Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended
March 31, 2018

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Diamcor Mining Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Diamcor Mining Inc., which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, 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, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Diamcor Mining Inc. as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

MNP LLP

Calgary, Alberta
July 30, 2018

Chartered Professional Accountants

Diamcor Mining Inc.
Consolidated Statements Of Financial Position

As at:	March 31 2018	March 31 2017
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 520,312	$ 264,937
Accounts receivable	604,419	186,307
Inventory (Note 2.3)	196,096	1,220,918
Prepaids	31,685	28,470
	1,352,512	1,700,632
NON CURRENT		
Restricted cash (Note 14)	851,564	776,525
Property, plant and equipment (Note 3)	9,178,447	9,405,276
Total assets	$ 11,382,523	$ 11,882,433
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable (Note 13)	$ 1,954,186	$ 1,729,740
Share purchase deposits	500,000	-
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 4)	3,197,686	3,196,697
	5,651,872	4,926,437
NON CURRENT		
Deferred tax liablity (Note 15)	581,904	326,226
Long-Term Debt (Note 4)	512,522	2,472,566
Decommissioning Liability (Note 5)	296,084	284,326
Due to Nozala Investments (Note 4)	1,708,779	1,364,464
Total liabilities	8,751,161	9,374,019
EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 6)	31,278,037	28,088,222
Contributed surplus (Note 7)	10,448,426	8,898,224
Warrants (Note 6)	2,789,514	3,407,043
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,461,901)	(4,299,330)
Deficit	(32,611,467)	(29,576,923)
Total equity	7,442,609	6,517,236
Non-controlling interests	(4,811,247)	(4,008,822)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	2,631,362	2,508,414
Total liabilities and equity	$ 11,382,523	$ 11,882,433

COMMITMENTS (Note 12)
SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Note 17)

On behalf of the board

"Dean Taylor" Director

"Sheldon Nelson" Director

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

Diamcor Mining Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

		For the year ended March 31, 2018		For the year ended March 31, 2017
SALES	$	5,948,828	$	5,928,425
OPERATING EXPENSES		6,748,857	$	4,818,984
NET INCOME	$	(800,029)	$	1,109,441
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
Accretion and depreciation (Note 3 and 5)		1,372,233		933,017
Consulting fees		197,875		191,874
Insurance		77,057		68,718
Interest and bank charges		573,838		785,679
Office		135,784		233,321
Professional fees		216,322		286,724
Promotion and investor relations		135,512		178,340
Salaries and wages		610,203		693,638
Transfer agent and regulatory fees		62,098		56,754
Travel		233,724		121,062
		3,614,646		3,549,127
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	$	(4,414,675)	$	(2,439,686)
OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest and other Income		54,254		51,572
Loss disposal of assets		(421)		(69,079)
Foreign exchange		(6,765)		(919)
		47,068		(18,426)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		(4,367,607)		(2,458,112)
Deferred tax expense (Note 15)		203,990		307,957
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR	$	(4,571,597)	$	(2,766,069)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE GAIN (LOSS)				
Items to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Foreign currency translation gain	$	572,057	$	763,984
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	$	(3,999,540)	$	(2,002,085)
Total net loss attributable to:				
Non-controlling interests	$	(1,537,053)	$	(1,594,464)
Equity holders of parent		(3,034,544)		(1,171,605)
	$	(4,571,597)	$	(2,766,069)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:				
Non-controlling interests	$	(802,428)	$	(1,015,391)
Equity holders of parent	$	(3,197,112)	$	(986,694)
	$	(3,999,540)	$	(2,002,085)
Loss per share - basic and diluted (Note 6)	$	(0.06)	$	(0.02)

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

Diamcor Mining Inc.

Consolidated Statements Of Cash Flows

		For the year ended March 31, 2018		For the year ended March 31, 2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net (loss) for the year	$	(4,571,597)	$	(2,766,069)
Items not affecting cash				
Accretion and depreciation (Note 3 and 5)		1,372,233		933,017
Foreign exchange		439,380		1,153,818
Change in estimate of decommissioning liability (Note 5)		(39,388)		61,200
Deferred tax expense		203,989		307,957
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (Note 3)		421		69,079
Interest on long-term debt		549,142		758,694
Changes in non-cash working capital				
Accounts payable		(1,053,706)		(324,263)
Share purchase deposit		500,000		-
Accounts receivable		(378,421)		159,936
Inventory		1,040,002		(274,173)
Prepaids		(3,162)		7,073
Cash flow used in operating activities		(1,941,107)		86,269
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Increase in restricted cash		-		(305,920)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Note 3)		95		-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note 3)		(345,880)		(3,398,050)
Cash flow used in investing activities		(345,785)		(3,703,970)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of long term debt		(2,314,848)		(2,388,390)
Proceeds from the exercise of options		-		32,000
Proceeds from issuance of units net of issue costs (Note 6)		4,122,488		5,421,916
Cash flow generated by financing activities		1,807,640		3,065,526
Effect of change in exchange rate for cash and cash equivalents		734,627		(7,746)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		255,375		(559,921)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year		264,937		824,858
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	$	520,312	$	264,937

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

DIAMCOR MINING INC.

Consolidated Statement Of Changes In Equity

	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Warrants	Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Non-controllling Interests	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance - March 31, 2016	23,757,063	8,819,015	2,363,495	(28,405,318)	(4,484,244)	(2,993,428)	(943,417)
Private placement (Note 6)	4,671,942	-	1,148,757	-	-	-	5,820,699
Share issuance costs (Note 6)	(398,783)	-	-	-	-	-	(398,783)
Expiry of warrants (Note 6)	-	105,209	(105,209)	-	-	-	-
Exercise of options (Note 6)	58,000	(26,000)	-	-	-	-	32,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,171,605)	-	(1,594,464)	(2,766,069)
Foreign exchange	-	-	-	-	184,914	579,070	763,984
Balance - March 31, 2017	28,088,222	8,898,224	3,407,043	(29,576,923)	(4,299,330)	(4,008,822)	2,508,414
Private placement (Note 6)	3,280,700	-	932,673	-	-	-	4,213,373
Share issuance costs (Note 6)	(90,885)	-	-	-	-	-	(90,885)
Expiry of warrants (Note 6)	-	1,550,202	(1,550,202)	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,034,544)	-	(1,537,053)	(4,571,597)
Foreign exchange	-	-	-	-	(162,571)	734,628	572,057
Balance - March 31 2018	31,278,037	10,448,426	2,789,514	(32,611,467)	(4,461,901)	(4,811,247)	2,631,362

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

1. Nature of Operations

Diamcor Mining Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Company Act of British Columbia, now the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). Its principal business activity is the identification, acquisition, exploration, evaluation, operation, and advancement of unique diamond-based resource properties with a specific focus on the mining segment of the diamond industry through its subsidiaries, DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd., and DMI Diamonds South Africa (Pty) Ltd. (formally Blue Dust 25 (Pty) Ltd), (together the "Group").

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on July 30, 2018. The Company's address is 630, 1620 Dickson Avenue Kelowna, British Columbia VIY 9Y2, Canada.

Management routinely plans future activities including forecasting future cash flows for its internal use. Management has reviewed their plan with the Directors and has collectively formed a judgment that the Group has adequate resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, which Management and the Directors have defined as being at least the next 12 months. In arriving at this judgment, Management has prepared the cash flow projections of the Group, which incorporates a detailed cash flow modeling through the current fiscal year. Directors have reviewed this information provided by Management and have considered the information in relation to the financing uncertainties in the current economic climate and the financial resources available to the Group. The expected cash flows have been modeled based on anticipated revenue streams with debt funding programmed into the model and reducing over time. Sensitivities have been applied to this model in relation to revenues not achieving anticipated levels. Key assumptions used in the future cash flow amounts are selling price and rough diamonds sold in the period and the assumption that the Group will move to full scale operations after completion of trial mining and bulk sampling

The Directors have considered the: (i) base of investors and debt lenders historically available to the Group; (ii) global capital markets; (iii) sources of Group income; (iv) cash generation and (v) debt amortization levels. In addition, the Group closed the first tranche of a private placement on June 20, 2018 for gross proceeds of $2,000,583 (see Note 17). Considering the above, Management and Directors are satisfied that the Group has access to adequate resources to continue as a going concern for at least the next 12 months. Factors that may negatively affect the Groups 12-month operating plan include as follows: Global trade and tariff disputes, geo-political events and the impact on capital markets, and commodity prices.

For these reasons, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Group's presentation currency.

2.1. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as at March 31, 2018. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group, using consistent accounting policies. All intra-group balances, transactions and unrealized gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full. Where the ownership of a subsidiary is less than 100%, and therefore a non-controlling interest exists, any losses of that subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

Details of the Group's subsidiaries as at March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Name	Place of Incorporation	Interest	Operations	Functional Currency
DMI Diamonds South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	100%	Active	South African Rand
DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	70%	Active	South African Rand

DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd. is the only entity involved in the incidental recovery of rough diamonds as a result of ongoing commissioning and testing operations. DMI Diamonds South Africa (Pty) Ltd. was incorporated for the purpose of leasing mining and production equipment to DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd.

2.2 Significant accounting judgments estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on Management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by Management in preparing the consolidated financial statements is described below.

Mine development costs

Certain direct costs related to the acquisition, advancement and exploration of the mining properties are capitalized until the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the property is determined. Viability of the project is determined using management's assessment of several factors including operational levels, mineral recovery levels, attainment of required mining permits, and other relevant factors. Until technical feasibility and commercial viability is achieved, the Group will continue to follow their significant accounting policy for mine development costs. The timing of commercial viability also has an impact on the going concern assumption. Currently, the Group anticipates a final decision to move to full scale mining and commercial levels of operations in fiscal 2018/19 after performing an evaluation of certain economic factors. The Mine development costs recognized during development are not depreciated until they become available for use, as intended by management.

Mining Property

Title to mining properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history characteristic of many mining properties. The Group has diligently investigated rights of ownership of all the mineral concessions in which it has an interest and, to the best of its knowledge, all agreements relating to such ownership rights are in good standing. However, this should not be construed as a guarantee to title. The concessions may be subject to prior claims, agreements or transfers and rights of ownership may be affected by undetected defects.

Reserve and resource estimates

Diamond reserves are estimates of the amount of diamonds that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's mining properties. The Group does not currently have any diamond reserves due to the nature and type of the resource. The Group has assigned inferred resources to the project based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body, and requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of resources is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. Changes in the resource estimates may impact upon the carrying value of mine development cost, mine properties, property, plant and equipment, decommissioning liability, recognition of deferred tax assets, and depreciation charges.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting period, the Group assesses each cash generating unit ("CGU") to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. As at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, there were no indicators of impairment based on the following factors:

a. The mining rights are not expected to expire in the near term;
b. The Group is continuing with further advancement and development of the project and acquiring further property, plant and equipment; and
c. Current information suggests there are significant inferred resources that demonstrate the potential to deliver future economic benefits, although the economic viability of such mineral resources has not yet been assessed.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-utilized tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Group will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Group to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates could limit the ability of the Group to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

Provisions

In the determination of provisions, management is required to make a significant number of estimates and assumptions with respect to activities that will occur in the future including the ultimate amounts and timing of settlements, inflation factors, risk-free discount rates, and expected changes in legal, regulatory, environmental and political environments. A change in any one of the assumptions could impact estimated future obligations and in return, profit or loss, and in the case of the decommissioning liability, property, plant and equipment balances.

Determination of Cash Generating Units (CGU)

The Group's assets are aggregated into CGUs for calculating impairment. CGUs are based on an assessment of the unit's ability to generate independent cash inflows. The determination of the Group's CGUs was based on management's judgement in regard to shared infrastructure, geographical proximity and similar exposure to market risk and materiality. The Group has 1 CGU at March 31, 2018 (March 31, 2017 – 1 CGU).

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and at hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Inventory

Rough diamonds are physically measured or estimated and valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of selling the final product. Cost is determined by the weighted average method and comprises direct purchase costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead costs incurred in converting materials into finished goods. At March 31, 2018, there was $196,096 (March 31, 2017 - $1,220,918) in rough diamond inventory.

Mine development costs

Management has elected to capitalize to mine development costs comprising certain expenditures, namely professional fees, site sampling costs, and mining rights until the commencement of commercial production. All assets included in mine development assets have been transferred to property, plant and equipment. Capitalized expenditures are not depreciated until the assets are ready for their intended use and after sustainable production levels have been achieved.

Impairment is tested in the same way as other non-financial assets. The recorded cost of mineral claims and exploration costs represents costs incurred and are not intended to reflect present or future values. The ultimate recovery of such capitalized costs is dependent upon the discovery and development of economic reserves or the sale of mineral rights. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment upon the transfer to property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of the decommissioning liability, and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. When a mine construction project moves into the production stage, the capitalization of certain mine construction costs ceases, and costs are either regarded as part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs which qualify for capitalization relating to mining asset additions or improvements or mineable reserve development.

Accumulated mine development costs will be depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the economically recoverable reserves of the mine concerned, except in the case of assets whose useful life is shorter than the life of the mine, in which case the straight-line method is applied based on the life of the asset. Rights and concessions are depleted on the unit-of-production basis over the total reserves of the relevant area. The unit-of-production rate for the depletion of mine development costs takes into account expenditures incurred to date, together with sanctioned future development expenditures.

Other plant and equipment such as mobile mine equipment is generally depreciated over their estimated useful lives as follows:

-	Office equipment	15-20% declining balance
-	Computers	15-45% declining balance
-	Motor vehicles	4 year straight-line
-	Plant and equipment	7 year straight-line
-	Leasehold improvements	4 year straight-line

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized. The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If there are indicators of impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. An impairment loss exists if the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount and is recorded as an expense immediately. Where the asset does not generate cash inflows that are independent from other assets, the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs is determined.

Value in use is determined as the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or CGU. 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 estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. For mining assets, fair value less costs of disposal are often estimated using a discounted cash flow approach as a fair value from an active market or when a binding sale agreement is not readily available. Estimated future cash flows are calculated using estimated future prices, mineral reserves and resources, operating and capital costs. All assumptions used are those that an independent market participant would consider appropriate.

Tangible assets that have been impaired in prior periods are tested for possible reversal of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment has reversed. If the impairment has reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount but not beyond the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in the prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately.

Stripping Costs

Mining costs associated with stripping activities in an open pit mine are expensed unless the stripping activity can be shown to represent a betterment to the mineral property, in which case the stripping costs would be capitalized and included in deferred mineral property costs within mining assets. IFRIC 20, Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine ("IFRIC 20"), specifies the accounting for costs associated with waste removal (stripping) during the production phase of a surface mine. When the benefit from the stripping activity is realized in the current period, the stripping costs are accounted for as the cost of inventory. When the benefit is the improved access to ore in future periods, the costs are recognized as a mineral property asset, if improved access to the ore body is probable, the component of the ore body can be accurately identified, and the cost associated with improving the access can be reliably measured. If these conditions are not met, the costs are expensed to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss as incurred. After initial recognition, the stripping activity asset is depreciated on a systematic basis (unit-of-production method) over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body that becomes more accessible because of the stripping activity.

Major Maintenance and Repairs

Expenditure on major maintenance refits or repairs comprises the cost of replacement assets or parts of assets and overhaul costs. When an asset, or part of an asset that was separately depreciated, is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the new asset will flow to the Group through an extended life, the expenditure is capitalized. The unamortized value of the existing asset or part of the existing asset that is being replaced is expensed. Where part of the existing asset was not separately considered as a component, the replacement value is used to estimate the carrying amount of the replaced asset, which is immediately written off. All other day-to-day maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Operating leases

Minimum rent payments under operating leases, including any rent-free periods and/or construction allowances, are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease and included in net profit or loss.

Decommissioning liability

The Group assesses its decommissioning liability each reporting period. Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for mine rehabilitation as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate liability payable. These factors include estimates of the extent and costs of rehabilitation activities, technological changes, regulatory changes, and cost. These uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided. The provision at reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future rehabilitation costs required. Changes to estimated future costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position by either increasing or decreasing the rehabilitation liability and rehabilitation asset if the initial estimate was originally recognized as part of an asset measured in accordance with IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* ("IAS 16"). Any reduction in the rehabilitation liability and therefore any deduction from the rehabilitation asset may not exceed the carrying amount of that asset. If it does, any excess over the carrying value is taken immediately to profit or loss. If the change in estimate results in an increase in the rehabilitation liability and therefore an addition to the carrying value of the asset, the entity is required to consider whether this is an indication of impairment of the asset as a whole and test for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets ("IAS 36")*. If, for mature mines, the revised mine assets net of rehabilitation provisions exceeds the recoverable value, that portion of the increase is charged directly to profit or loss. For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in profit or loss. Also, rehabilitation obligations that arose as a result of the production phase of a mine are expensed as incurred.

Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency, at the respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction.

The financial results of Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency. The presentation currency of the Company is Canadian Dollars. The functional currency of all the subsidiaries is the South African Rand. Income and expenditure transactions of foreign operations are translated at the average rate of exchange for the year except for significant individual transactions which are translated at the rate of exchange in effect at the transaction date.

All assets and liabilities, including fair value adjustments are translated into the presentation currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Differences arising on translation from the reporting date are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains or losses arising from such a monetary item are considered to form part of the net investment in a foreign operation and are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss. On disposal of part or all of the operations, the proportionate share of the related cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive loss through the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss are included in determining the profit or loss on disposal of that operation recognized in profit or loss.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified as at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, other financial liabilities or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. All financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial instruments depends on their classification as follows:

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss include financial instruments held for trading and financial instruments designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial instruments are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in finance income or finance costs in profit or loss. Transaction costs are expensed. Instruments in this category include cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (“EIR”) method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in profit or loss in finance costs. The Group has designated accounts receivable as loans and receivables.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis. The Group’s other financial liabilities include accounts payable, long-term debt and amount due to Nozala Investments.

Equity instruments

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

Taxation

Income taxes

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

Current income tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and which are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized, or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities:

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

Deferred tax assets:

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

Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest in the Company's less than wholly owned subsidiaries is classified as a separate component of equity. On initial recognition, non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquisition date fair value of identifiable net assets of the related subsidiary acquired by the Company. Subsequent to the acquisition date, adjustments are made to the carrying amount of non-controlling interests for the non-controlling interests' share of the changes to the subsidiary's equity. Adjustments to recognize the non-controlling interests' share of changes to the subsidiary's equity are made even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of any sales commission, excluding discounts, rebates, and sales taxes or duty. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, which is considered to occur when title passes to the customer.

Share-based compensation

The Group uses the fair value method of accounting for all share-based compensation, including options granted under the Group's incentive stock option plan. Compensation expense for options granted is determined based on the estimated fair values of the stock options at the time of grant and the fair value of stock options is determined on their grant date using a Black-Scholes valuation model, the cost of which is recognized over the vesting periods of the respective options. When option awards vest in instalments over the vesting period, each instalment is accounted for as a separate arrangement. Forfeitures are estimated throughout the vesting period based on experience and future expectations, and adjusted upon actual option vesting

Share-based compensation expense is recorded as a charge to operations with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus. Consideration paid for shares on the exercise of options is credited to share capital. In the event that vested options expire, previously recognized compensation expense associated with such stock options is not reversed.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to ordinary equity holders after adjusting for non-controlling interests (the numerator) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (the denominator) during the period. The denominator (number of units) is calculated by adjusting the shares in issue at the beginning of the period by the number of shares bought back or issued during the period, multiplied by a time-weighting factor.

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

New and amended accounting standards

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards were issued by the IASB or IFRS Interpretation Committee. The Group intends to adopt those standards when they become effective. The Group has yet to assess the full impact of these standards.

- IFRS 15, "Revenue from contracts with customers", replaces the existing revenue recognition guidance with a new framework to determine the timing and measurement of revenue, providing users of the financial statements more information and relevant disclosures. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Group has not yet assessed the impact of the new standard.
- IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments", addresses requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, impairment methodology and hedge accounting. The IASB set a mandatory effective date for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Group has not yet assessed the impact of the new standard.

- In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16"), which replaces IAS 17, Leases and its associated interpretative guidance. IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between a lease and a services contract on the basis of whether the customer controls the assets being leased. For those assets determined to meet the definition of a lease, IFRS 16 introduces significant changes to the accounting by lessees, introducing a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting, with limited exceptions for short-term leases or leases of low value assets. Lessor accounting remains similar to current accounting practice. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted for entities that have also adopted IFRS 15. The Group has not yet assessed the impact of the final standard.
- IFRS 2 - Share-based payments
- The amendment clarifies the measurement basis for cash-settled share-based payments and the accounting for modifications that change an award from cash-settled to equity-settled. It also introduces an exception to the principles in IFRS 2 that will require an award to be treated as if it was wholly equity-settled, where an employer is obliged to withhold an amount for the employee's tax obligation associated with a share-based payment and pay that amount to the tax authority.
- The completed version of IFRS 2 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. Based on the Company's assessment, the Company does not expect this standard to have a significant measurement or disclosure impact on our financial statements.

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Plant and Equipment	*Motor Vehicles*	*Office Equipment*	*Computers*	*Leaseholds*	***Total $***
Cost						
Balance, March 31, 2016	**8,073,742**	**228,384**	**90,249**	**66,292**	**33,090**	**8,491,757**
Additions	3,396,419	-	-	1,631	-	3,398,050
Disposals	(214,248)	(12,901)	-	-	-	(227,149)
Translation adjustments	1,127,931	28,733	7,368	1,293	-	1,165,325
Balance, March 31, 2017	**12,383,844**	**244,216**	**97,617**	**69,216**	**33,090**	**12,827,983**
Additions	345,462	-	418	-	-	345,880
Disposals	(3,723)	-	-	-	-	(3,723)
Translation adjustments	1,196,288	23,600	6,371	1,274	-	1,227,533
Balance, March 31, 2018	**13,921,871**	**267,816**	**104,406**	**70,490**	**33,090**	**14,397,673**
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance, March 31, 2016	**2,082,979**	**110,124**	**45,478**	**56,719**	**33,090**	**2,328,390**
Depreciation	867,479	38,582	7,324	2,568	-	915,953
Disposals	(141,100)	(12,184)	-	-	-	(153,284)
Translation adjustments	313,149	15,409	2,548	542	-	331,648
Balance, March 31, 2017	**3,122,507**	**151,931**	**55,350**	**59,829**	**33,090**	**3,422,707**
Depreciation	1,304,583	35,082	6,023	1,461	-	1,347,149
Disposals	(3,165)	-	-	-	-	(3,165)
Translation adjustments	430,698	18,150	3,086	601	-	452,535
Balance, March 31, 2018	**4,854,623**	**205,163**	**64,459**	**61,891**	**33,090**	**5,219,226**
Net book value, March 31, 2017	**9,261,337**	**92,285**	**42,267**	**9,387**	**-**	**9,405,276**
Net book value, March 31, 2018	**9,067,248**	**62,653**	**39,947**	**8,599**	**-**	**9,178,447**

The Group disposed of certain obsolete equipment for $95 of proceeds (2017 - nil).

4. Long-Term Debt and Due to Nozala Investments

Long-term debt

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	Maturity Date	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Term loan 1 (a)	Paid June 14, 2017	-	1,260,229
Term loan 2 (b)	June 20, 2019	2,226,124	2,645,421
Convertible debenture 2 (c)	June 20, 2019	1,484,084	1,763,613
Total debt including accrued interest		3,710,208	5,669,263
Less: current portion due in one year		3,197,686	3,196,697
Long-term portion		512,522	2,472,566

a) Term loan 1 was issued in March 2011, bore interest at an annual fixed rate of 7% and had a 5-year term with payments commencing in April 2013. In January 2016, the Group and Tiffany & Co. agreed to defer any remaining payments on the loan until July 2016. The interest rate on the loan will remain at 9%, at which time the principal and interest is payable monthly at $142,992 in accordance with a 16-month amortization schedule. The Group has the right to repay the outstanding principal and any accrued and unpaid interest under this loan at any time without notice or penalty. In February 2017, the Group and Tiffany & Co. agreed to a payment deferral until June 2017 at which time the loan was paid in full.

b) Term loan 2 was issued in November 2012, bears interest at an annual fixed rate of 9% and had a 5-year term with payments expected to start in January 2014. On February 4, 2014, December 31, 2014 and again in January 2016, the Group and Tiffany & Co. agreed to defer any payments on the $2,400,000 term loan until July 2016. This loan is secured by a promissory note until July 2016, at which time principal and interest is payable monthly at $104,059 in accordance with a 36-month amortization schedule. The Group has the right to repay the outstanding principal and any accrued and unpaid interest under this loan at any time without notice or penalty. In February 2017, the Group and Tiffany & Co. agreed to a payment deferral until June 2017 at which time the outstanding payments were made and scheduled payments recommenced. In September 2017, the Group and Tiffany & Co. informally agreed to suspend and accrue the ongoing payments to allow the Company to conserve operating capital in the short-term. The recommencement of scheduled payments is targeted by the Group for fiscal 2019.

c) Convertible debenture 2 was issued in November 2012, bears interest at an annual fixed rate of 9% and had a 5-year term. On February 4, 2014, December 1, 2014 and again in January 2016 the Group and Tiffany & Co. agreed to defer any payments on the $1,600,000 convertible debenture until July 2016. The Group was required to make blended monthly payments of $69,372 commencing in July 2016. The principal amount and accrued interest is convertible by the holder into common voting shares of the Group at $1.60 per share. The value attributed to the equity conversion option was nil. The Group has the right to repay the outstanding principal and any accrued and unpaid interest, without penalty, on not less than 30 days' notice and subject to the conversion rights contained in the convertible debenture. In February 2017, the Group and Tiffany & Co agreed to a payment deferral until June 2017 at which time the outstanding payments were made, and scheduled payments recommenced. In September 2017, the Group and Tiffany & Co. informally agreed to suspend and accrue the ongoing payments to allow the Company to conserve operating capital in the short-term. The recommencement of scheduled payments is targeted by the Group for fiscal 2019.

d) Term loan 1 and 2 and convertible debenture 2 are secured by a general security agreement which states the loans are secured by 100% of the general assets of the Group.

The blended payments on long-term debt in each of the next two fiscal years are estimated as follows:

2018-2019	3,407,821
2019-2020	520,293

Due to Nozala Investments

The amount due to Nozala Investments (a related party, which owns 30% shareholding interest in DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd.) of $1,708,779 (March 31, 2017 - $1,364,464) carries a floating interest rate of 13.00% (South African prime plus 3%), unsecured, currently has no set terms of repayment and is not expected to be repaid in the following fiscal year. The lender has agreed not to demand repayment for a period of 12 months until March 31, 2019. The loan amount received is principally being used for the ongoing operations of DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd., including the purchase of certain mineral rights and assets from De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited. The loan is denominated in South African Rand and no payments were made in the year ended March 31, 2018 or the year ended March 31, 2017. The loan is subordinated and ranks behind the claims of all external creditors of DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd. until the fair value of its assets exceeds its liabilities.

5. Decommissioning Liability

The total decommissioning liability was based on the Group's estimated costs to reclaim and abandon the mines and facilities. The Group has estimated the costs related to the decommissioning liability based on the South African Department of Mineral Reserves estimate of required decommissioning costs, adjusted for inflation. The Group has estimated the net present value of the decommissioning obligation to be $296,084 (March 31, 2017 - $284,326) based on an undiscounted total future liability of $471,940. The decommissioning liability was based on using a South African inflation rate of 5.10%. The long-term portion of the liability was discounted using a South African risk-free rate of 8.08%. These costs are expected to be incurred in approximately 6 years.

The continuity of the decommissioning liability as at March 31, 2018:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Balance, beginning of year	$ 284,326	$ 178,939
Change in estimate	(39,388)	61,200
Accretion recorded during the year	25,084	17,065
Translation adjustment	26,062	27,122
	$ 296,084	**$ 284,326**

6. Share Capital

	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorized:		
Unlimited common voting shares, no par value		
Issued:		
Balance, March 31, 2016	44,311,169	$ 23,757,063
Private Placement (net of fees) (a)	5,291,545	4,273,159
Exercise of options (b)	100,000	58,000
Balance, March 31, 2017	49,702,714	$ 28,088,222
Private Placement (net of fees) (c)	4,956,909	3,189,815
Balance, March 31, 2018	54,659,623	$ 31,278,037

The weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period was 53,712,181 (47,414,203 in fiscal year 2017). Loss per share is calculated as the net loss attributable to the equity holders of the parent divided by the weighted average of shares outstanding at the end of the year.

a) 5,291,545 units were issued at a price of $1.10 as a result of a private placement on August 31st, 2016. Each unit comprised a common share and a half warrant, each warrant was valued at $0.3891

b) 100,000 options were exercised at a price of $0.32 by an employee of the Group on December 8th, 2016

c) 4,956,909 units were issued at a price of $0.85 as a result of a private placement on June 9th, 2017. Each unit comprised a common share and a half warrant, each warrant was valued at $0.3607

Warrants

The following table summarizes the activity with respect to warrants issued, exercised and expired during the year.

	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017	
	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	6,735,332	$ 1.56	3,920,604	$ 1.54
Warrants expired	(2,216,187)	1.74	(137,617)	1.79
Warrants issued	2,585,378	1.20	2,952,345	1.60
Outstanding, end of year	7,104,523	$ 1.38	6,735,332	$ 1.56
Exercisable, end of year	7,104,523	$ 1.38	6,735,332	$ 1.56

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Balance, beginning of year	$ 3,407,043	$ 2,363,495
Warrants expired	(1,550,202)	(105,209)
Warrants issued	932,673	1,148,757
Balance, end of year	$ 2,789,514	$ 3,407,043

There were 2,585,378 warrants issued in the year ended March 31, 2018 as part of the private placement of units (2,952,345 March 31, 2017). The warrant valuation was calculated using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: zero dividend yield, expected volatility of 67% and risk-free rate of 0.79%. Warrant pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimated, and therefore the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Group's warrants. The warrants issued in the year ended March 31, 2018 are exercisable for a period of three years from the date of issue.

The Company may modify the terms of warrants originally granted. When modifications exist, the Company will maintain the original fair value of the warrant.

The following warrants were outstanding at March 31, 2018:

Number of warrants outstanding and exercisable	Exercise Price	Weighted average remaining life	Expiry date
1,566,800	$ 1.25	.75	December 30, 2018
2,952,345	$ 1.60	1.42	August 31, 2019
2,585,378	$ 1.20	2.23	June 9, 2020
7,104,523			

Stock options

The Group amended a formal stock option plan on December 18, 2015 and follows the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”) policy under which it is authorized to grant options to Directors, employees and consultants to acquire up to 8,622,233 of its issued and outstanding common shares. Under the policy, the exercise price of each option is equal to the market price of the Group's stock, less applicable discounts permitted by the Exchange, as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years.

The following table summarizes the activity with respect to options granted and exercised during the year.

	March 31, 2018		**March 31 2017**	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	6,320,000	$ 1.12	6,520,000	$ 1.12
Options cancelled	(1,000,000)	1.10	(100,000)	$ 1.00
Options exercised	-	-	(100,000)	$ 0.32
Outstanding, end of year	5,320,000	$ 1.14	6,320,000	$ 1.13
Exercisable, end of year	5,320,000	$ 1.14	6,320,000	$ 1.13

The following stock options were outstanding at March 31, 2018:

Number of options outstanding and exercisable	Exercise Price	Weighted average remaining life	Expiry date
1,150,000	$1.25	.35	August 6, 2018
1,000,000	$1.40	1.00	March 31, 2019
120,000	$1.35	.04	April 15, 2018
100,000	$1.15	.34	August 1, 2018
400,000	$1.00	2.92	March 2, 2021
2,550,000	$1.00	2.98	March 21, 2021
5,320,000			

The following stock options were outstanding at March 31, 2017:

Number of options outstanding and exercisable	Exercise Price	Weighted average remaining life	Expiry date
250,000	$1.00	.25	June 29, 2017
400,000	$1.25	.25	June 29, 2017
1,150,000	$1.25	1.35	August 6, 2018
1,000,000	$1.40	2.00	March 31, 2019
120,000	$1.35	1.04	April 15, 2018
100,000	$1.15	1.34	August 1, 2018
100,000	$1.00	3.58	November 1, 2020
650,000	$1.00	3.72	March 2, 2021
2,550,000	$1.00	3.98	March 21, 2021
6,320,000			

Share-based compensation

There were nil options issued by the Group in the year ended March 31, 2018 (nil in fiscal year 2017).

7. Contributed Surplus

	$
Balance, March 31, 2016	**8,819,015**
Expiry of warrants (note 6)	105,209
Exercise of options (note 6)	(26,000)
Balance, March 31, 2017	**8,898,224**
Expiry of warrants (note 6)	1,550,202
Balance, March 31, 2018	**10,448,426**

8. Related Party Transactions

The Group paid or accrued the following to Directors, officers, and to companies controlled by Directors of the Group:

	March 31, 2018	**March 31, 2017**
Salaries and consulting	$424,700	$548,000
Directors fees	72,000	82,000
Performance bonuses	77,500	150,000

As at March 31, 2018, the Group owed $55,125 (March 31, 2017 - $36,800) to Directors of the Group and companies controlled by a Director.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and are measured at fair value at initial recognition.

9. Segmented Information

The Group's primary business is the exploration and development of diamond properties in Africa so there is only one reportable operating segment. The reportable segments are those operations whose operating results are reviewed by the Chief Operating decision makers to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance provided those operations pass certain quantitative thresholds. Operations whose revenues, earnings or losses, or assets exceed 10% of the total consolidated revenue, earnings or losses, or assets are reportable segments. In order to determine reportable segments, management reviewed various factors, including geographical locations and managerial structure.

Details of identifiable assets by geographic segments are as follows:

	Total Assets	Property, Plant and Equipment	Cash and Equivalents and Restricted Cash	Other Assets
March 31, 2018				
Canada	$ 176,249	$ 3,047	$ 132,826	$ 40,376
South Africa	11,206,274	9,175,400	1,239,050	791,824
	$ 11,382,523	$ 9,178,447	$ 1,371,876	$ 832,200
March 31, 2017				
Canada	$ 242,926	$ 4,342	$ 207,385	$ 31,199
South Africa	11,639,507	9,400,934	834,077	1,404,496
	$ 11,882,433	$ 9,405,276	$ 1,041,462	$ 1,435,695

10. Financial Instruments

Fair values

IFRS defines fair value as the price that would be received to dispose of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Group classifies the fair value of the financial instruments according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument

- Level 1 – inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 – Fair values of financial assets and liabilities in level 2 are based on inputs other than level 1. Inputs to the valuation methodology included quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace.
- Level 3 – inputs to the valuation methodology are not based on observable market data.

The Group's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, amounts due to Nozala Investments and long-term debt. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their carrying values due to the short-term maturities of these items. The fair value of the Nozala Investments loan approximates its carrying value as the interest rate floats with prime. The fair value of the long-term debt approximates its carrying value as the interest rate is a market rate for similar instruments.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash have been assessed on the fair value hierarchy described above; are classified as Level 1.

Financial risks

The Group's activities result in exposure to a variety of financial risks, including risks related to credit, market risk (currency fluctuation and interest rates) and liquidity risk.

a) Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk only with respect to uncertainties as to timing and collectability of accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash. The Group mitigates credit risk through standard credit and reference checks. There are no material financial assets that the Group considers past due. The Group currently holds the majority of its cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash in large financial institutions in Canada and South Africa and does not expect any significant risk associated with those deposits. The accounts receivable are sales taxes refundable due from the Government of South Africa and Canada as well as trade receivables from diamond tenders; the Group does not foresee any significant risk in the collection of these accounts receivable.

The accounts receivable ageing amounts are as follows:

March 31, 2018		**March 31, 2017**	
0-30 days	$ 550,684	0-30 days	$ 186,307
31-90 days	53,735	31-90 days	-
120+ days	-	120+ days	-
Total	**$ 604,419**	**Total**	**$ 186,307**

b) Interest rate

The Group is not exposed to any material interest rate risk as the Group's long-term debt has a fixed rate of interest, except for the Nozala Investments loan which has a variable rate of interest of South African prime rate plus 3%. A 1% change in the South African prime rate would result in interest expense changing by approximately $15,500.

c) Foreign Currency risk

The Group is exposed to financial risk arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Group does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

The Group's subsidiaries in South Africa operate using principally the United States Dollar and the South African Rand and as such may be negatively affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates when translating from the currency of measurement of the Group's subsidiaries to the Group's reporting currency. The Group's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in South African Rand include:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	$1,239,050	$834,077
Accounts receivable	594,945	178,689
Prepaids	782	8,401
Accounts payable	1,716,794	1,596,176
Long-term debt	1,708,779	1,364,464

A 5% change in the South African Rand would result in total comprehensive loss changing by approximately $230,000.

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they fall due. The Group manages this risk through management of its cash flow from operations and its capital structure. Based on senior Management's and the Board of Directors' review of ongoing operations, the Group may revise timing of capital expenditures, bank loans, including project specific loans, or issue equity or a combination thereof.

The Group's current financial liabilities of $5,151,872 are payable within one year. The Group enters contractual obligations in the normal course of business operations. Management believes the Group's requirements for capital expenditures, working capital and ongoing commitments (including long-term debt) can be financed from existing cash, issuing equity, cash flow provided by operating activities, existing bank loans and by acquiring new project loans.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at March 31, 2018 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Current	*Fiscal 2019*	*Fiscal 2020*
Accounts payable	1,954,186	-	-
Long-term debt	3,197,686	3,407,821	520,293
	$5,151,872	$3,407,821	$520,293

e) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for Diamonds are impacted by not only the relationship between the Canadian, United States Dollar and South African Rand, but also world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand. The Company is exposed to the risk of declining prices for diamonds resulting in a corresponding reduction in projected cash flow. Reduced cash flow may result in lower levels of capital being available for field activity, thus compromising the Company's capacity to grow production. The Company did not have any fixed price commodity price contracts in place as at or during the year ended March 31, 2018 and the year ended March 31, 2017. The Company's operational results and financial condition are largely dependent on the commodity price received for its diamond production. Diamond prices have fluctuated widely in recent years due to global and regional factors including supply and demand fundamentals, inventory levels, economic and geopolitical factors. A 5% change in the price of diamonds would result in total comprehensive loss changing by approximately $297,000

11. Capital Management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are: (i) to maintain a strong capital structure, which optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable risk; and (ii) to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence in order to sustain the future development of the business. The Group manages its capital structure and adjusts it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. The Group, from time-to-time, may adjust capital spending, issue new common shares, issue new debt or repay existing debt. The Group's capital is not subject to any restrictions.

The Group manages the following as capital:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Working capital	(4,299,360)	(3,225,805)
Long-term debt	3,710,208	5,669,263
Shareholders' equity	2,631,368	2,508,414

Working capital is calculated based on current assets less current liabilities.

12. Commitments

The Group has a commitment to lease office space at a rate of $3,469 per month. The lease expires in May 2022. The minimum lease payments under this lease are $41,628 per year.

13. Accounts Payable

Trade and other payables consist of the following components:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Trade Payables	1,954,186	1,576,704
Taxes Payable	-	131,357
Salary and benefits	-	21,679
	1,954,186	**1,729,740**

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

14. Restricted Cash

These amounts are encumbered by a guarantee by Standard Bank of South Africa Limited for certain rehabilitation obligations and electrical guarantees. The encumbered amount as at March 31, 2018 was $851,564 (March 31, 2017 $776,525).

15. Income Taxes

A reconciliation of income taxes (recoverable) at statutory rates with the reported income taxes (recovered) is as follows:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Net loss before income taxes	$(4,367,607)	$(2,458,112)
Computed taxes recovered at statutory rates 26.25% (2017 – 26.00%)	$(1,146,497)	$(639,109)
Other non-deductible items	7,770	6,990
Difference in tax rates	(92,669)	(102,925)
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized	1,435,386	1,043,001
Income tax expense (recovery)	$203,990	$307,957

The statutory tax rate increased from 26% to 26.25% due to an increase in the BC statutory tax rate on January 1, 2018.

The significant components of the Group's deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

Movements	Property, plant and equipment	Non-capital losses carry forward	Total
Ats at March 31, 2016	$ -	$ -	$ -
(Charged)/credited			
- To profit and loss	(532,753)	224,796	(307,957)
- To other comprehensive income	(43,885)	25,616	(18,269)
As at March 31, 2017	$(576,638)	$250,412	$(326,226)
(Charged)/credited			
- To profit and loss	12,562	(216,552)	(203,990)
- To other comprehensive income	(53,154)	1,466	(51,688)
As at March 31, 2018	**$(617,230)**	**$35,326**	**$(581,904)**

The details of the Group's unrecognized deductible temporary differences are as follows:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Property, plant and equipment	$1,250,451	$989,551
Non-capital losses carry forward	26,006,489	20,275,641
Share issue costs	357,218	409,514
Decommissioning liabilities	296,084	284,326
	$27,910,242	**$21,959,032**

The Group had the following estimated tax pool balances at March 31, 2018:

	2018	2017
Canadian Exploration Expense	$4,605	$4,605
Canadian Development Expense	7,576	10,823
Share issue costs – Canada	357,218	409,514
Undepreciated Capital Cost - Canada	2,814	172,748
Undepreciated Capital Cost – South Africa	8,642,731	8,993,349
Non-capital loss carry-forward – Canada	1,419,411	1,310,118
Non-capital loss carry-forward – South Africa	26,132,654	19,768,369
	$36,567,009	**$30,669,526**

The Group has available for deduction against future taxable income non-capital losses of approximately $27,552,065 at March 31, 2018 ($21,078,487 in 2017) which includes losses in its foreign subsidiaries of $26,132,654 ($19,768,369 in 2017). Canadian losses, if not utilized, will expire commencing (see table below). There is no expiry period for losses in the foreign subsidiaries. Subject to certain restrictions, the Group also has resource expenditures available to reduce taxable income in future years. Future tax benefits which may arise as a result of these non-capital losses and resource deductions have not been recognized in these financial statements due to the uncertainty of their ability to be realized.

In assessing the ability of deferred tax assets to be realized, management considers whether it is probable that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

Tax loss expiry schedule for Canadian non-capital loss carry-forward is as follows:

2032	$620,173
2033	$689,945
2038	109,293
	1,419,411

16. Non-Controlling Interests (NCI)

Set out below is summarized financial information for the Company's subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Group. The amounts disclosed for the subsidiary are before inter-company eliminations.

DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd.

	For the year ended March 31,2018	For the year ended March 31,2017
Summarized Statement of Financial Position		
Current assets	$ 880,419	$ 1,460,395
Current liabilities	1,775,883	2,200,884
Current net assets	(895,464)	(740,489)
Non-current assets	6,365,292	6,022,455
Non-current liabilities	33,141,599	25,381,468
Non-current net assets	(26,776,306)	(19,359,013)
Net liabilities	(27,671,770)	(20,099,502)
Summarized Statement of Comprehensive Loss		
Sales	5,948,828	5,928,425
Loss for the period	(5,123,511)	(5,314,881)
Total comprehensive loss	(5,123,511)	(5,314,881)
Loss allocated to NCI	(1,537,053)	(1,594,464)
Summarized Statement of Cash-Flows		
Cash-flows from operating activities	(1,890,558)	(4,656,956)
Cash-flows from investing activities	(147,131)	(904,668)
Cash-flows from financing activities	2,065,897	5,459,981
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	28,207	(101,643)

17. Subsequent Events

On April 15, 2018, 120,000 options expired that had an exercise price of $1.35.

On June 20, 2018 the Company completed the 1st tranche of a non-brokered private placement financing of 5,715,950 units at a price of CAD$0.35 per unit on June 20, 2018, resulting in gross proceeds of $2,000,582.50, Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant with an exercise price of CAD$0.60 expiring June 20, 2021