrealized losses		-	-	-	-	(8,157)	(8,157)
Balance, December 31, 2012		94,168,151	\$ 180,170,247	\$ 1,233,857	\$ (94,213,695)	\$ 4,889	\$ 87,195,298
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	(26,603,938)	-	(26,603,938)
Issuance of common shares – Rights Offering, net of costs	10(ii)	5,889,200	28,807,501	-	-	-	28,807,501
Issuance of common shares – exercise of options		444,000	559,440	-	-	-	559,440
Fair value of options exercised from Share-based Payments Reserve		-	283,272	(283,272)	-	-	-
Share-based payment expense		-	-	1,240,821	-	-	1,240,821
Other Comprehensive Loss:							
Available-for-sale financial assets							
- Current period unrealized losses		-	-	-	-	(5,931)	(5,931)
Balance, December 31, 2013		100,501,351	\$ 209,820,460	\$ 2,191,406	\$ (120,817,633)	\$ (1,042)	\$ 91,193,191
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	(4,394,079)	-	(4,394,079)
Issuance of common shares – Private Placements	10(ii)	34,703,199	167,793,725	-	-	-	167,793,725
Share-based payment expense		-	-	316,018	-	-	316,018
Other Comprehensive Loss:							
Available-for-sale financial assets							
- Current period unrealized losses		-	-	-	-	(646)	(646)
- Reclassification of loss on sale of marketable securities		-	-	-	-	1,688	1,688
Balance, December 31, 2014		135,204,550	\$ 377,614,185	\$ 2,507,424	\$ (125,211,712)	\$ -	\$ 254,909,897

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

In Canadian dollars

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012
Cash provided by (used in):				
Operating activities:				
Net loss for the year		\$ (4,394,079)	\$ (26,603,938)	\$ (3,337,610)
<i>Adjustments:</i>				
Accretion expense on decommissioning and restoration liability		214,211	23,882	27,801
Depreciation		6,795	259,334	21,246
Share-based payment expense		316,018	1,240,821	463,500
Interest income		(458,659)	(355,428)	(147,762)
Loss on sale of marketable securities		1,688	-	-
Gain on asset transfer to Kennady Diamonds Inc.		-	-	(10,721,645)
<i>Changes in non-cash operating working capital:</i>				
Amounts receivable		(982,451)	(276,702)	948,267
Prepaid expenses and supplies		8,372,547	(12,054,423)	(620,761)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(11,934,754)	5,146,918	(419,577)
		(8,858,684)	(32,619,536)	(13,786,541)
Investing activities:				
Interest income		458,659	355,428	147,762
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities		2,944	-	-
Payments for property and equipment		(112,267,464)	(9,108,832)	(175,089)
(Purchase) redemption of short-term investments		(52,918,620)	23,075,775	(29,599,814)
		(164,724,481)	14,322,371	(29,627,141)
Financing activities:				
Transfer to Kennady Diamonds Inc.		-	-	(3,000,000)
Proceeds from option exercises		-	559,440	604,200
Financing costs		(1,775,125)	-	-
Proceeds from share issuance, net of costs	10(ii)	167,793,725	28,807,501	46,062,632
		166,018,600	29,366,941	43,666,832
(Decrease) increase in cash		(7,564,565)	11,069,776	253,150
Cash, beginning of year		11,344,472	274,696	21,546
Cash, end of year		\$ 3,779,907	\$ 11,344,472	\$ 274,696

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

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE DIAMONDS INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
As at December 31, 2014 and 2013 and
For the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012
In Canadian Dollars

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Mountain Province Diamonds Inc. (“Mountain Province” and together with its subsidiaries collectively, the “Company”) was incorporated on December 2, 1986 under the British Columbia Company Act. The Company amended its articles and continued incorporation under the Ontario Business Corporation Act effective May 8, 2006. The Company is involved in the discovery and development of diamond properties in Canada’s Northwest Territories.

The address of the Company’s registered office and its principal place of business is 161 Bay Street, Suite 2315, PO Box 216, Toronto, ON, Canada, M5J 2S1. The Company’s shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol ‘MPV’ and on the NASDAQ under the symbol ‘MDM’.

The Company is in the process of developing the Gahcho Kué project (“Gahcho Kué Project”) in conjunction with De Beers Canada Inc. (“De Beers Canada”) (Note 8). The underlying value and recoverability of the amounts shown as “Property and Equipment” are dependent on development and commissioning, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of the Company’s assets. Failure to meet the obligations for the Company’s share in the Gahcho Kué Project may lead to dilution of the interest in the Gahcho Kué Project and may require the Company to write off costs capitalized to date.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company has not achieved profitable operations and continues to be dependent upon its ability to obtain external financing to meet the Company’s liabilities as they become payable and to fund the Company’s share of the construction of the Gahcho Kué Project.

The Company currently has no source of revenues. In the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, the Company incurred losses, had negative cash flows from operating activities, and will be required to obtain additional sources of financing to complete its business plans going into the future. Although the Company had working capital of \$46,796,338 at December 31, 2014, including \$81,041,749 of cash and short-term investments the Company has insufficient capital to finance its operations including the Company’s share of development costs of the Gahcho Kué Project.

The Company intends to obtain the required financing through a senior secured term loan facility of up to US\$370 million (the “Facility”) and by issuing common shares by way of a rights offering for gross proceeds of \$95 million (Note 18). Finalization of the Facility remains subject to agreement on Facility documentation, the arrangement of a cost overrun facility of US\$75 million, which is being arranged by way of the rights offering, and certain other matters and conditions.

However, there is no certainty that the Company will be able to obtain financing from any of those sources. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that results in substantial doubt as to the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company’s consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern, and do not reflect adjustments to assets and liabilities that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. These adjustments could be material.

Authorization of Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 26, 2015.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The policies set out below were consistently applied to all the periods presented.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE DIAMONDS INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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For the Years Ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012
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These financial statements were prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of cash, short-term investments and available-for-sale financial assets at fair value.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below.

(i) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Mountain Province and its wholly-owned subsidiaries:

- 2435572 Ontario Inc. (100% owned)
- 2435386 Ontario Inc. (100% owned by 2435572 Ontario Inc.)

The Company's interest in the Gahcho Kué Project is held through 2435386 Ontario Inc.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A subsidiary is included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control is obtained until the date control ceases. All intercompany balances, transactions, income, expenses, profits and losses, including unrealized gains and losses have been eliminated on consolidation.

The Company has determined that its interest in the Gahcho Kué Project through its joint arrangement is a joint operation under IFRS 11, Joint Arrangement, and, accordingly has recorded the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in relation to its interest in the joint operation. The Company's interest in the Gahcho Kué Project is bound by a contractual arrangement establishing joint control over the project through required unanimous consent of the Company and De Beers Canada (the "Participants") for strategic, financial and operating policies of the Gahcho Kué Project. The Gahcho Kué Project management committee has two representatives of each of the Company and De Beers Canada. The Participants have appointed De Beers Canada as the operator of the Gahcho Kué Project.

(ii) Foreign Currency

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian Dollar.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency, are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise and presented in consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss within Office and administration.

(iii) Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based payment transactions are set out in Note 10.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed to the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss over the vesting period, if any, which is the period during which the employee becomes

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unconditionally entitled to equity instruments. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest, if any.

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

(iv) Income Taxes and Deferred Taxes

The income tax expense or benefit for the period consists of two components: current and deferred.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the year. Current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in each of the jurisdictions and includes any adjustments for taxes payable or recovery in respect of prior periods.

Taxable profit or loss differs from profit or loss as reported in the consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years, and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax is recognized 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. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it to be probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences, loss carryforwards, and tax credit carryforwards can be utilized, a deferred tax asset is not recognized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly into equity, in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(v) Mineral properties and exploration and evaluation costs and development costs

Exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) costs are those costs required to find a mineral property and determine commercial viability and technical feasibility. E&E costs include costs to establish an initial mineral resource and determine whether inferred mineral resources can be upgraded to measured and indicated mineral resources and whether measured and indicated mineral resources can be converted to proven and probable reserves.

Exploration and evaluation costs consist of:

- gathering exploration data through topographical and geological studies;
- exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling;
- determining the volume and grade of the resource;
- test work on geology, metallurgy, mining, geotechnical and environmental; and
- conducting and refining engineering, marketing and financial studies.

Costs in relation to these activities are expensed as incurred until such time that the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource are demonstrable. At such time, mineral properties are assessed for impairment, and an impairment loss, if any, is recognized, and future development costs will be capitalized to assets under construction.

The key factors management used in determining technical feasibility and commercial viability of the Gahcho Kué Project are demonstrable are the following;

- completion of a feasibility study;
- obtaining required permits to construct the Gahcho Kué Project;
- completion of an evaluation of the financial resources required to construct the Gahcho Kué Project;
- availability of financial resources necessary to commence development activities to construct the Gahcho Kué Project; and
- management’s determination that a satisfactory return on investment, in relation to the risks to be assumed, is likely to be obtained.

The Company also recognizes exploration and evaluation costs as assets when acquired as part of a business combination, or asset purchase, or as a result of rights acquired relating to a mineral property.

(vi) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the fair value of consideration given to acquire an asset and includes the direct charges associated with bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary to put the asset into use, as well as the future cost of dismantling and removing the asset. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Replacement cost, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures are capitalized for components of property, plant and equipment, which are accounted for separately.

Development costs are capitalized under assets under construction. Expenditures, including engineering to design the size and scope of the project, environmental assessment and permitting and borrowing costs are capitalized to assets under construction.

Amortization is provided on property, plant and equipment. Amortization is calculated so as to allocate the cost of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. The estimated useful lives, residual values and

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amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period. Mineral properties are not amortized until the properties to which they relate are placed into commercial production, at which time the costs will be amortized on a unit-of-production method following commencement of commercial production. Assets under construction are not amortized; rather it is deferred until the asset is ready for use, at which point the deferred amount is transferred to the appropriate asset category and amortized as set out below.

Corporate assets	five years, straight line
Vehicles	three to five years, straight line
Production and related equipment	three to ten years, straight line
General infrastructure	four to ten years, straight line
Earth moving equipment	estimated hours
Assets under construction	not depreciated until production

(vii) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying value of the Company's capitalized property and equipment is assessed for impairment when indicators of such impairment exist. If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is calculated to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell for the asset and the asset's value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

Impairment is determined on an asset by asset basis, whenever possible. If it is not possible to determine impairment on an individual asset basis, then impairment is considered on the basis of a cash generating unit ("CGU"). CGUs represent the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or Company's other group of assets. The Company has determined that it operates one CGU.

If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and an impairment loss is charged immediately to the consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss so as to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable amount.

(viii) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are classified into one of the following four categories: loans and receivables; fair value through profit or loss; held-to-maturity; and available-for-sale. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent measurement and recognition of the changes in fair value of financial instruments depends upon their initial classifications, as follows:

- Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss include financial assets and financial liabilities that are held for trading or designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit and loss. These financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in fair values recognized in the consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss.
- Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value, with changes in fair values recognized as Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") in the consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss, except when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, at which point the cumulative loss that had been previously recognized in OCI is recognized within the consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss.
- Financial assets classified as held-to-maturity and loans and receivables are measured subsequent to initial recognition at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

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- Financial liabilities, other than financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit and loss, are measured in subsequent periods at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Asset/Liability	Classification	Measurement
Cash	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Fair Value
Short-term investments	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Fair Value
Amounts receivable	Loans and Receivables	Amortized Cost
Marketable securities	Available-for-Sale	Fair Value
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other liabilities	Amortized Cost

The Company's cash consists of balances with banks. Short-term investments are investments with original maturities of greater than three months when acquired (see Note 5).

The Company had no held-to-maturity financial assets at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

The market values of marketable securities are determined based on the closing prices reported on recognized securities exchanges and over-the-counter markets. Such individual market values do not necessarily represent the realizable value of the total holding of any security, which may be more or less than that indicated by market quotations.

The fair values of the Company's amounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values because of the immediate or short-term to maturity of these financial instruments.

Derivative financial liabilities

Derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives, are recorded at their fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into. They are subsequently remeasured at their fair value at each consolidated Balance Sheet date, and the changes in the fair value are recognized in the consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss. Fair values for derivative instruments are determined using valuation techniques, including assumptions based on market conditions existing at the date of the consolidated Balance Sheets.

There are no derivative financial liabilities as at December 31, 2014 or 2013.

(ix) Provisions

Provisions represent liabilities to the Company for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expected expenditures to settle the obligation, applying a risk-free discount rate. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as accretion expense. The Company does not have any provisions as of December 31, 2014 other than the provision for decommissioning and restoration associated with the Mineral Properties.

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The Company records as decommissioning and restoration liability the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these decommissioning and restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines and tailings dams, dismantling operating facilities, closure of plant and waste sites, and restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground and/or environment is disturbed at the production location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalized if the Company has a related asset on its balance sheet, or expensed as part of exploration and evaluation expenditures if no asset exists. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss as a finance cost called "accretion expense on decommissioning and restoration liability". Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additional capitalized costs (or exploration and evaluation expense depending on whether there was a related asset when the liability was initially recognized) and additional decommissioning and restoration liability when they occur. If it is determined that the expected costs for decommissioning and restoration are reduced, the change in the present value of the reduction is recorded as a reduction in the capitalized costs (or a charge against exploration and evaluation expense), and a reduction of the decommissioning and restoration liability. For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss.

(x) Loss per share

Basic loss or earnings per share is calculated by dividing loss or earnings attributable to common shares divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted loss or earnings per share is calculated using the denominator of the basic calculation described above adjusted to include the potentially dilutive effect of outstanding stock options. The denominator is increased by the total number of additional common shares that would have been issued by the Company assuming exercise of all stock options with exercise prices below the average market price for the year.

(xi) New accounting policies

The Company adopted the following new standards and interpretations issued by the IASB or International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") as of January 1, 2014.

IFRIC 21 - Levies

IFRIC 21 Levies ("IFRIC 21") was issued in May 2013 and is an interpretation of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets ("IAS 37"), on the accounting for levies imposed by governments. IAS 37 sets out criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past event. IFRIC 21 clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy. The adoption of IFRIC 21 did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

IAS 32 – Offsetting Financial Assets and Liabilities

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation was amended to clarify that an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off if that right is not contingent on a future event; and enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all counterparties. This amendment also clarifies when a settlement mechanism provides for net settlement or gross settlement that is equivalent to net settlement. The adoption of the amended standard did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

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(xii) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Company. The Company anticipates that all of the relevant pronouncements will be adopted by the Company in the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements and are therefore not discussed below.

Financial instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") bringing together the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting phases of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The extent of the impact of adoption of IFRS 9 has not yet been determined.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

In May 2014, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment ("IAS 16") and IAS 38 Intangible assets ("IAS 38"). The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 and are to be applied prospectively. The amendments clarify the factors in assessing the technical or commercial obsolescence and the resulting depreciation period of an asset and state that a depreciation method based on revenue is not appropriate. The amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The extent of the impact of adoption of the amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 has not yet been determined.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These consolidated financial statements include estimates, which, by their nature, are uncertain and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions, and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

i) Significant judgments in applying accounting policies

The areas which require management to make significant judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

a) *Impairment analysis – mineral properties*

As required under IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets ("IAS 36"), the Company reviews its mineral properties for impairment based on results to date and when events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. The Company is required to make certain judgments in assessing indicators of impairment. The Company's assessment is that as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, no indicator of an impairment in the carrying value of its mineral properties had occurred.

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ii) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The areas which require management to make significant estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

a) *Mineral reserves and resources*

Mineral reserve and resource estimates include numerous uncertainties and depend heavily on geological interpretations and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and other data, and require estimates of future price for the commodity and future cost of operations. The mineral reserve and resources are subject to uncertainty and actual results may vary from these estimates. Results from drilling, testing and production, as well as material changes in commodity prices and operating costs subsequent to the date of the estimate, may justify revision of such estimates. Changes in the proven and probable mineral reserves or measured and indicated and inferred mineral resources estimates may impact the carrying value of the properties.

b) *Impairment analysis - mineral properties*

As required under IAS 36, the Company reviews its mineral properties for impairment based on results to date and when events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. Upon the Company's determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability an impairment test of the capitalized costs related to the Gahcho Kué Project was completed. IAS 36 requires the Company to make certain estimates in respect of recoverability of the asset, including estimated development costs, life of mine, discount rates and diamond prices.

d) *Provision for decommissioning and restoration*

The decommissioning and restoration liability and the accretion recorded are based on estimates of future cash flows, discount rates, and assumptions regarding timing. The estimates are subject to change and the actual costs for the decommissioning and restoration liability may change significantly.

e) *Stock options*

The stock option pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected life and volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

f) *Deferred taxes*

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and on unused losses carried forward, and are measured using the substantively enacted tax rates that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse or losses are expected to be utilized. Deferred tax assets are recorded to recognize tax benefits only to the extent that, based on available evidence, including forecasts, it is probable that they will be realized. The Company has not recorded the benefit of tax losses or deductible temporary differences.

5. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

For financial instruments recorded at fair value, the Company categorizes each of its fair value measurements in accordance with a fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 inputs are quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (for example, interest rate and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, forward pricing curves used to value currency and commodity contracts and

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volatility measurements used to value option contracts), or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data or other means. Level 3 inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

The Company's financial assets as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 measured at fair value are summarized in the following table:

	December 31, 2014		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash	\$ 3,779,907	\$ -	\$ -
Short-term investments	-	77,261,842	-
	December 31, 2013		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash	\$ 11,344,472	\$ -	\$ -
Short-term investments	-	24,343,222	-
Marketable securities	3,590	-	-

Short-term investments at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are cashable guaranteed investment certificates ("GICs") held with a major Canadian financial institution. GICs are measured using a discounted cash flow model, where the future value of the GIC is discounted to the reporting period using the market interest rate.

The Company disposed of all of its marketable securities classified as available-for-sale during the year ended December 31, 2014 which resulted in a loss of \$1,688. The quoted market value of marketable securities at December 31, 2013 was \$3,590. The original cost of these marketable securities at December 31, 2013 was \$4,632.

The fair values of the amounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The carrying amounts by classification are:

	December 31,	December 31,
	2014	2013
Financial assets		
Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		
Cash	\$ 3,779,907	\$ 11,344,472
Short-term investments	77,261,842	24,343,222
Loans and Receivables		
Amounts receivable	1,597,060	614,609
Available-for-Sale		
Marketable securities	-	3,590
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(38,087,790)	(13,949,350)

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Financial Instruments Risks

The Company has examined the various financial instrument risks to which it is exposed and assesses the impact and likelihood of those risks. These risks may include credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligations. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for its amounts receivable is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
0-30 days	\$ 1,536,394	\$ 572,551
30 to 90 days	49,964	-
More than 90 days	10,702	42,058
Total	\$ 1,597,060	\$ 614,609

On December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company does not have any allowance for doubtful accounts, and does not consider that any such allowance is necessary.

All of the Company's cash and short-term investments are held with a major Canadian financial institution and thus the exposure to credit risk is considered insignificant. The short-term investments are in the form of guaranteed investment certificates ("GICs") and are cashable in whole or in part, with interest, at any time to maturity. Management actively monitors the Company's exposure to credit risk under its financial instruments, including with respect to amounts receivable. The Company considers the risk of loss for its amounts receivable to be remote and significantly mitigated due to the financial strength of the parties from whom most of the amounts receivable are due - the Canadian government for harmonized sales tax ("HST") refunds receivable in the amount of approximately \$1,532,499 (December 31, 2013 – approximately \$572,551).

The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in GICs. It periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its bank.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place by which it anticipates and determines the funds required to support its operating requirements. The Company coordinates this planning and budgeting process with its financing activities through its capital management process. The Company's financial liabilities comprise its accounts payable and accrued liabilities, all of which are due within the next 12 month period. Other than minimal office space rental commitments, there are no other operating lease commitments. Refer to Note 1 with respect to the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income and the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing returns.

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company has no significant exposure at December 31, 2014, 2013 or 2012 to interest rate risk through its financial instruments. The short-term investments are at fixed rates of interest that do not fluctuate during the remaining term. The Company has no interest-bearing debt.

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(ii) Foreign currency sensitivity

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk at the balance sheet date through its U.S. denominated accounts payable and cash. A 10% depreciation or appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar would result in an approximate \$49,100 (December 31, 2013 - \$3,400) decrease or increase, respectively, in both net and comprehensive loss. The Company currently has only limited exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates between the Canadian and U.S. dollar. Accordingly, the Company has not employed any currency hedging programs during the current period.

6. ADVANCES, PREPAID EXPENSES, AND SUPPLIES

	December 31,	December 31,
	2014	2013
Prepaid expenses	\$ 2,245,319	\$ 6,749,843
Supplies	-	488,411
Reclamation deposit	-	5,538,571
	\$ 2,245,319	\$ 12,776,825

Supplies consist of \$304,607 of diesel fuel and \$183,804 of spare parts as at December 31, 2013.

7. FINANCING COSTS

As at December 31, 2014, the Company incurred financing costs of \$2,570,914 (December 31, 2013 - \$Nil), consisting primarily of legal and advisory fees and other financing expenses in relation to a proposed loan facility (Note 1).

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8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The Company's property and equipment as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	Corporate assets	Vehicles	Production and related equipment	General infrastructure	Earthmoving equipment	Mineral properties	Assets under construction	Total
Cost								
At January 1, 2013	\$ 32,996	\$ 59,992	\$ 13,457	\$ 7,326	\$ -	\$ 46,680,519	\$ 77,094	\$ 46,871,384
Decommissioning and restoration adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	(1,083,990)	-	(1,083,990)
Additions	5,881	668,271	163,573	985,837	1,773,510	-	12,204,208	\$ 15,801,280
At December 31, 2013	38,877	728,263	177,030	993,163	1,773,510	45,596,529	12,281,302	61,588,674
Decommissioning and restoration adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	2,557,952	-	2,557,952
Additions	-	1,474,510	260,768	3,507,483	8,450,313	10,000,000	128,322,309	152,015,383
At December 31, 2014	\$ 38,877	\$ 2,202,773	\$ 437,798	\$ 4,500,646	\$ 10,223,823	\$ 58,154,481	\$ 140,603,611	\$ 216,162,009
Accumulated depreciation								
At January 1, 2013	\$ (6,049)	\$ (34,494)	\$ (4,190)	\$ (122)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (44,855)
Depreciation	(8,070)	(53,225)	(15,321)	(145,431)	(37,287)	-	-	(259,334)
At December 31, 2013	(14,119)	(87,719)	(19,511)	(145,553)	(37,287)	-	-	(304,189)
Depreciation	(6,795)	(519,970)	(194,672)	(713,352)	(883,561)	-	-	(2,318,350)
At December 31, 2014	\$ (20,914)	\$ (607,689)	\$ (214,183)	\$ (858,905)	\$ (920,848)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,622,539)
Carrying amounts								
At December 31, 2013	\$ 24,758	\$ 640,544	\$ 157,519	\$ 847,610	\$ 1,736,223	\$ 45,596,529	\$ 12,281,302	\$ 61,284,485
At December 31, 2014	\$ 17,963	\$ 1,595,084	\$ 223,615	\$ 3,641,741	\$ 9,302,975	\$ 58,154,481	\$ 140,603,611	\$ 213,539,470

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The Company's mineral asset, the Gahcho Kué Project is in the development stage. On December 2, 2013, the approval of a pioneer Land Use Permit for the Gahcho Kué diamond mine was obtained. Based on successful permitting and demonstrated technical feasibility and commercial viability (Note 3(vii)) of the Gahcho Kué Project, the Company is now capitalizing all development expenditures incurred related to the Gahcho Kué Project.

The Company holds a 49% interest in the Gahcho Kué Project located in the Northwest Territories, Canada, and De Beers Canada holds the remaining 51% interest. The arrangement between the Company and De Beers Canada is governed by an agreement entered into on July 3, 2009 (the "2009 Agreement"). The Company considers that the operator of the Gahcho Kué Project is a related party under IAS 24 Related Parties.

The 2009 Agreement's provision for consensus decision-making for material strategic and operating decisions provides the Company with joint control for the Gahcho Kué Project with De Beers Canada, and represents a joint arrangement in accordance with IFRS 11. The arrangement is not structured through a legal entity or vehicle separate from the Company and De Beers Canada and accounts for the Project as a joint operation in accordance with IFRS 11. The Company has determined its proportionate share (49%) of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the joint operation, and recorded them in its consolidated financial statements.

Under a previous agreement (the "2002 Agreement") in effect until July 3, 2009, De Beers Canada carried all costs incurred by the Project, and De Beers Canada had no recourse to the Company for repayment of funds until, and unless, the Project was built, in production, and generating net cash flows.

On July 3, 2009, the Company entered the 2009 Agreement with De Beers Canada (jointly, the "Participants") under which:

- (a) The Participants' continuing interests in the Gahcho Kué Project will be Mountain Province 49% and De Beers Canada 51%, with the Company's interest no longer subject to the dilution provisions in the 2002 Agreement except for normal dilution provisions which are applicable to both Participants. On October 2, 2014, Mountain Province assigned its 49% interest to its wholly-owned subsidiary 2435386 Ontario Inc. to the same extent as if 2435386 Ontario Inc. had been the original party to the Joint Venture Agreement;
- (b) Each Participant will market their own proportionate share of diamond production in accordance with their participating interest;
- (c) Each Participant will contribute their proportionate share to the future project development costs;
- (d) Material strategic and operating decisions will be made by consensus of the Participants as long as each Participant has a participating interest of 40% or more;
- (e) The Participants have agreed that the sunk historic costs to the period ending on December 31, 2008 will be reduced and limited to \$120,000,000;
- (f) The Company will repay De Beers Canada \$59 million (representing 49% of an agreed sum of \$120,000,000) plus interest compounded on the outstanding amounts in settlement of the Company's share of the agreed historic sunk costs on the following schedule:
 - \$200,000 on execution of the 2009 Agreement (the Company's contribution to the 2009 Joint Arrangement expenses to date of execution of the 2009 Agreement – paid and expensed);
 - Up to \$5.1 million in respect of De Beers Canada's share of the costs of the feasibility study; (paid - \$4,417,421 to December 31, 2012, included in "Mineral Properties"; no further payments are expected);
 - \$10 million upon the completion of a feasibility study with at least a 15% IRR and approval of the necessary development work for a mine (as defined in the 2009 Agreement) (paid in 2011, included in "Mineral Properties");
 - \$10 million following the issuance of the construction and operating permits (paid October 27, 2014);
 - \$10 million following the commencement of commercial production (commencement of commercial production means the first day of the calendar month following the first thirty consecutive days (excluding

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maintenance days) that the relevant Mine has achieved and maintained 70% of rated Production specified in the relevant Feasibility Study); and

- The balance of approximately \$24.4 million plus accumulated interest of approximately \$25 million within 18 months following commencement of commercial production, which is targeted to take place by January 2017. At December 31, 2014, accumulated interest of approximately \$16.4 million is owing. Accumulated interest is being calculated at the prevailing LIBOR rate plus 5%.

2435386 Ontario Inc. has agreed that the marketing rights provided to the Company in the 2009 Agreement will be diluted if the Company defaults on certain of the payments described above.

Since these payments are contingent on certain events occurring, and/or work being completed, they will be recorded as the payments become due or are made. As these contingent payments are made, they are being capitalized to Mineral Properties.

The Company's proportional interest (49%) of commitments made by the operator of the Gahcho Kué Project is \$136,972,262 at December 31, 2014:

The total commitments are as follows:

	2015	2016	Total
Gahcho Kué Project commitments	\$ 123,225,388	\$ 13,746,874	\$ 136,972,262

9. DECOMMISSIONING AND RESTORATION LIABILITY

The Gahcho Kué Project decommissioning and restoration liability was calculated using the following assumptions as at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Expected undiscounted cash flows	\$ 16,279,371	\$ 13,849,717
Discount rate	2.33%	4.10%
Periods	2028	between 2015 and 2028

The decommissioning and restoration liability has been calculated using expected cash flows that are current dollars, with inflation.

The continuity of the decommissioning and restoration liability at December 31, 2014 is follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 5,224,662	\$ 6,284,770	\$ 6,178,004
Change in estimate of discounted cash flows for the period	2,557,952	(1,083,990)	78,965
Accretion recorded during the period	214,211	23,882	27,801
Balance, end of the period	\$ 7,996,825	\$ 5,224,662	\$ 6,284,770

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10. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

i. Authorized share capital

Unlimited common shares, without par value
There is no other class of shares in the Company.

ii. Share capital

The number of common shares issued and fully paid as at December 31, 2014 is 135,204,550. There are no shares issued but not fully paid.

On October 16, 2014, Mountain Province closed a bought-deal private placement and non-brokered private placement for common shares for gross proceeds of \$100,000,000. Mountain Province issued 20,000,000 common shares at a price of \$5.00 per share. Transaction costs in the amount of \$3,803,500 were paid in relation to the bought-deal private placement and other share issuance costs of \$237,822 were incurred in connection with the private placements.

On June 28, 2014, Mountain Province closed a non-brokered private placement for common shares for gross proceeds of \$45,525,140. Mountain Province issued 9,105,028 common shares at a price of \$5.00 per share. Transaction costs in the amount of \$755,250 were incurred which included 60,000 common shares at a price of \$5.00 per share which were issued and other share issuance costs of \$269,799.

On March 28, 2014, Mountain Province closed a bought-deal private placement and a non-brokered private placement for common shares for gross proceeds of \$28,244,672. Mountain Province issued 5,538,171 common shares at a price of \$5.10 per share. Transaction costs in the amount of \$1,058,942 were paid in relation to the private placements and other share issuance costs of \$150,775 were incurred in connection with the private placements.

On November 27, 2013, Mountain Province closed a non-brokered private placement of common shares for gross proceeds of \$29,446,000. Mountain Province issued 5,889,200 common shares at a price of \$5.00 per share. Transaction costs in the amount of \$567,330 were paid in relation to the private placement and share issuance costs of \$71,169 were incurred in connection with the private placement.

On November 28, 2012, Mountain Province closed a rights offering for gross proceeds of approximately \$47.1 million. Under the rights offering, each registered holder of common shares of Mountain Province as of the record date established as October 30, 2012, received one right (a "Right") for each share held. Six (6) Rights plus the sum of \$3.50 (the "Subscription Price") were required to subscribe for one share ("Rights Share"). The Rights expired on November 28, 2012 (the "Expiry Date") with unexercised Rights becoming void and without value. The Rights were listed on the TSX until their expiry. Mountain Province entered into a stand-by agreement with Bottin (International) Investments Ltd. ("Bottin"), a shareholder, under which Bottin undertook to fully subscribe for those Rights Shares not otherwise subscribed for on the Expiry Date. A total of 65,100,414 Rights were exercised by shareholders for 10,850,069 shares, and Bottin subscribed for an additional 2,602,524 Rights Shares for the Rights not otherwise subscribed for on the Expiry Date, under the stand-by agreement. Fees charged by Bottin in connection with the stand-by agreement have been recorded as share issuance costs (Note 13).

iii. Stock Options and Share-based Payments Reserve

The Company, through its Board of Directors and shareholders, adopted a stock option plan (the "Plan") which, among other things, allows for the maximum number of shares that may be reserved for issuance under the Plan to be 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares at the time of the grant. The Board of Directors has the authority and discretion to grant stock option awards within the limits identified in the Plan, which includes provisions limiting the issuance of options to insiders and significant shareholders to maximums identified in the Plan. The aggregate maximum number of

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shares pursuant to options granted under the Plan will not exceed 13,520,455 shares, and as at December 31, 2014, there were 12,120,455 shares available to be issued under the Plan. All stock options are settled by the issuance of common shares.

The following table summarizes information about the stock options outstanding and exercisable:

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at beginning of period	1,200,000	\$ 5.04	794,000	\$ 2.12	964,000	\$ 2.16
Granted during the period	200,000	5.29	850,000	4.89	200,000	4.84
Exercised during the period	-	-	(444,000)	1.26	(370,000)	1.63
Balance at end of the period	1,400,000	\$ 5.08	1,200,000	\$ 5.04	794,000	\$ 2.12
Options exercisable at the end of the period	1,350,000		1,100,000		794,000	

The fair value of the 200,000 stock options granted during the year ended December 31, 2014 has been estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions are presented below. Expected volatility is calculated by reference to the weekly closing share price for a period that reflects the expected life of the options. 850,000 stock options were granted in the year ended December 31, 2013 and valued using the assumptions below and 200,000 stock options were granted in the year ended December 31, 2012 and valued using the assumptions below.

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Exercise price	\$5.29	\$4.06 - \$5.28	\$4.84
Expected volatility	38.19%	42.17% - 44.04%	66.29%
Expected option life	2.70 years	3.00 - 3.50 years	3.5 years
Expected forfeiture	none	none	none
Expected option cancellation	none	none	none
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.21%	1.14% - 1.77%	1.50%

In the year ended December 31, 2013, 444,000 stock options were exercised for gross proceeds of \$559,440 (December 31, 2012 – 370,000 stock options were exercised for gross proceeds of \$665,000). The market price of stock options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$2,261,240 (December 31, 2012 - \$1,826,200).

The following tables reflect the Black-Scholes values (share-based payments reserve amounts), the number of stock options outstanding, the weighted average of options outstanding, and the exercise price of stock options outstanding at December 31, 2014.

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At December 31, 2014			
Expiry Date	Black-Scholes Value	Number of Options	Exercise Price
January 9, 2016	487,085	150,000	6.13
March 8, 2017	463,500	200,000	4.84
January 31, 2018	133,700	100,000	4.08
March 10, 2018	129,300	100,000	4.06
March 17, 2018	64,250	50,000	4.11
May 13, 2018	156,700	100,000	5.00
July 2, 2018	802,500	500,000	5.28
February 13, 2019	274,600	200,000	5.29
	\$ 2,511,635	1,400,000	5.08

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at December 31, 2014 is 3.06 years (December 31, 2013 - 3.89 years).

The share-based payments recognized as an expense for each year are:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Expense recognized in the year for share-based payments	\$ 316,018	\$ 1,240,821	\$ 463,500

The share-based payments expense for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 is recorded in consulting fees.

iv. Loss Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted loss per share:

	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012
Numerator			
Net loss for the period	\$ (4,394,079)	\$ (26,603,938)	\$ (3,337,610)
Denominator			
For basic - weighted average number of shares outstanding	113,865,562	94,838,537	82,191,626
Effect of dilutive securities	-	-	-
For diluted - adjusted weighted average number of shares outstanding	113,865,562	94,838,537	82,191,626
Loss Per Share			
Basic	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.28)	\$ (0.04)
Diluted	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.28)	\$ (0.04)

For the year ended December 31, 2014, stock options totaling 1,400,000 (December 31, 2013 – 1,200,000 stock options; December 31, 2012 – 794,000 stock options) are not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share since to include them would be anti-dilutive.

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v. *Shareholder Rights Plan*

On September 7, 2010, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an amended Shareholder Rights Plan (the “Rights Plan”), which was ratified by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on November 18, 2010. The Rights Plan is intended to provide all shareholders of the Company with adequate time to consider value enhancing alternatives to a take-over bid and to provide adequate time to properly assess a take-over bid without undue pressure. The Rights Plan is also intended to ensure that the shareholders of the Company are provided equal treatment under a takeover bid.

11. INCOME TAXES

Rate Reconciliation

The provision for income tax differs from the amount that would have resulted by applying the combined Canadian statutory income tax rates of approximately 26.5% (2013 and 2012 – 26.5%):

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Loss before income taxes	\$ (4,394,079)	\$ (26,603,938)	\$ (3,337,610)
	26.5%	26.5%	26.5%
Tax recovery calculated using statutory rates	(1,164,431)	(7,050,044)	(884,467)
Non-taxable portion of gain on Kennedy Diamond asset transfer	-	-	(1,420,618)
Expenses not deductible	84,395	329,796	123,904
Change in tax benefits not recognized	1,080,036	6,720,248	2,181,181
Income tax expense (recovery)	-	-	-

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized are attributable to the following:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Mineral properties	\$ 97,590,705	\$ 85,636,713
Property and equipment	470,042	463,248
Decommissioning and restoration liability	7,996,825	5,224,662
Loss carryforwards	1,487,695	10,705,056
Share issuance cost	6,417,087	1,468,812
	\$ 113,962,354	\$ 103,498,491

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As at December 31, 2014, the Company had the following non-capital losses available for carryforward and certain other tax attributes as follows:

	Amounts	Expiry Date
Tax basis of mineral properties	\$ 134,133,055	Indefinite
Tax basis of property and equipment	\$ 155,855,032	Indefinite
Loss carryforwards	\$ 1,487,695	2025-2034

12. LEASE COMMITMENTS

The total future minimum lease payments for office space by the Company under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2015	2016	2017	Total
Future minimum lease payments	\$ 142,256	\$ 142,256	\$ 11,855	\$ 296,367

13. RELATED PARTIES

The Company's related parties include the operator of the Gahcho Kué Project, Bottin, key management and their close family members, and the Company's directors. Kennady Diamonds Inc. ("Kennady Diamonds") is also a related party since the Company and Kennady Diamonds have common members of key management.

None of the transactions with related parties incorporate special terms and conditions, and no guarantees were given or received. Related party transactions are recorded at their exchange amount, being the amount agreed to by the parties. Outstanding balances are settled in cash.

The Company had the following transactions and balances with its related parties including key management personnel and the Company's directors, Bottin, the operator of the Gahcho Kué Project, and Kennady Diamonds. The transactions with key management personnel are in the nature of remuneration. The transactions with the operator of the Gahcho Kué Project relate to the funding of the Company's interest in the Gahcho Kué Project for the current year's expenditures, capital additions and management fee. The transactions with Kennady Diamonds are for a monthly management fee charged by the Company and reimbursement of expenses paid on behalf of Kennady Diamonds.

		December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
The total of the transactions:				
Bottin - Stand-by Fee under Stand-by Agreement	10(ii) \$	-	-	706,261
Kennady Diamonds		90,000	152,500	120,940
Remuneration to key management personnel		1,426,256	2,457,759	1,477,715
Management fee charged by the operator of the Gahcho Kué Project		4,067,683	1,113,848	311,076
Payable to the operator of the Gahcho Kué Project		1,345,183	5,647,892	685,290
Payable to key management personnel		398,895	357,967	30,180

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The remuneration expense of directors and other members of key management personnel for the year ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Consulting fees, director fees, bonus and other short-term benefits	\$ 1,110,238	\$ 1,216,938	\$ 1,014,215
Share-based payments	316,018	1,240,821	463,500
	\$ 1,426,256	\$ 2,457,759	\$ 1,477,715

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

14. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Camp support and personnel	\$ -	\$ 1,001,910	\$ 490,166
Transportation and fuel	-	1,871,771	425,617
Drilling	1,508,329	990,223	1,915,926
Permitting	-	3,469,838	3,862,311
Safety, health and environmental costs	-	44,574	42,818
De Beers overhead	-	1,866,632	1,349,607
Engineering, procurement and construction management	-	12,483,069	2,191,757
Other	-	109,066	373,420
Total	\$ 1,508,329	\$ 21,837,083	\$ 10,651,622

15. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company considers its capital structure to consist of share capital, share-based payments reserve, and options. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in order to have the funds available to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company's main property, Gahcho Kué Project, is in the development stage, and as such the Company is dependent on external equity financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned management of our properties and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company's capital is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Share capital	\$ 377,614,185	\$ 209,820,460
Share-based payments reserve	2,507,424	2,191,406
Deficit	(125,211,712)	(120,817,633)
	\$ 254,909,897	\$ 91,194,233

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There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2014. Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

16. SEGMENTED REPORTING

The Company has determined that it has only one operating segment.

17. PLAN OF ARRANGEMENT WITH KENNADY DIAMONDS INC.

In January 2012, the Company announced that the Board of Directors had approved a proposal to spin-out the Company's 100%-controlled Kennady North project into a newly incorporated company, Kennady Diamonds, through a plan of arrangement and subject to regulatory, court and shareholder approvals.

On March 12, 2012, Kennady Diamonds and Mountain Province entered into an arrangement agreement (the "Arrangement") pursuant to which Mountain Province would transfer its interest in the Kennady North Project, including permits, mining claims, rights and title, in the Northwest Territories in Canada, and \$3 million of cash, to Kennady Diamonds in exchange for one common share of Kennady Diamonds for every five common shares of Mountain Province outstanding. The Arrangement called for the share capital of Mountain Province to be reorganized into a new class of shares which would be distributed, with the Kennady Diamonds common shares, to the existing Mountain Province common shareholders.

The Arrangement was approved by the Board of Directors of Mountain Province and was subject to approval by two-thirds of the votes cast by holders of Mountain Province common shares, at a special meeting of Mountain Province shareholders held on April 25, 2012. The Mountain Province shareholders voted 99.57% in favour of the Arrangement. As well, on April 30, 2012, Mountain Province received final court approval for the Arrangement. Regulatory approval was obtained by the Toronto Stock Exchange and the TSX Venture Exchange.

The various transactions under the Arrangement were completed on July 6, 2012, the effective date of the Arrangement. The Company transferred the Kennady North Project and cash of \$3 million to Kennady Diamonds in exchange for 16,143,111 shares of Kennady Diamonds which in turn were distributed to the Mountain Province shareholders on the basis of one Kennady Diamonds' share for every five shares of Mountain Province held by the shareholders.

The Company recorded the fair value of the transaction as a dividend-in-kind of \$13.7 million. The fair value was calculated by applying the simple average of the closing share price for Kennady Diamonds on the TSX Venture Exchange for the first five days of its trading to the number of shares outstanding. The fair value in excess of the book value of the transferred assets was recorded as a gain on asset transfer to Kennady Diamonds of \$10.7 million in the Company's consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Loss.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On February 18, 2015, the Company announced that it is undertaking a \$95,047,132 rights offering in order to fund a US\$75 million cost overrun facility, the arrangement of which is a condition precedent to drawdown of a proposed US\$370 million term loan facility (Note 1). The Company will be issuing a maximum of 23,761,783 common shares under the rights offering. The Company's major shareholder, Mr. Dermot Desmond, has advised the Company that he intends to fully exercise his rights under the rights offering. In addition, the Company has entered into a standby agreement with Mr. Desmond whereby Mr. Desmond has undertaken to fully subscribe for those rights not otherwise subscribed for under the rights offering. Mr. Desmond will be paid 3% or \$2,851,414 as a standby fee. Subscription under the standby agreement is subject to certain conditions.