Alphamin RESOURCES CORP.

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(EXPRESSED IN US DOLLARS)
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 AND 2022

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Notice to Reader

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

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with standards established for a review of condensed interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ALPHAMIN RESOURCES CORP. Consolidated Statements of Financial Position As at (Expressed in US dollars)	Notes	March 31, 2023 $	December 31, 2022 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Inventory	3	25,574,289	24,814,360
Accounts receivable	4	29,477,683	27,819,491
Prepaids and other receivables	5	35,703,961	27,490,950
Cash and cash equivalents	6	98,114,597	119,388,687
Total current assets		188,870,530	199,513,488
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	7	248,894,070	263,040,721
Prepaids and other receivables	5	19,113,271	17,812,282
Exploration and evaluation assets	10	33,370,039	9,735,588
Total non-current assets		301,377,380	290,588,591
Total assets		490,247,910	490,102,079
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11	86,945,405	82,129,675
Lease agreements due within one year	12	3,403,583	2,394,497
Share based payment liability	13	1,358,798	1,357,020
Debt due to related parties	13 & 14	2,596,288	2,502,240
Debt - external	14	2,236,665	1,919,960
Total current liabilities		96,540,739	90,303,392
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for closure and reclamation	16	11,342,066	10,933,203
Lease agreements due in greater than one year	12	3,813,746	3,000,602
Deferred tax liability	9	18,658,169	18,459,965
Total non-current liabilities		33,813,981	32,393,770
Stockholders' Equity			
Capital stock	17	273,206,050	273,206,050
Reserves		10,319,189	9,962,217
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		(1,566,223)	(1,549,982)
Retained earnings		27,468,677	38,806,657
Stockholders' equity		309,427,693	320,424,942
Non-controlling interest	18	50,465,497	46,979,975
Total equity		359,893,190	367,404,917
Total liabilities and equity		490,247,910	490,102,079

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

Approved and authorised by the Board of Directors on May 16, 2023.

(Signed) (Signed)

MARITZ SMITH, DIRECTOR EOIN O'DRISCOLL, DIRECTOR

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT/(LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT/(LOSS)

ALPHAMIN RESOURCES CORP. Consolidated Statements of Profit/(Loss) For the periods ended (Expressed in US dollars)	Notes	For the three months ended March 31, 2023 US$	For the three months ended March 31, 2022 US$
REVENUE	19	82,970,874	146,230,548
COST OF SALES	20	(44,329,546)	(49,608,311)
GROSS PROFIT		38,641,328	96,622,237
General and administrative	21	(5,560,866)	(6,184,169)
Operating Profit		33,080,462	90,438,068
OTHER			
Warrants	15	-	(482,351)
(Loss)/Profit on foreign exchange	22	(354,436)	(109,437)
Finance cost	23	(1,541,257)	(1,417,064)
Interest income		336,277	577
Profit before taxes		31,521,046	88,429,793
Current income tax expense	8	(11,430,696)	(38,262,225)
Deferred tax movement	9	(198,205)	569,854
NET INCOME		19,892,145	50,737,422
Other Comprehensive income (net of tax)			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(16,241)	28,191
Total comprehensive profit for the period		19,875,904	50,765,613
Profit attributable to ;			
Equity holders		16,406,623	42,307,088
Non-controlling interests	18	3,485,522	8,430,334
		19,892,145	50,737,422
Total comprehensive profit attributable to ;			
Equity holders		16,390,382	42,335,279
Non-controlling interests	18	3,485,522	8,430,334
		19,875,904	50,765,613
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company (Note 26) (expressed in US cents per share)		1.29	3.35
Diluted Earnings per share for profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company (Note 26) (expressed in US cents per share)		1.28	3.28

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

ALPHAMIN RESOURCES CORP. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows For the period ended (Expressed in US dollars)	For the three months ended March 31, 2023	For the three months ended March 31, 2022
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net profit/(loss) for the period before tax	31,521,046	88,429,793
Adjustments for items not involving cash;		
Share-based payments	356,972	277,859
Warrants	-	482,351
Depreciation	7,924,411	6,726,835
Interest expense	1,541,257	1,417,064
Unwind of environmental discount	57,080	57,080
Cash generated from operations	41,400,766	97,390,982
Income tax paid	-	-
Interest paid	(340,469)	(656,913)
Change in working capital items:		
Accounts receivable	(1,658,192)	5,815,094
Prepaids and other receivables - current	(4,229,252)	(2,378,725)
Change in inventory	(759,929)	419,413
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(7,053,218)	(407,553)
Due to related parties	1,777	2,625
Net Cash generated in Operating Activities	27,361,483	100,184,923
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchase of equipment	4,623,505	(4,380,452)
Investing in exploration and evaluation assets	(23,634,451)	(4,243,549)
Prepaids and other receivables - non current	(1,300,989)	(1,338,978)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(20,311,935)	(9,962,979)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Exercise of stock options and warrants	-	2,169,412
Dividends paid	(27,744,603)	(29,990,722)
Distributions paid by subsidiary company to minority shareholders	-	-
Lease payments - capital (Note 12)	(579,035)	(746,247)
Debt repayments - capital (Note 14)	-	(11,656,503)
Net Cash Consumed by Financing Activities	(28,323,638)	(40,224,060)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(21,274,090)	49,997,884
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year/period	119,388,687	90,640,001
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	98,114,597	140,637,885

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

ALPHAMIN RESOURCES CORP.	Capital Stock		Reserves					
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity	Shares	Amount	Share-based Payment Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Retained earnings/ Accumulated deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Equity
(Expressed in US dollars)	#	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, December 31, 2021	1,262,655,970	265,635,723	11,054,485	(1,529,740)	(433,332)	274,727,136	36,006,624	310,733,760
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	100,925,048	100,925,048	20,805,687	121,730,735
Exercise of warrants during the year	9,203,600	7,226,506	-	-	-	7,226,506	-	7,226,506
Exercise of options during the year	1,937,661	343,821	-	-	-	343,821	-	343,821
Captial reduction of subsidiary company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,843,700)	(5,843,700)
Dividends declared by subsidiary company	-	-	-	-	(2,159,205)	(2,159,205)	(3,988,636)	(6,147,841)
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	(59,525,854)	(59,525,854)	-	(59,525,854)
Share based payment	-	-	(1,092,268)	(20,242)	-	(1,112,510)	-	(1,112,510)
Balance, December 31, 2022	1,273,797,231	273,206,050	9,962,217	(1,549,982)	38,806,657	320,424,942	46,979,975	367,404,917
Profit for the period	-	-	-	(16,241)	16,406,623	16,390,382	3,485,522	19,875,904
Dividends declared	-	-	356,972	-	(27,744,603)	(27,387,631)	-	(27,387,631)
Share based payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, March 31, 2023	1,273,797,231	273,206,050	10,319,189	(1,566,223)	27,468,677	309,427,693	50,465,497	359,893,190

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Alphamin Resources Corp. (the "Company") is governed by the laws of Mauritius. The Company's primary business is the production and sale of tin concentrate from the Bisie Tin mine in the Democratic Republic of the Congo ("DRC"). The registered office is located at C/o ADANSONIA MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED, Suite 1, PERRIERI OFFICE SUITES, C2-302, Level 3, Office Block C, La Croisette, Grand Baie 30517, Mauritius. The Company was previously incorporated under the laws of British Colombia, Canada, however it was continued in Mauritius effective on September 30, 2014. The Company's shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange's TSX Venture Exchange (primary listing) and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange's Alternative Exchange (Alt.X) (secondary listing). In these consolidated financial statements, unless the context otherwise dictates, a reference to the Company refers to Alphamin Resources Corp. and its subsidiaries. These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes the realisation of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business.

A. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CURRENT PERIOD

During Q1, 2023 the Company announced and paid a final FY2022 dividend of CAD 03 cents per share.

The Mpama South development project continues and is on track for commissioning in December 2023.

B. GOING CONCERN

As at March 31 2023, the Company had an retained earnings of $27,468,678, stockholders' equity of $309,427,693 and net current assets of $92,329,791. (December 31, 2022: retained earnings of $38,806,657, stockholders' equity of $320,424,942 and net current assets of $109,210,096.)

Management have reviewed the working capital position and cashflow forecasts for the year and are comfortable that the going concern is appropriate.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with *International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)* as issued by the *International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)* and Interpretations issued by the *International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC)*. These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for share-based payments and certain financial assets, which have been measured at fair value. In addition, the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

Application of new and revised standards

The following standards became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Company adopted these standards in the current period, and they did not have a material impact on its unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements unless specifically mentioned below.

International Financial Reporting Standards and amendments effective for the first time for *December* 2023 year-end		
Number	**Effective date**	**Executive summary**
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 Early application is permitted for entities that apply IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments', and IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', at or before the date of initial application of IFRS 17. (Published May 2017)	The IASB issued IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts', and thereby started a new epoch of accounting for insurers. Whereas the current standard, IFRS 4, allows insurers to use their local GAAP, IFRS 17 defines clear and consistent rules that will significantly increase the comparability of financial statements. For insurers, the transition to IFRS 17 will have an impact on financial statements and on key performance indicators. Under IFRS 17, the general model requires entities to measure an insurance contract at initial recognition at the total of the fulfilment cash flows (comprising the estimated future cash flows, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk) and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows are remeasured on a current basis each reporting period. The unearned profit (contractual service margin) is recognised over the coverage period. Aside from this general model, the standard provides, as a simplification, the premium allocation approach. This simplified approach is applicable for certain types of contract, including those with a coverage period of one year or less. For insurance contracts with direct participation features, the variable fee approach applies. The variable fee approach is a variation on the general model. When applying the variable fee approach, the entity's share of the fair value changes of the underlying items is included in the contractual service margin. As a consequence, the fair value changes are not recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur but over the remaining life of the contract.
IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts Amendments	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (Published June 2020)	• In response to some of the concerns and challenges raised, the Board developed targeted amendments and a number of proposed clarifications intended to ease implementation of IFRS 17, simplify some requirements of the standard and ease transition. The amendments relate to eight areas of IFRS 17, and they are not intended to change the fundamental principles of

		the standard or unduly disrupt implementation already underway.
Amendments to IAS 12, Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. (Published May 2021)	The amendments require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that on initial recognition give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.
Narrow scope amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', Practice statement 2 and IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Earlier application is permitted. (Published February 2021)	The amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and to help users of the financial statements to distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.

Future accounting changes

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective during the year ended December 31, 2022. The Company has not yet adopted these new and amended standards. The Company has considered the amendments and assessed that they will have no material impact on adoption.

Future accounting changes

The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective during the year ended December 31, 2023. The Company has not yet adopted these new and amended standards. The Company has considered the amendments and assessed that they will have no material impact on adoption.

International Financial Reporting Standards, interpretations and amendments issued but not effective		
Number	**Effective date**	**Executive summary**
Amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' on Non-current Liabilities with Covenants	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024	The amendment clarifies how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability.

	(Published Oct 22)	
Amendment to IFRS 16, Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (Published Sept 2022)	The amendment clarifies how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale.
Amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' on Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (Published Jan 2020)	The amendment clarifies that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. A number of requirements are required to be met in conjunction with this amendment.

B. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries. Control exists when an investor (the Company) has power over an investee (the Subsidiaries) that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities.

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries, as follows:

NAME OF SUBSIDIARY	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION	PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
Alphamin Bisie Mining SA (Formerly called Mining and Processing, Congo, SARL)	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mining (84.14% owned by Alphamin Resources (BVI) Ltd)
Alphamin South Africa (Pty) Limited	South Africa	Holding Company (100% wholly owned by Parent)
Alphamin Holdings (BVI) Ltd	British Virgin Islands	Holding Company (100% wholly owned by Parent)
Alphamin Resources (BVI) Ltd	British Virgin Islands	Holding Company (100% wholly owned by Alphamin Holdings (BVI) Ltd)

All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Following the receipt of mining license number PE13155 and in line with Article 71 of the Mining Code 2002, 5% of the shares of Alphamin Bisie Mining SA (ABM), were issued to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Limited (IDC) has direct ownership of 10.86% of ABM. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo owns a non-diluting 5% resulting in a Company ownership of ABM of 84.14%.

C. MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY AND CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by the *International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)* and interpretations of the *International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC)* requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Such estimates and assumptions, which by their nature are uncertain, affect the carrying value of assets. Other significant estimates made by the Company include factors affecting valuations of share-based compensation and income tax accounts. The Company regularly reviews its estimates and assumptions, however actual results could differ from these estimates and these differences could be material and would not be considered an error. Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

Provision for closure and reclamation

The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Upon establishment of commercial viability of the Bisie Tin Mine and subsequent commencement of development activity, the Company estimated the cost to restore the site following the completion of commercial activities and depletion of reserves.

These future obligations are estimated by taking into consideration closure plans, known environmental impacts, and internal and external studies, which estimate the activities and costs that will be carried out to meet the decommissioning and environmental rehabilitation obligations. The Company records a liability and a corresponding asset for the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations for mine rehabilitation, based on environmental disturbances incurred up to the end of each reporting period. During the mine rehabilitation process, there will be a probable outflow of resources required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of those obligations. The present value is determined based on current market assessments using the risk-free rate of borrowing which is approximated by the yield of government bonds with a maturity similar to that of the mine life. The discounted liability is adjusted at the end of each reporting period with the passage of time and for the estimated rehabilitation cost related to any new environmental disturbances incurred during that period. The provision represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future mine rehabilitation costs, which may not be incurred for several years or decades, and, as such, actual expenditures may vary from the amount currently estimated. The decommissioning and environmental rehabilitation cost estimates could change due to amendments in laws and regulations in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Additionally, actual estimated costs may differ from those projected as a result of a change over time of actual remediation costs, a change in the timing for utilisation of reserves and the potential for increasingly stringent environmental regulatory requirements.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets and Mine under construction

During December 2017, the Company assessed the technical feasibility and commercial viability of its Bisie Tin Mine Project, together with the availability of project funding and formally approved the commencement of full-scale development activities, resulting in the reclassification of the Exploration and

Evaluation Asset to Mine under construction. New exploration following commercial production at Bisie is recorded as a new Exploration and Evaluation asset at cost and refers to the search for other mineral orebodies within the mining and exploration licenses that the Company owns the mineral rights for. Such exploration cost is carried at cost until such time as management determine that the area is economically viable, in which case it will be transferred into mine under construction or written off if not pursued further.

Assumptions are used in estimating the Company's reserves and resources that might be extracted from the Company's properties. Judgement is applied in determining when an Exploration and Evaluation Asset demonstrates technical feasibility and commercial viability and transitions to the development stage, requiring reclassification to mine under construction within non-current assets.

Share-based payments
The share-based payments expense is estimated using the Black-Scholes options-pricing model as measured on the grant date to estimate the fair value of stock options, which requires inputs in calculating the fair value for share-based payments expense, included in profit or loss. This model involves the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility of the Company's common shares and the expected life of the options. The value of the share-based payment expense for the period along with the assumptions and model used for estimating fair value for share-based compensation are disclosed in Note 17.

Impairment
Non-financial assets

An impairment review of property, plant and equipment is carried out by comparing the carrying amount thereof to its recoverable amount when there is an indication that these assets may be impaired. The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is determined as the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. For mining assets this is determined based on the fair value which is the present value of the estimated future cash flows arising from the use of the asset. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount, the impairment charge will reduce the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment to its recoverable amount. The adjusted carrying amount is depreciated over the remaining useful life of property, plant and equipment. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Estimates are made in determining the recoverable amount of assets which includes the estimation of cash flows and discount rates used. In estimating the cash flows, management bases cash flow projections on reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the range of economic conditions that will exist over the remaining useful life of the assets. The discount rates used reflect the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted. Changes in such estimates could impact the recoverable amount of these assets.

Estimates are reviewed regularly by management.

Useful lives of mineral properties, plant and equipment

The depreciable amounts of assets are allocated on a systematic basis over their useful lives. In determining the depreciable amount, management makes assumptions in respect to the residual value of assets based on the expected estimated amount that the entity would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal. If an asset is expected to be abandoned the residual value is estimated at zero. Due to the remote location of the mine as well as the specialised nature of the property, plant and equipment, management has estimated the residual value of property, plant and equipment to be zero.

In determining the useful life of assets, management considers the expected usage of assets, expected physical wear and tear, legal or similar limits of assets such as mineral rights as well as obsolescence.

Estimated mineral resources are used in determining the depreciation of certain assets. This results in a depreciation expense proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining life-of-mine production. The estimate of the remaining life of the Company's mineral producing properties is based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative factors including historical production and financial results, mineral resources reported under National Instrument 43-101 reports, and management's intent to operate the property. The estimated remaining life of mineral producing properties are used to calculate amortisation and depletion expenses, assess impairment charges and the carrying value of assets, and for forecasting the timing of the payments of reclamation and remediation costs.

D. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash consists of cash on hand and of deposits in banks.

E. REVENUE

The Company sells its product on Free-On-Truck (FOT) Incoterms. This means that the Company is not responsible for freight or insurance once control of the goods has passed. The FOT Incoterm consists of one performance obligation, being for the provision of tin concentrate at contractually agreed specifications. The table below illustrates at what point control passes for this performance obligation.

Revenue type	Tin Concentrate
Inco terms	FOT
Performance obligation	Supply of tin concentrate at contractually agreed specifications at delivery point.
Timing of when performance obligation is satisfied	On delivery of the tin concentrate to the customer.
Payment terms	The payment terms are different depending on the delivery point chosen as below; ● Delivery point Logu: Until February 2021, payment was 80% on delivery, 15% on crossing the DRC border and 5% following receipt of final smelter assays 90-150 days following delivery. Post February 2021 95% payment is made within three days of receipt of a holding certificate confirming the arrival of the goods at Kampala, Uganda and 5% following receipt of final smelter assays 90-150 days following delivery. Post June 2021, the Company can elect pricing of either the 4-month price agreed prior to departure from Logu, or the 3-month price just prior to crossing the DRC border. ● Delivery point Kampala: 95% within three days of a holding certificate confirming the arrival of the goods at Kampala, Uganda and 5% following receipt of final smelter assays 60-120 days following delivery.

	• Delivery point Goma: 95% within three business days of the goods crossing the DRC border and 5% following receipt of final smelter assays 90-150 days following delivery.

Control passes to the customer when product is delivered FOT. Delivery can take place at any of three agreed delivery points, being (1) Logu (mine site), (2) Goma, North Kivu, DRC or (3) Kampala, Uganda. The delivery point is agreed between the customer and the Company from time to time. In the case of the Logu and Goma delivery points title passes upon the lot leaving the DRC and entering into Uganda. For the Kampala delivery point title passes when the lot is delivered at the Kampala delivery point.

From May 2020 until May 2021, where the delivery point was Logu, the price of tin concentrate was fixed just prior to delivery based on the 4-month tin price. The date of invoice is the date when control passes to the customer. Since June 2021, for the Logu delivery point, pricing can be either the four-month price as agreed prior to departure from Logu, or the three-month price just prior to crossing the DRC border, at the election of the Company. A first provisional invoice is raised when the goods leave Logu. A second provisional invoice is raised on arrival at Kampala when the final price is known and title passes to the customer.

Commodity price adjustments during this period are separately disclosed in the revenue note as other revenue (note 19). Invoices are raised on FOT delivery date.

Final assay adjustments are recorded against revenue.

F. INVENTORIES

Inventory consists of tin concentrate which has been produced to contracted specifications. Concentrate inventories are carried at the lower of cost (determined on the weighted average basis) or net realisable value. The Company does not currently value run of mine ore produced from underground due to the low levels and values of such stockpiles.
The weighted average cost of concentrate inventories is determined by dividing the cost of the concentrate available for sale with the concentrate tons available for sale. The cost of concentrate available for sale is calculated as opening inventory plus net purchases, the cost of conversion plus other costs incurred to get the tin inventory from run of mine ore to concentrate. The costs of conversion are calculated based on costs directly related to the production and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price net of any estimated selling costs in the ordinary course of business. Write-downs of mineralized concentrate, resulting from net realizable value impairments, are reported as an expense within cost of sales in the period of write down.

Consumables stores are valued at the lower of cost (determined on the weighted average basis) and net realizable value. Replacement cost is used as the best available measure of net realizable value.

G. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION AND TRANSACTIONS

The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Following the change in functional currency of the Company from the Canadian dollar to United States dollar on January 1, 2015, the functional currency of the Company is the United States dollar. The change in functional currency resulted in a permanent foreign currency translation reserve amount of $1,511,737.

Transactions and balances in currencies other than the United States dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the period-end exchange rate, while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of profit/(loss) and comprehensive profit/(loss).

The financial results and position of foreign operations, whose functional currency is different from the reporting currency are translated as follows:

I. assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date;
II. income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period; and
III. equity items are translated at historical rates.

Exchange gains and losses are included as part of the foreign currency translation reserve on the statement of financial position.

H. LEASES LIABILITIES AND RIGHT-OF USE ASSETS

The Group leases various mining machines and a fuel farm at its operation in DRC. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 3 to 5 years. The Company's lease Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor.

Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis, using the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the term of the lease and are discounted at the incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments are determined in accordance with contracts.

I. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Recognition and measurement

Exploration and Evaluation Costs are those costs required to find a mineral property and determine technical feasibility and commercial viability. Exploration and Evaluation 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 are commercially viable. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal right to explore an area are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit/(loss) and comprehensive profit/(loss).

Exploration and Evaluation Costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for and development of mineral properties are capitalised and include, but are not restricted to: drilling, trenching, sampling, surveying and gathering exploration data; tunnelling and development, calculation and definition of mineral resource; test work on geology, metallurgy, mining, geotechnical and geophysical; and conducting geological, geophysical, engineering, environmental, marketing and financial studies.

Administration costs that do not relate directly to specific exploration and evaluation activity for capitalised projects are expensed as incurred.

Impairment

All capitalised Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures are monitored for indications of impairment. Indicators of impairment include, but are not limited to:

I. the period for which the right to explore is less than one year;
II. further exploration expenditures are not anticipated;
III. a decision to discontinue activities in a specific area; and
IV. the existence of enough data indicating that the carrying amount of an Exploration and Evaluation Asset is unlikely to be recovered from the development or sale of the asset.

Where a potential impairment is indicated, assessments are performed for each area of interest. To the extent that Exploration and Evaluation Assets are not expected to be recovered, they are charged to the consolidated statement of profit/(loss) and comprehensive profit/(loss).

J. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.
Land and assets under construction are stated at cost and are not depreciated. Buildings, including certain non-mining residential buildings, and all other items of property, plant and equipment are reflected at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Capitalised mine development and infrastructure costs (shown as mining property) are depreciated on a unit-of-production basis. Depreciation is charged on mining assets from the date on which the assets are available for use as intended by management.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged on a systematic basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets after taking into account the estimated residual values of the assets. Useful life is either the period of time over which the asset is expected to be used or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the use of the asset.
The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are:

Mining property	Units of production
Plant and equipment	2 - 12.5 years
Land	Not depreciated
Buildings	12.5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss.

K. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS AND SHARE APPRECIATION RIGHTS EQUIVALENT SHARES

The Company's omnibus incentive plan allows for issue of stock options which in turn allows Company employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognised as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee. Consideration paid on the exercise of stock options is credited to capital stock.

The fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognised over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted.

At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of stock options that are expected to vest. Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognised in the statement of profit/(loss) over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied. Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of profit/(loss). Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of capital stock. When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value of the shares or equity instruments issued is used.

During the financial year ended December 31, 2022 the Company amended the previous Stock Option plan and replaced it with the Omnibus Incentive Plan. Under the plan the Company can award various other types of long term incentive including Share Appreciation Rights Equivalent Shares. Such shares are a subclass of shares with no voting rights that entitles the holder to be paid dividends on dates determined by the board, based on certain share price criteria to the extent that the 5 day VWAP share price prior to the dividend date is higher than the "Reference price", or share price on date of issue.

The Company accounts for SARES as a share based payment under IFRS 2. A share based payment liability is raised for the cash settlement expected to fall due at each period end.

L. INCOME TAXES

Current tax

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date in the countries where the Group and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The Company reconciles the tax charge for the year to the parent Company's tax rate, which in Mauritius is an effective rate of 3%. The Companies earnings are derived from the DRC where the corporate tax rate under the mining code is 30%. An additional "superprofit tax" could raise the effective tax rate depending on a number of factors including the average tin price achieved during any given year.

Deferred tax
The estimation of income taxes, includes evaluating the recognition of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilise the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income, prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some, or all of the recognised or unrecognised deferred income tax assets will not be realised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialisation of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilise future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognise more or fewer deferred tax assets, and deferred income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected. Management believes that future profits will allow realization of the deferred tax asset. Please see note 9.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, 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 and interests are only recognised 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 is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

M. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS / (LOSS) PER SHARE

The basic earnings/(loss) per share is computed by dividing the net earnings/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. For this purpose, the "treasury stock method" is used for the assumed proceeds upon the exercise of stock options and warrants that are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

N. PROVISION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION

The Company recognises liabilities for legal or constructive obligations associated with the retirement of Exploration and Evaluation Assets and plant and equipment. The net present value of future rehabilitation costs is capitalised to the related asset along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money, are used to calculate the net present value. The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. Changes in the rehabilitation liability will be added to or deducted from the cost of the related asset and in the event the amount to be deducted exceeds the carrying amount of the asset the excess shall be recognised immediately in profit or loss.

O. CAPITAL STOCK

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and stock options are recognised as a deduction from equity. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash, are valued based on their market value at the date the shares are issued. The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The Company first values the warrants at their fair value using option pricing methodologies. The balance is allocated to the common shares.

P. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income (OCI) or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will be recorded in profit or loss.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are two measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statements of comprehensive profit/(loss).

FVTPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Accounts receivable since June 2021, with a provisional tin pricing arrangement, were accounted for as fair value through profit or loss.

From January to May 2021 the Company was fixing tin prices prior to delivery, resulting in recognition of trade receivables at amortised cost as laid out above, when material. From June 2021 provisional pricing was applied and therefore accounted for as fair value through profit or loss. Provisional pricing receivable is recognised when the Company has satisfied its performance obligation relating to delivery of the product and has unconditional right to consideration that is due. All fair value adjustment relating to the movements in this balance are recognised within revenue from fair value adjustments.

The designation determined the method by which the financial assets were measured on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value were recorded.

Financial liabilities
The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of the following categories:

Fair value through profit or loss – this category comprises derivatives and financial liabilities incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities – this category consists of liabilities carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Q. DEBT AND BORROWING COSTS

Debt is initially recorded at fair value, less transaction costs and is subsequently measured at amortised cost, calculated using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred except where they relate to the financing of construction or development of qualifying assets in which case they are capitalized up to the date when the qualifying asset is ready for its intended use.

R. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and 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.

Fair value less costs to sell (FVLCS) is the amount obtainable from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. INVENTORY

	March 31 2023 USD	December 31 2021 USD
Tin concentrate	2,714,164	2,868,085
Consumable stores	22,833,125	21,946,275
	25,574,289	24,814,360

Tin concentrate consists of final product at the Company's premises. There were no write downs of tin concentrate during the period. An amount of $126,921 (Q1 2022: $1,894,518) was debited to the cost of sales during the year relating to tin concentrate inventory movement.

Consumable stores consist of items such as inventories of diesel, explosives, cement, mine construction materials, fleet maintenance materials, personal protective equipment and other mining and process plant consumables and spares. An amount of $9,538,060 (Q1 2022: $5,754,084) was debited to cost of sales from consumable stores during the period. No inventory is carried at net realisable value.
Inventory is pledged as security under the Company's credit facility.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	March 31 2023 USD	December 31 2022 USD
Trade receivables	29,477,683	27,819,491

Accounts receivable are amounts due from the customer for tin concentrate sold in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 – 180 days and are therefore classified as current. Accounts receivable are measured at fair value through profit or loss from the date of recognition up to date of settlement, as it fails the IFRS 9 amortised cost requirement of cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest.

The fair value changes due to non-market variability (that is changes based on quantity and quality of the tin concentrate) is considered to be variable consideration within the scope of IFRS 15 as the Company's right to consideration is contingent upon the physical attributes of the tin concentrate.

The fair value changes due to market variability (that is changes in the commodity prices and exchange rates) are not in the scope of IFRS 15 and are therefore not presented as revenue from contracts with customers. The changes in commodity prices are accounted for as other revenue and disclosed separately from revenue from contracts with customers in note 19. Any negative movement in the tin price subsequent to payments being received will result in a payable to the customer. Subsequent to the quotational price, the selling price is finalised and any amounts that are required to be refunded are accounted for as provisional pricing payable.

5. PREPAIDS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Item	March 31 2022 USD	December 31 2022 USD
Current		
Supplier prepayments[1]	25,493,186	19,133,979
VAT receivable[2]	6,064,792	5,613,130
Tax prepayment[3]	469,205	469,205
Deferred expenses[4]	3,694,778	2,274,636
	35,703,961	27,490,950
Non-current		
Environmental deposit in DRC[5]	972,895	972,893
VAT receivable[2]	18,140,376	16,839,389
	19,113,271	17,812,282

[1] *Supplier prepayments primarily relate to orders for the Mpama South development project, as well as consumables and equipment ordered for the existing mine.*

[2] *VAT receivable was reclassified from mine under construction in 2019 due to increased confidence in recovery resulting from VAT refunds being received in 2019 and the option to off-set against future taxes subject to regulatory approval. Due to slow repayment of the VAT receivable, 75% of the outstanding balance at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 has been assessed as receivable in greater than one year.*

[3] *The tax prepayment relates to costs incurred by the Company's subsidiary in the DRC on upgrading a public road in the DRC. It has been agreed that this expenditure can be offset against future provincial taxes due by the Company's subsidiary in the DRC.*

[4] *Deferred expenses relate to royalty and export tax invoices received relating to product not yet recognised as revenue.*

[5] *The environmental deposit in the DRC relates to funds deposited with the central bank in the DRC. These funds will be utilised towards any future environmental rehabilitation activities. The deposit will be returned to the Company in the event that the funds are not utilised.*

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	March 31 2023 USD	December 31 2022 USD
Cash at bank	98,911,399	44,684,808
Short term deposits	-	74,700,000
Cash on hand	3,198	3,879
	98,114,597	119,388,687

Under the terms of the credit facility (see Note 14) all bank accounts of the Company are pledged as security.

Short term deposits are placed on a two-to-three-month basis and earn interest ranging from 1.5% to 2% per annum.

7. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Description	Mining Property costs $	Construction in progress $	Right of use assets $	Land & buildings $	Plant & Equipment $	Total $
Cost						
Closing balance December 31, 2021	164,650,204	-	10,581,079	1,034,193	113,444,556	289,710,032
Transfer from exploration and evaluation	-	21,049,338	-	-	-	21,049,338
Additions during the year	7,832,748	18,526,031	2,394,097	6,686,058	7,637,664	43,076,598
Closing balance December 31, 2022	172,482,952	39,575,369	12,975,176	7,720,251	121,082,220	353,835,968
Additions during the period	1,358,167	10,410,917	-	1,095,263	1,962,751	14,827,098
Closing balance March 31, 2023	173,841,119	49,986,286	12,975,176	8,815,514	123,044,971	368,663,066
Accumulated Depreciation						
Closing balance December 31, 2021	(33,026,781)	-	(3,636,202)	(193,049)	(25,133,542)	(61,989,574)
Depreciation expense during the year	(14,659,987)	-	(2,089,329)	(100,434)	(11,955,923)	(28,805,673)
Closing balance December 31, 2022	(47,686,768)	-	(5,725,531)	(293,483)	(37,089,465)	(90,795,247)
Depreciation expense during the period	(4,032,947)	-	(574,772)	(27,629)	(3,289,062)	(7,924,411)
Closing balance March 31, 2023	(51,719,715)	-	(6,300,303)	(321,112)	(40,378,527)	(98,719,658)
Net closing value						
December 31, 2021	131,623,423	-	6,944,877	841,144	88,311,014	227,720,458
December 31, 2022	124,796,184	39,575,369	7,249,645	7,426,768	83,992,755	263,040,721
March 31, 2023	122,121,404	49,986,286	6,674,873	8,494,402	82,666,444	269,943,408

All of the Company's assets are secured by the lenders of the Company's credit facility. From 2015, the Company focussed exclusively on the development of the Bisie Tin Mine, its principal project in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Construction in progress relates to the development of the Mpama South project. The Mpama South development project, which is adjacent to the producing Mpama North mine and comprises a new underground development portal, processing plant and associated equipment and infrastructure, is expected to increase Alphamin's annual tin production to approximately 20,000 tonnes from F2024 from just over 12,000 tonnes currently. The project is progressing on schedule for targeted commissioning in December 2023.

Right of use assets relate to underground mining equipment and a fuel storage facility.

A. IMPAIRMENT ASSESSMENT

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) require long-lived assets to be assessed for impairment when there is an indication of impairment. The Company considered a combination of factors such as the headroom between the Company's net asset value and its market capitalization on an annual basis, as well as the volatility of commodity prices. During the period ended March 31, 2023 and year ended December 31, 2022, there were no indicators of impairment. No indicators of impairment were recorded for the period ended March 31, 2023 or the year ended December 31, 2021.

8. INCOME TAX

The income tax expense differs from the amount that would result from applying the Mauritian income tax rates to earnings before income taxes. These differences result from the following items;

	March 31, 2023 USD	December 31, 2022 USD
Profit/(Loss) before income tax	31,512,046	184,663,746
Mauritian statutory rate	3%	3%
Expected income tax (expense)/credit	(945,631)	(5,539,912)
(Increase)/decrease due to:		
Non-deductible expenses	(1,570,653)	(4,805,595)
Taxation rate differential	(9,080,957)	(52,441,832)
Deferred tax not recognised	(31,660)	(145,672)
Tax (expense)/credit	(11,628,901)	(62,933,011)
Income tax (expense)/credit consists of the following:		
Current income tax	(11,430,696)	(66,091,150)
Deferred income tax	(198,205)	3,158,139

The tax rate differential relates to the difference between the effective tax rate of Mauritius of 3% and that of the operating subsidiary in DRC, which is 30%.

Non-deductible expenses relate to various Income Statement expenses which are not allowable for income tax purposes in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates and include warrant expenses (at parent company level) and various operating expenditures which are not allowable in terms of DRC tax law such as transport of concentrate.

Superprofit taxes (SPT) in DRC are triggered where the average sales price for the year exceeds the tin price used in the DRC feasibility study by more than 25%. In the case of superprofit tax applying a calculation using ABM's "Excédent Brut d'Exploitation (EBT)", an OHADA or Francophone Africa accounting term that is loosely equivalent to EBITDA for the year. Where the EBT is greater than 25% higher than that stipulated in the feasibility study then a superprofit tax of an additional 20% applies, taking the effective tax rate on that incremental portion of profit from 30% to 50%.

In 2021 the Company submitted a revised feasibility study as required under Congolese law due to the substantial changes in operation since the original feasibility study. The revised feasibility study assumed a tin price of $40,000 per ton compared to the original of $18,000 per ton. Following the approval of the Company's revised feasibility study in Q3, 2022 the incremental effect of SPT was $Nil for the year ended December 31, 2022 (FY2021: $14,858,592). Following approval of the previously submitted feasibility study, a further updated feasibility study was submitted to incorporate the Mpama South project with updated tin price forecasts. Under DRC tax law, provisional payments of 80% of the prior year's tax bill are due each year. There is no allowance for estimated profits. In 2022, provisional payments were relatively low due to the 2021 tax bill being reduced by losses carried forward and the tax deductibility of the SPT calculated in 2021.

9. DEFERRED TAX

The net deferred tax liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and net deferred tax assets as at December 31, 2022 are presented as follows;

Movement in deferred tax	Balance as at 1 January 2022	Recognised in profit or loss	Balance as at December 31 2022	Recognised in profit or loss	Balance as at March 31 2023
Plant and equipment	(14,068,761)	1,440,000	(12,628,761)	360,000	(12,268,761)
Assessed losses	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory	1,796,045	121,846	1,917,891	304,612	2,222,503
Accounts receivable	(7,846,949)	(11,948,234)	(19,795,183)	(736,462)	(20,531,645)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,498,439)	13,544,527	12,046,088	(126,354)	11,919,734
Net deferred tax assets/liabilities	(21,618,104)	3,158,139	(18,459,965)	(198,204)	(18,658,169)
			-		
Offsetting of assets and liabilities					
Deferred tax assets	1,796,045	13,666,373	13,963,979	178,258	14,142,237
Deferred tax liabilities	(23,414,149)	(10,508,234)	(32,423,944)	(376,462)	(32,800,406)
Net deferred tax asset/liability	(21,618,104)	3,158,139	(18,459,965)	(198,204)	(18,658,169)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax loss carry forwards to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable. Deferred tax assets are expected to realise through profits. Deferred tax is recognised only in respect of the DRC operating subsidiary.

10. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Mpama South	Mpama North	Regional exploration	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2021	11,821,298	1,634,044	103,875	13,559,217
Additions	9,228,040	2,439,869	5,557,800	17,225,709
Transfers	(21,049,338)	-	-	(21,049,338)
Balance as at December 31, 2022	-	4,073,913	5,661,675	9,735,588
Additions	-	-	2,585,113	2,585,113
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	4,073,913	8,246,788	12,320,701

Exploration costs incurred year to date relate to the regional exploration drilling campaign and will reduce substantially during the remainder of the 2023 financial year.

11. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Current	March 31, 2023 USD	December 31, 2022 USD
Accounts payable	3,994,795	7,374,972
Accrued liabilities	8,589,600	11,099,193
Payroll accruals	717,220	5,350
Payroll tax liabilities	1,451,149	2,804,496
Corporate and other tax liabilities	72,192,641	60,845,664
	86,945,405	82,129,675

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities is mainly comprised mine consumables, services provided and other operating expenses. The credit term for purchases typically ranges from 30 to 60 days. Other tax liabilities include government royalties and withholding taxes.

12. LEASE LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2023 USD	December 31, 2022 USD
Current	3,403,583	2,394,497
Non-current	3,813,746	3,000,602
	7,217,329	5,395,099

Summary of lease liabilities by period of redemption		
Less than one year	3,403,583	2,394,497
Between one and two years	2,476,621	1,974,602
Between two and three years	1,337,125	1,026,000
Total lease liabilities	7,217,329	5,395,099
Analysis of movement in lease liabilities		
At the beginning of the year	5,395,099	4,196,563
New leases	2,401,265	3,761,250
Capital repayments	(579,035)	(2,562,714)
- Lease payments	(764,092)	(2,924,110)
- Interest charged	185,057	361,396
At the end of the period/year	7,217,329	5,395,099

The lease liabilities relate to the right-of-use assets disclosed in note 7. Interest is based on incremental borrowing rates between 8.95% and 12.94%.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that the key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers. Remuneration attributed to key management personnel can be summarized as follows:

Item	Relationship	March 31, 2023 USD	December 31, 2022 USD
Director and Officer fees	Directors, officers	283,673	1,415,153
Secretarial and administrative fees	Corporate Secretary	10,950	36,000
Management fees	Directors	34,725	138,900
Share based payments	Directors, officers	-	2,156,503

Accounts payable related parties of $1,358,798 (2022: $1,357,020) relates to provisions made for dividend payments relating to Share Appreciation Rights Equivalent Shares (SARES). SARES are marked to market at each period end and adjusted through share-based payments in the profit and loss account.

Debt finance due to related parties of $2,596,288 (December 31, 2022: $2,502,240) are due to Tremont Master Holdings. Tremont Master Holdings is the majority shareholder of the Company. See Note 14 for further details relating to the related party debt owed to Tremont Master Holdings. All related party transactions are carried out on an arms'-length basis.

In line with the DRC mining code, the Company's subsidiary Alphamin Bisie Mining SA (ABM) granted 5% of its share capital to the Government of the DRC during the 2015 financial year. To facilitate this, ABM divided their share capital into two classes, "A" shares and "B" shares. The "B" shares are intended to be held solely by the Government of the DRC and are non-dilutable at 5% of total share capital ("A" plus "B") in issue. "B" class shares have normal voting rights on a pro rata basis and the DRC Government has a right to appoint one director to the ABM board. The 5% is a free carry under the terms of the DRC mining code, hence the DRC Government is not required to contribute on granting of their initial holding or further issues to maintain their stake at 5%.

In November 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Limited (IDC) pursuant to which the IDC could invest up to $10,000,000 directly into ABM, in three tranches, subject to the completion of certain milestones. As at the 2016 financial year end the Company had received all tranches, resulting in an ownership in ABM of 14.25% by the IDC. Under the terms of the shareholders' agreement the IDC were granted an "offtake option". Under the offtake option the IDC is entitled, as long as it owns 11% or more of ABM's "A" class shares, to an option to purchase from ABM a portion of its tin concentrate production. The percentage of production that the IDC may acquire under this option, cannot exceed their percentage holding in the "A" class shares of ABM at the date of exercise. The IDC shall only be able to benefit from the "offtake option" if the relevant percentage of the Company's production is not already committed to other buyers in respect to the relevant period. The offtake acquired can only be for a minimum of six months and a maximum of twelve months and must be purchased at the same average price and other terms as ABM is able to, and would otherwise intend to, sell its product to other third-party purchasers. The "offtake option" is not transferrable. The IDC waived this right to allow ABM to enter into an arm's-length offtake agreement with the Gerald Metals group in Q1 2018.

Under the terms of the IDC shareholders' agreement, a qualifying "seller", defined as a shareholder, or two or more shareholders acting together, holding more than 50% of the "A" class shares of ABM, has drag along and tag along rights that are normal in transactions of this nature. The IDC has also granted pre-emption rights to the other "A" class shareholders, entitling them to a right of first refusal on any partial or full sale of their shares. The IDC may propose (but is not obliged) at any time during the "Exit Period" that Alphamin Resources acquire all, but not less than all of its shares in exchange for shares in Alphamin Resources (the Share Swap), which shall be based on the then fair market value of the "A" class shares, and on terms to be mutually agreed to by Alphamin Resources and the IDC. The "Exit Period" originally referred to the earlier of five years from the date of signature, or one year from the date the Bisie Tin Mine Project reached 90% of its intended maximum production, having been fully funded and fully implemented. This expired on February 28, 2023 without any impact on the Company. The agreement may be reimplemented by mutual agreement going forward.

The debt reduction in May 2020 resulted in a new intercompany loan being created between Alphamin Resources Corp. and ABM. This was due to parent Company settling the subsidiary's debt in exchange for an intercompany loan. In Q4, 2020 the parent Company indirectly converted into equity its shareholder loan resulting in an increase in its ownership of ABM from 80.75% to 84.14% (and a consequential dilution in the IDC's proportional shareholding). See note 18 for further disclosures with respect to non-controlling interests.

On August 26, 2022 ABM completed a capital reduction in the amount of $36,848,400, whereby the nominal value of an ordinary share was reduced from $105 per share to $5 per share. Alphamin group companies received 84.14% of the proceeds and non controlling interests received 15.86% for a total of $5,843,700.

14. DEBT

Debt	Related party debt USD	Non-related party debt USD	Total USD
Balance, December 31, 2021	**3,328,941**	**13,705,801**	**17,034,742**
Repayment	(1,449,256)	(12,971,382)	(14,420,638)
Interest accrued	392,859	475,537	868,396
Amortisation of capitalised fees	229,696	710,004	939,700
Balance, December 31, 2022	**2,502,240**	**1,919,960**	**4,422,200**
Interest accrued	94,048	81,022	175,070
Amortisation of capitalised fees	0	235,683	235,683
Balance, March 31, 2023	**2,596,288**	**2,236,665**	**4,832,953**

On November 9, 2017 the Company entered into a credit facility of up to $80 million from a syndicate of lenders, which consists of Tremont Master Holdings, Sprott Private Resource Lending (Collector) LP (settled 2022) and Barak Mikopo Structured Credit Fund, for the construction of the Bisie Tin Mine. As at March 31, 2022 the Company owed $4,832,953 to the lenders. The Company expects to renegotiate the debt further in Q2, 2023 and has put payments on hold.

During 2022, the Company agreed modified terms including a lower interest rate of 10% plus LIBOR, relaxing of certain covenants including restrictions on dividends, the elimination of the political risk insurance requirement, and a prolonged repayment period.

The key terms of the credit facility (after completion of the 2022 amendment) are:

- Senior secured, non-revolving term credit facility.
- Capital repayments of $370,206 per month from January 1, 2022. The debt contractually matures on June 30, 2023
- Effective Coupon of 10.00% plus the greater of US dollar 3-month LIBOR and 1 percent per annum from January 1, 2022.
- A security package typical for a transaction of this nature including a mortgage over the Company's shares in each subsidiary, cash balances, moveable assets, consumable stores and the mining license PE1355 covering the Mpama North Tin Project.
- Material adverse change clauses typical of transactions of this nature.
- Covenants including but not limited to the below effective from commencement of capital repayments:
  - (i) From January 2021, net working capital excluding credit facility amounts due and warrant liabilities, is in excess of $10,000,000 and the amount of its Unrestricted Cash is greater than $5,000,000;
  - (ii) the Debt Service Cover Ratio is greater than or equal to 1.5 to 1.00 from July 2021;
  - (iii) the Total Debt to Equity Ratio is less than 60 to 40;
  - (iv) Loan Life Cover Ratio is greater than 2.00 to 1.00; and
  - (v) the Reserve Tail Ratio is greater than 30%.

The Company monitors overall debt levels and proximity to breaching of covenants on a monthly basis. This is formally confirmed with the lenders on a quarterly basis. As a result of the significant reduction in debt, improvement in financial condition, commodity prices and production and sales in 2022 and Q1 2023 the

Company is satisfied that covenants have not been breached, the risk of breach of covenants is low and overall debt levels are low.

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform ("IBOR") – Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16) – effective date 1 January 2021: The Group's facility has various linked rates including US LIBOR (three month). The facility has various maturity dates. At present, no material impact is anticipated on the Group's financial results when the remaining facility transitions to alternative benchmark rates take place.

NET CASH/(DEBT) RECONCILIATION

	March 31, 2023 USD	December 31, 2022 USD
Current portion of lease liabilities	(3,403,583)	(2,394,497)
Current portion of debt	(4,832,953)	(4,657,882)
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	(3,813,746)	(3,000,602)
Total debt	(12,050,282)	(10,052,981)
Less: cash and cash equivalents	98,114,597	119,388,687
Net cash/(debt)	86,064,315	109,335,706

Net cash/(debt) is cash less interest-bearing debt.

15. WARRANTS

The Company issues warrants from time to time as part of Units offered in private placements. In line with IAS 32, as a result of the currency of the warrants (CAD$) being different to that of the Company's functional and presentation currency (USD), coupled with the fact that warrants have been issued as part of private placements, rather than rights issues, the warrants are accounted for as a financial liability with fair value through profit and loss.

All remaining warrants were exercised in Q1, 2022. The Company has no current plans to issue further warrants.

The table below sets out the movement in warrants during the period:

Warrant liability	**March 31, 2023 USD**	**December 31, 2022 USD**
Opening balance	-	4,574,743
Warrants expired during the year	-	-
Warrant revaluations during the year	-	482,351
Warrant exercises during the year	-	-
Warrant amounts transferred to equity	-	(5,057,094)
Closing balance	-	-

16. PROVISION FOR CLOSURE AND RECLAMATION

The Company recognises a provision related to its constructive and legal obligations in the Democratic Republic of Congo to restore its properties. The cost of this obligation is determined based on the expected future level of activity and costs related to decommissioning the mines and restoring the properties.

A long-term inflation rate of 4.4% (2021:2%) and a discount rate of 4% (2021:3%) has been applied in calculating the present value of the future obligation. The period applied aligns to the estimated life of mine of 11 years, with most rehabilitation activities scheduled within the 3 years post completion of mining activities. The assumptions used are consistent with the prior year. New provision has been made for rehabilitation required relating to the Mpama South development project.

	BISIE
Balance, December 31, 2021	6,786,933
Unwind of provision during the period	228,320
Provision raised during the year	1,913,326
Impact of increased inflation assumption*	1,180,893
Balance, December 31, 2022	10,933,203
Retirement provision raised during the period	351,783
Unwind of provision during the period	57,080
Balance, March 31, 2023	11,342,066

*During the year ended December 31, 2022 the Company reassessed the inflation and discount assumptions used which increased from 2% to 4.4% and 3% to 4% respectively.

17. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES

A. CAPITAL STOCK

The authorised capital stock of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value, of which 1,273,797,231 common shares were issued and outstanding as at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

B. CHANGES IN ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES DURING THE PERIOD/YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 AND DECEMBER 31, 2022

The table below sets out the movement in capital stock during the period/year ended March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

	Shares	Price per share	CAD	USD	Warrants	Share issue costs	Equity
Balance as at December 31, 2021	1,262,655,970		25,124,986	246,229,623	20,974,410	(1,568,310)	265,635,723
Exercise of warrants during the year	9,203,600	0.30	2,761,080	2,169,412	5,057,094	-	7,226,506
Exercise of options during the year	759,038	0.20	151,808	117,510	-	-	117,510
Exercise of options during the year	1,178,623	0.26	306,442	226,311	-	-	226,311
Balance as at December 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023	1,273,797,231		28,344,316	248,742,856	26,031,504	(1,568,310)	273,206,050

Period ended March 31, 2023

There were no issues of equity during the period ended March 31, 2023.

Year ended December 31, 2022

In Q1, 2022, 9,203,600 warrants were exercised at a strike price of CAD30 cents per share (USD24 cents per share).
In Q3, 2022, 759,038 stock options were exercised at an exercise price of CAD20 cents per share (USD15 cents per share).
In Q3, 2022, 1,178,623 stock options were exercised at an exercise price of CAD26 cents per share (USD19 cents per share).

C. STOCK OPTIONS

On July 8, 2022 the shareholders approved the replacement of the previous Stock Option Plan with the Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan (OEIP).

Under the OEIP a number of different equity compensation mechanisms became available, including Options, Restricted Share Units (RSUs), Share Appreciation Rights (SARs), SAR Equivalent Shares (SARES)

The Plan provides that the number of common shares that may be purchased under the Plan is a rolling maximum which shall not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company at any time, with appropriate substitutions and/or adjustments in accordance with regulatory policies.

If there is a change in the number of issued and outstanding shares resulting from a share split, consolidation, or other capital or corporate reorganisation, the options in issue are adjusted accordingly. Per TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V) policies, the total amount of shares reserved for issuance to any one optionee within a period of 12 months shall not exceed 1% of the outstanding common shares at the time of grant, the total amount of shares reserved for issuance to any one Consultant (as defined by the Plan) within a period of 12 months shall not exceed 1% of the outstanding common shares at the time of grant, and the total amount of shares reserved for all persons conducting Investor Relations Activities (as defined by the Plan) within a period of 12 months shall not exceed 1% of the outstanding common shares at the time of the grant.

The Plan provides that it is solely within the discretion of the Board of Directors (the "Board") to determine which directors, employees and other service providers may be awarded options under the Plan, and under what terms they will be granted, as well as any amendments or variations to these terms in the event of an Accelerated Vesting Event (as defined by the Plan). Options granted under the Plan will be for a term not exceeding ten years from the day the option is granted, as in line with TSX-V policies. Subject to such other terms or conditions that may be attached to the particular option granted, an option shall only be exercisable so long as the optionee shall continue to hold office or provide services to the Company and shall, unless terminated earlier, or extended by the Board, terminate immediately if said optionee is terminated for cause, terminate at the close of business on the date which is no later than 90 calendar days after cessation of office or employment, or in the case of the optionee's death, terminate at the close of business on the date which is no later than one year after the date of death, as the case may be. Subject to a minimum price of CAD$0.10, the options will be exercisable at a price which is not less than the Market Price (as defined in the policies of the TSX-V) of the Company's shares at the time the options are granted.

The instruments are non-assignable. Shares will not be issued pursuant to options granted under the Plan until they have been fully paid for. The Company will not provide financial assistance to option holders to assist them in exercising their options. A summary of stock option activity and information concerning currently outstanding and exercisable options as at March 31, 2023 are as follows:

	Options outstanding		
	Number of options #	Weighted average exercise price CAD$	Weighted average exercise price USD$
Balance, December 31, 2021	17,490,985	0.39	0.31
Options forfeited during the year	(2,000,000)	0.73	0.54
Options exercised during the year	(1,937,661)	0.24	0.18
Options surrendered during the year	(8,006,742)	0.21	0.16
Options issued during the year	6,100,000	0.68	0.50
Balance, December 31, 2022	11,646,582	0.65	0.48
Options forfeited during the period	(1,000,000)	0.68	0.50
Balance, March 31, 2023	10,646,582	0.65	0.48

The following table summarises information concerning outstanding and exercisable options at March 31, 2023:

Number outstanding #	Number Exercisable #	Expiry Date	Weighted average Exercise Price CAD$	Weighted average Exercise Price USD$	Remaining life (Years)
246,582	246,582	December 3, 2025	0.26	0.19	2.05
1,300,000	866,666	June 11, 2027	0.20	0.15	4.20
4,000,000	1,250,000	September 2, 2028	0.78	0.57	5.68
5,100,000	-	November 10, 2029	0.68	0.50	6.62
10,646,582	2,363,248		0.65	0.48	

All options issued prior to the 2018 financial year vest over a three-year period (15% after one year, 35% after two years and 50% after three years). These options expire five years after the date of issue. Options issued on June 11, 2020 vest 33% after one year, 33% after two years and 33% after three years.

2,500,000 options issued on September 3, 2021 vest 50% after 16 months and 50% after 22 months. The other options issued in Q3 2021 vest 33% after two years, 33% after three years and 33% after four years.

The Company recorded a share-based payment expense to the statement of profit/(loss) and comprehensive profit/(loss) of $358,100 for the period ended March 31, 2023 (277,859 for the three months ended March 31, 2022). The share-based payments expense related to options granted was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the following weighted average assumptions:

	November 2022	September 2021	August 2021	June 2020	December 2017
Forfeiture rate	-	-	-	-	-
Risk free interest rate	3.43%	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%	2.07%
Expected life of options in years	2 – 4	16 months – 4	2 – 4	3 – 4	4.00
Volatility	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Dividend rate	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

**Calculated as standard deviation of the Company's historical share price. From June 2020 the Company applied a cap of 70% on volatility. As the Company enters a more stable phase of its life cycle being that of an operating producer rather than an explorer or developer, management believe that historic volatility is a less suitable indicator for likely volatility going forward.*

D. SHARE PURCHASE WARRANTS

A summary of warrants activity and information concerning outstanding warrants as at March 31, 2023 are as follows:

	Number of warrants #	Weighted average exercise price CAD$	Weighted average exercise price USD$
Balance, December 31, 2021	9,203,600	0.30	0.30
Warrants exercised during the year	(9,203,600)	0.30	0.31
Balance, December 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023	-	-	-

All warrants issued in private placements were accounted for as a financial liability. See Note 15 for further details.

E. SHARE APPRECIATION RIGHTS EQUIVALENT SHARES

Pursuant to the changes in the Company's equity incentive arrangements approved on July 8, 2022 the Company issued 8,006,742 SARES under and Offer to Exchange made to all Option holders at the time. This qualified as a modification in terms of IFRS 2. The SARES constitutes as cash settled. SARES holders are entitled to cash payments on given dates based on the appreciation of the share price calculated as the difference between the 5 day VWAP prior to the settlement date and the Reference price on the date of issue. Initial dividend payments of CAD2,268,246 (USD1,655,654) and CAD354,742 (USD260,974) were made to holders on October 17, 2022 and December 14, 2022 respectively. A remaining dividend date June 11, 2023 will apply to 1,750,000 SARES.

The exchange of Options for SARES represents a modification in terms of IFRS 2, as the original option scheme is an equity settled share based payment, where SARES represent a cash settled share based payment. The Options were revalued upon the finalisation of the Offer to Exchange, and the balance relating to SARES was reclassified from the Reserve to the Share based payment liability.

On November 11, 2022 a further 3,500,000 SARES were issued with a reference price of CAD0.68 per SARES. Dividends will fall due on 1,416,667, 1,041,667 and 1,041,667 SARES on each of November 11, 2023, November 11, 2024 and November 11, 2025 respectively. As at 31 March 2023, the Company accrued $1,358,148 for this dividend liability on the basis of the year end share price to Reference price differential.

F. TRANSACTIONS WITH NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

On December 12, 2020 the Company increased its ownership of ABM from 80.75% to 84.14% through a capital raise in ABM in which the minority shareholders did not participate. The transaction was accounted for as a shareholder transaction resulting in a decrease of the non-controlling interest in an amount of $4,144,121. The full amount was taken to equity in line with IFRS 10. Following the transaction, the IDC and the DRC government own 10.86% (2019: 14.25%) and 5% (2019: 5%) of ABM respectively.

18. SIGNIFICANT OPERATING SUBSIDIARIES WITH NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

The table below shows details of the non-wholly owned subsidiary of the Company that had material non-controlling interests:

Company	Proportion of ownership and voting rights held by non-controlling interests		Profit allocated to non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests	
	March 31, 2023 USD	December 31, 2022 USD	March 31, 2023 USD	March 31, 2022 USD	March 31, 2023 USD	December 31, 2022 USD
Alphamin Bisie Mining SA	15.86%	15.86%	3,485,522	8,430,334	50,465,497	46,979,975

Summarised financial information in respect of the above subsidiaries is set out below. The summarised financial information below presents amounts before intra-group elimination.

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current assets	196,808,519	177,985,859
Non-current assets	231,392,424	221,042,916
Total assets	**428,200,761**	**399,028,775**
Current liabilities	95,024,788	89,053,330
Non-current liabilities	15,155,812	13,933,805
Equity	318,020,161	296,041,640
Total liabilities and equity	**428,200,761**	**399,028,775**
Revenue	82,790,874	391,052,402
Operating expenses	(49,374,364)	(196,970,119)
Income tax (expense)/credit	(11,617,987)	(62,888,642)
Net profit for the year	**21,978,523**	**131,193,641**
Attributable to owners of the Company	18,493,001	110,387,954
Attributable to non-controlling interest	3,485,522	20,805,687

19. REVENUE

REVENUE	Three months ended March 31, 2023 US$	Three months ended March 31, 2022 US$
Revenue from contracts with customers	82,970,874	143,516,538
Other revenue	-	2,714,010
Total Revenue	82,970,874	146,230,548

Other revenue refers to price movements between provisional and final invoices which applied up until May 2020 and again since June 2021 (refer to note 4 for additional background). There were no price movements in Q1, 2023 as invoicing was finalised at Logu.

20. COST OF SALES

COST OF SALES	Three months ended March 31, 2023 US$	Three months ended March 31, 2022 US$
Treatment costs	(5,911,974)	(7,433,214)
Transport and selling costs	(11,607,105)	(15,343,314)
Mine operating costs	(16,777,366)	(14,589,772)
Inventory movement	(126,921)	(1,894,518)
Royalties	(2,107,334)	(3,495,093)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(7,798,846)	(6,852,400)
Cost of Sales total	(44,329,546)	(49,608,311)

Royalties are payable to various branches of the DRC government in line with the DRC mining code and calculated on 3.5% of revenue, as determined by the DRC government agency's assays results and tin price tables which are published on a weekly basis.

Mine operating costs include the costs of mining and processing material from underground, maintaining the mining fleet and process plant in good order, labour incurred directly related to the production process and storing of tailings from the mine, and are broken down below:

Mine operating costs	Three months ended March 31, 2023 US$	Three months ended March 31, 2022 US$
Wages and salaries	(6,850,938)	(6,298,442)
Mining consumables	(2,496,106)	(2,135,543)
Transport and Import duties	(1,712,867)	(1,419,537)
Fuel & Lubricants	(3,392,044)	(2,483,054)
Mineral resources management	(258,057)	(394,550)
Processing and tsf costs	(530,088)	(409,530)
Site infrastructure	(1,537,266)	(1,449,116)
Mine operating costs total	(16,777,366)	(14,589,772)

21. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE	Three months ended March 31, 2023 US$	Three months ended March 31, 2022 US$
Accounting, legal and secretarial	113,696	46,592
Audit fees	95,812	82,768
Political risk insurance	-	12,310
Administrative	150,233	164,623
Bank charges and interest	298,368	682,804
Consulting fees	213,083	532,945
Fines and penalties	150,375	150,000
Taxes and duties	237,933	236,850
Directors fees	75,701	80,149
Depreciation (Note 7)	125,565	125,565
Management fees and salaries	364,890	413,028
Share-based payments (Note 17)	358,100	277,859
Telecommunication costs	204,251	205,519
Insurance	464,879	437,817
Investor relations, filing and transfer fees	152,210	114,121
Safety, Security & Environment	306,584	242,852
Medical expenses	647,735	779,969
Community development	885,022	920,259
Travel and accommodation	716,429	678,139
Total General & Administrative costs	5,560,866	6,184,169

General and administrative expenses consist of costs that do not relate directly to production activities such as head office costs, community development expenditures, security and travel costs.

22. FOREIGN EXCHANGE (LOSS)/PROFIT

	March 31, 2023 USD	March 31, 2022 USD
Foreign exchange (loss)/profit	(354,436)	(109,437)

23. FINANCE COST

	March 31, 2023 USD	March 31, 2022 USD
Debt interest payable in cash	175,070	318,864
Amortisation of senior debt fees	235,683	258,183
Trader finance	973,550	677,135
Lease interest	75,959	102,776
Unwind of environmental discount	57,080	57,080
Other interest	23,915	23,026
Total Finance cost	1,514,257	1,417,064

24. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimises the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. The capital structure of the Company currently consists of common shares, stock options and debt. Changes in the equity accounts of the Company are disclosed in Note 17 and changes in debt is disclosed in Note 14. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, obtain additional 3rd party loan financing or renegotiate/refinance existing debt. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets, which are approved by the Board of Directors and updated as necessary depending on various factors, including operating conditions and production and general industry conditions. In addition, the Group maintains monthly cashflow forecasts and carries out detailed reviews of management information.

25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to a number of financial and market risks, including credit, liquidity and foreign exchange risks. The Company has established active policies to manage these risks, as detailed below. The Company places its cash with high credit quality financial institutions.

A. CREDIT RISK

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK

The risk that counterparties or customers will not perform as expected, resulting in a loss to the Group, is defined as credit risk. The Group evaluates customers prior to the granting of credit. Exposure is evaluated by granting credit limits and constant evaluation of credit behaviour and considering credit ratings (where available), financial position and past experience.

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will not discharge its obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Company management evaluates credit risk on an ongoing basis, including evaluation of counterparty credit rating. The primary source of credit risk for the Company arises from the following financial assets: (1) cash and cash equivalents and (2) trade debtors. The Company has not had any credit losses in the past, nor does it expect to have any credit losses in the future. As at March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company has no financial assets that are past due or impaired due to credit risk defaults.

100% of the Company's revenue is derived from a contract with one customer. The credit risk from concentration of revenue is mitigated by receipt of 95% of revenue within between 2 and 30 days of delivery of product to delivery points as agreed with the customer.

Trade receivables are written off (i.e. derecognised) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Failure to make payments within 180 days from the invoice date and failure to engage with the Group on alternative payment arrangement amongst others is considered indicators of no reasonable expectation of recovery. To date, the Company has not experienced any overdue nor unrecoverable trade receivables.

The expected credit loss on environmental deposits was also assessed as immaterial. The majority of the cash and cash equivalents balance was concentrated with Standard Bank group. Standard Bank's average credit rating is B. The Company's DRC cash balances are generally held with Trust Merchant Bank and Standard Bank DRC. These banks do not have external credit agency credit ratings. The Company does not expect any credit losses on cash balances. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

Item	**March 31, 2023 USD**	**December 31, 2022 USD**
Cash and cash equivalents	98,114,597	119,388,687
Accounts receivable	29,477,683	27,819,491
Total	127,592,280	147,208,178

B. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations with respect to financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company's financial liabilities are comprised of debt, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company frequently assesses its liquidity position by reviewing the timing of amounts due and the Company's current cash flow position to meet its obligations. There is no guarantee that the Company will generate enough revenue to meet these obligations.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by maintaining a sufficient cash balance, taking into account ongoing operations cashflow, to meet its anticipated operational needs. When there are not sufficient funds, the Company has the ability to reduce or delay its working capital position through increasing accounts payable and reducing revenue cycle time. The Company's debt was obtained to facilitate the development of the mining properties (refer to Note 7). Refer to Note 14 for additional information on repayment terms. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities arose as a result of development, mine operating expenses, DRC taxes and corporate expenses. Payment terms on these liabilities are typically 30 to 60 days from receipt of invoice. The following table summarises the remaining contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities:

	Within 1 Year March 31, 2023 USD	Between 1 and 2 Years March 31, 2023 USD	Between 2 and 5 Years March 31, 2023 USD	Greater than 5 Years March 31, 2023 USD
Long term debt	2,569,288	-	-	-
Long term debt – related parties	2,596,288	-	-	-
Lease payments	3,403,583	2,476,621	1,377,125	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	86,945,405	-	-	-

	Within 1 Year December 31, 2022 USD	Between 1 and 2 Years December 31, 2022 USD	Between 2 and 5 Years December 31, 2022 USD	Greater than 5 Years December 31, 2022 USD
Long term debt	2,155,643	-	-	-
Long term debt – related parties	2,502,240	-	-	-
Lease payments	2,394,496	1,974,602	1,206,000	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	82,129,675	-	-	-

C. MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the fair value for assets or future cash flows will fluctuate, because of changes in market conditions. The Company evaluates market risk on an ongoing basis.

The fair value movements accounted for warrants (refer Note 15) are non-cash in nature.

Commodity Price Risk
The Company is exposed to commodity price risk on the market price of tin.

Foreign Exchange Risk
The Company operates on an international basis and therefore, foreign exchange risk exposures arise from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to financial instruments that are denominated in Canadian dollars (CAD$) and South African Rand (ZAR).

Interest Rate Risk
As at March 31, 2023 the Company owed US$4,832,953 towards its credit facility (refer Note 14). These loans are exposed to variable interest rates.

D. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

At March 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the carrying values and the fair values of the Company's financial instruments are shown in the following table.

	Fair value Hierarchy Level	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022
		Carrying value USD	Fair value USD	Carrying value USD	Fair value USD
Financial assets					
Accounts receivable	2	29,477,683	29,477,683	27,819,491	27,819,491
Financial liabilities					
Debt – related parties	2	2,596,288	2,596,288	2,502,240	2,502,240
Debt	2	2,236,665	2,236,665	2,155,642	2,155,642

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their carrying values.

26. BASIC AND DILUTED PROFIT/(LOSS) PER SHARE AS WELL AS HEADLINE AND DILUTED HEADLINE PROFIT/(LOSS) PER SHARE

Profit/(loss) per share is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares issued during the period. Diluted profit/(loss) per share is determined by adjusting the weighted average number of shares for all potential dilutive effects. The following table summarises the components of the calculation of the basic and diluted loss per share:

	March 31, 2023 US$	March 31, 2022 US$
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	16,406,623	42,307,088
Weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding	1,273,797,231	1,263,913,276
Profit in US cents per share	1.29	3.35

	March 31, 2023 US$	March 31, 2022 US$
Diluted Profit attributable to equity shareholders	16,406,623	42,307,088
Number of shares		
Weighted average number of shares in issue	1,273,797,231	1,271,859,570
Potential dilutive effect of outstanding share options	10,646,583	17,490,986

Diluted Weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding	1,284,443,813	1,285,350,556
Diluted Profit/(Loss) in US cents per share	1.28	3.28

The Company's shares are also listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Alt.X which requires the Company to present headline and diluted headline profit per share. Headline profit per share is calculated by dividing headline profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year. Diluted headline profit per share is determined by adjusting the weighted average number of shares for all potential dilutive effects.

There were no material adjustments to profit attributable to equity shareholders for the purposes of calculating headline profit attributable to equity shareholders and hence the profit/(loss) per share is the same as the headline profit per share.

27. COMMITMENTS

Significant capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Property, plant and equipment	3,311,369	1,185,159
Exploration	375,486	1,014,429
Mpama South development project	28,851,961	21,945,462
	32,538,816	24,145,050

28. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company considers its business to consist of one reportable operating segment, being the production and sale of tin from its Bisie tin mine. As at reporting date, substantially all of the Company's operations and assets are located in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In assessing potential operating segments, the Company has considered the information reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Company has identified the Board of Directors as the CODM and is satisfied that the information as presented in the financial statements is the same as that assessed by the CODM for management reporting purposes. The Company has one asset, in one commodity in one country. The Company sells its product to one customer, Gerald Metals SA.

29. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Fines & penalties	500,000	500,000

A number of significant fines and penalties have been received from various governmental tax authorities. The Company is disputing these as it believes it to be substantially compliant and does not expect material settlements.

30. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no subsequent events that require disclosure.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS (EXPRESSED IN US DOLLARS) FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

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INTRODUCTION

This Management's discussion and analysis – quarterly highlights ("Quarterly Highlights") of the financial position and results of operations of Alphamin Resources Corp. ("Alphamin," or "the Company") should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company and the notes thereto as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2023 and the audited annual consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022. In this discussion and analysis, unless the context otherwise dictates, a reference to the Company refers to Alphamin Resources Corp. and its subsidiaries. Additional information about Alphamin Resources Corp. is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. This Quarterly Highlights is dated May 16, 2023, and information contained herein is presented as of that date, unless otherwise indicated.

This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements. Please refer to the cautionary language under "Forward-Looking Statements" within this report.

OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ **Record quarterly tin production of 3,187 tonnes**
- ✓ **Q1 2023 EBITDA[2] of US$41.4m**, up 53% from the previous quarter
- ✓ **Tin expansion project expected to increase annual tin production by up to 60%** progressing to plan

Operational and Financial Summary for the Quarter ended March 31, 2023[1]

Description	Units	Quarter ended March 2023	Quarter ended December 2022	Change
Ore Processed	Tonnes	95,751	106,087	-10%
Tin Grade Processed	% Sn	4.38	4.00	10%
Overall Plant Recovery	%	76	73	3%
Contained Tin Produced	Tonnes	3,187	3,113	2%
Contained Tin Sold	Tonnes	3,161	3,119	1%
EBITDA[2]	US$'000	41,391	27,105	53%
AISC[2]	US$/t sold	13,915	13,438	4%
Net Cash[2] (Cash less debt)	US$'000	86,064	109,335	-21%
Dividends paid, including minorities	US$'000	27,744	0	n/a
Average Tin Price Achieved	US$/t	26,432	21,436	23%

[1]Production and financial information is disclosed on a 100% basis. Alphamin indirectly owns 84.14% of its operating subsidiary to which the information relates. Totals may not add due to rounding effects. [2]This is not a standardized financial measure and may not be comparable to similar financial measures of other issuers.See "Use of Non-IFRS Financial Measures" below for the composition and calculation of this financial measure.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Alphamin's primary business is the production and sale of high-grade tin concentrate from the Bisie Tin Mine in the Democratic Republic of the Congo ("DRC"). The Company commenced commercial production on September 1, 2019. The Bisie Tin Mine occurs within Permis de Exploitation (Mining Permit) PE13155, along with 3 research permits granted to Alphamin's DRC-registered subsidiary, Alphamin Bisie Mining SA ("ABM"). ABM is an 84.14% indirect controlled subsidiary of Alphamin, with the remaining 15.86% owned by the DRC government (5%) and the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd ("IDC") (10.86%). All tenements are located within the Walikale District, North Kivu Province of the east-central DRC and lie within one of the world's principal gold and tin metallogenic provinces. The shares of Alphamin are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX.V" - symbol AFM) in Canada, and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange AltX (symbol APH) in South Africa. For further information on the Company, readers are referred to the Company's website (www.alphaminresources.com) and to Canadian regulatory filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

KEY OPERATING MILESTONES

Operational and Financial Performance – Q1 2023

Alphamin achieved record tin production of 3,187 tonnes for the quarter ended March 2023, exceeding market guidance of 3,000 tonnes. Run-of-mine volumes processed were scaled back due to the higher tin grades in order to increase recoveries. The run-of-mine and crushed ore stockpiles ahead of the processing plant were at record levels at quarter-end, being 15,011 tonnes at an average tin grade of 5.98%.

Sales volumes were in line with production at an average tin price of US$26,432/t. AISC per tonne of tin sold is 4% higher than the prior quarter at US$13,915 due to the increase in tin prices which impacts off-mine costs such as royalties, export duties, the smelter deductor and marketing fees. Commendable production and sales together with a higher tin price resulted in a 53% increase in EBITDA to US$41.4 million for the quarter.

The Alphamin consolidated Net Cash position of US$86 million at quarter-end is after a final FY2022 dividend payment of US$27.7m (CAD0.03 per share) to Alphamin shareholders. The total FY2022 dividend amounted to CAD0.06 per share. During the quarter, US$15m of cash was applied towards the development of the Mpama South project. Capital allocation during FY2023 will be prioritised towards the development of the Mpama South project, DRC income tax payments and shareholder distributions.

Mpama South development project

A total of 808m of underground development on two levels to connect Mpama North and Mpama South has been completed to date, of which 369m of development was completed in Q1 2023. The Mpama South deposit has been intersected in a number of planned underground crosscuts. Development is expected to accelerate from May 2023 as additional underground fleet equipment arrives on site. Additional grade control drilling is being completed to enable detailed short-term planning for the commencement of stoping later in 2023.

Work commenced on the Mpama South portal with the excavation, stabilising and shotcreting of the portal area being completed. The adit was established with 49m of adit and associated cubbies having been excavated and supported during Q1 through moderately weathered ground. Ground conditions improved after quarter-end and advance rates are on the increase.

Additional underground mining and maintenance staff have been recruited and are being mobilised in line with the mechanised machine deliveries.

Progress on the processing plant at quarter-end was as follows:

- Procurement is complete.
- Design and engineering are 92% complete.
- Fabrication is 79% complete.
- 24% of the processing plant has been moved to site.
- Bulk earthworks are complete.
- Civils are 41% complete.
- SMPPEI (structural, mechanical, piping and platework, electrical and instrumentation) has commenced and steelwork is starting to be erected on site.

The processing plant as a whole is 66% complete at 31 March 2023 and is progressing well towards the planned December 2023 commissioning date. Items on the critical path are being monitored and interventions are being made as and when required.

The Alphamin project team, together with the existing site team, remains focussed on operational readiness preparation. This primarily involves recruitment and training of personnel, expansion of the laboratory and accommodation facilities and infrastructure, and increasing the supply chain to meet the increase in production.

The Mpama South development project is forecasted to be complete within the budget of US$116m with commissioning targeted in December 2023. The project is expected to increase annual contained tin production from ~12,000 tonnes to ~20,000 tonnes.

Exploration activities

Alphamin's vision is to become one of the world's largest sustainable tin producers. Significant success had been achieved from the various resource extension drilling campaigns at Mpama North and Mpama South. Updated resource statements for Mpama North and Mpama South were published during July 2022 and February 2023, respectively. The Company is actively exploring for more tin deposits on its license areas.

Alphamin intensified exploration drilling on the 13km long Bisie Ridge from Q3 2022 to test highly anomalous soil, geophysical and structural targets identified during 2021. The planned diamond core programme has been completed along the Bisie Ridge. Although anomalous mineralisation has been confirmed in drilling on the Ridge, it is not of the obvious coarse visual cassiterite type frequently seen in drillcore from Mpama North and South. Receipt of all assay results will support a fuller investigation into the regional setting, along with data from the on-going geophysical downhole surveys, structural investigations and mapping.

The Company resolved to reduce exploration activities during 2023 with a view to preserving capital for priority application towards the development of the Mpama South project. The focus for 2023 is a regional greenfields campaign. Execution of the extensive prospecting coverage gathered momentum with first-time boots on the ground prospecting in many areas across large portions of the mining and prospecting licenses.

Increased exploration activity and expenditure is planned for 2024, post the successful completion of the Mpama South expansion project.

CURRENT COMPANY OBJECTIVES

The current Company objectives are:

1. To continue mining safely with due regard to the health of our employees and the impact on the environment.
2. Consistently produce and sell 12,000 tonnes per year contained tin from the Mpama North mine.
3. Develop the Mpama South deposit for commissioning by December 2023 and thereby increase targeted annual contained tin production from the current 12,000 tonnes per year to ~20,000 tonnes per year from FY2024 onwards.
4. Add significantly to the current life of mine through drilling campaigns at Mpama South and Mpama North. Exploration around the Bisie area in search of the third tin deposit.
5. Maintaining a balanced distribution of value amongst key stakeholders, notably provincial and national government through legislated taxes, our local communities from our committed social spend of 4% of on-mine operating expenditure, shareholders and debt providers.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

		Q1 2023	Q4 2022	Variance	Q1 2023	Q1 2022	Variance
Revenue	$'000	82,971	65,526	27%	82,971	146,231	-43%
Cost of sales	$'000	(44,330)	(40,212)	10%	(44,330)	(49,608)	-11%
Gross profit	$'000	38,641	25,314	53%	38,641	96,622	-60%
General and administrative	$'000	(5,561)	(7,335)	-24%	(5,561)	(6,184)	-10%
Operating profit/(loss)	$'000	33,080	17,979	84%	33,080	90,438	-63%
Other							
Warrants	$'000	0	0	n/a	0	(482)	-100%
Profit on foreign exchange	$'000	(354)	(273)	30%	(354)	(109)	224%
(Loss) on disposal of assets	$'000	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a
Interest expense	$'000	(1,541)	(1,077)	43%	(1,541)	(1,417)	9%
Interest income	$'000	336	90	276%	336	1	58180%
Profit before taxes	$'000	31,521	16,719	89%	31,521	88,430	-64%
Current income tax expense	$'000	(11,431)	(5,493)	108%	(11,431)	(38,262)	-70%
Deferred tax movement	$'000	(198)	(774)	-74%	(198)	570	-135%
NET profit [1]	$'000	19,892	10,452	90%	19,892	50,737	-61%

Cost of Sales		Q1 2023	Q4 2022	Variance	Q1 2023	Q1 2022	Variance
Treatment costs	$'000	(5,912)	(5,310)	11%	(5,912)	(7,433)	-20%
Transport and selling costs	$'000	(11,607)	(9,491)	22%	(11,607)	(15,343)	-24%
Mine operating costs	$'000	(16,777)	(16,434)	2%	(16,777)	(14,590)	15%
Inventory movement	$'000	(127)	(110)	15%	(127)	(1,895)	-93%
Royalties	$'000	(2,107)	(1,630)	29%	(2,107)	(3,495)	-40%
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	$'000	(7,799)	(7,236)	8%	(7,799)	(6,852)	14%
Cost of sales total	$'000	(44,330)	(40,212)	10%	(44,330)	(49,608)	-11%

		Q1 2023	Q4 2022	Variance	Q1 2023	Q1 2022	Variance
Tonnes processed	t	95,751	106,087	-10%	95,751	105,565	-9%
Tin grade processed	t	4.4%	4.0%	10%	4.4%	3.7%	17%
Recoveries	t	76%	73%	3%	76%	78%	-2%
Payable tin produced	t	3,187	3,113	2%	3,187	3,061	4%
Payable tin Sold	t	3,161	3,119	1%	3,161	3,336	-5%
Average tin price achieved	$/t	26,432	21,436	23%	26,432	43,834	-40%
Revenue	$'000	82,971	65,526	27%	82,971	146,231	-43%
Off mine costs	$'000	(19,626)	(16,432)	19%	(19,626)	(26,272)	-25%
Net on mine revenue	$'000	63,345	49,094	29%	63,345	119,959	-47%
Operating and administrative costs	$'000	(21,854)	(21,959)	0%	(21,854)	(20,358)	7%
Concentrate stock movement (excluding depreciation)	$'000	(100)	(87)	15%	(100)	(1,497)	-93%
EBITDA [1, 2]	$'000	41,391	27,048	53%	41,391	98,104	-58%

Reconciliation of operating profit to EBITDA		Q1 2023	Q4 2022	Variance	Q1 2023	Q1 2022	Variance
Operating Profit	$'000	33,080	17,979	84%	33,080	90,438	-63%
Adjustments;							
Depreciation, depletion & amortisation	$'000	7,799	7,236	8%	7,799	6,852	14%
Depreciation in stock movement	$'000	27	23	17%	27	398	-93%
Borrowing costs in G&A	$'000	0	0	N/A	0	12	-100%
Share based payments in G&A	$'000	358	1,683	-79%	358	278	29%
Depreciation in G&A	$'000	127	127	0%	127	126	1%
EBITDA [1, 2]	$'000	41,391	27,048	53%	41,391	98,104	-58%

AISC per tonne of contained tin sold		Q1 2023	Q4 2022	Variance	Q1 2023	Q1 2022	Variance
On mine operating costs	$'000	21,954	22,046	0%	21,954	21,855	0%
Tonnes of contained tin sold	t	3,161	3,119	1%	3,161	3,336	-5%
On mine costs per tonne	$/t	6,945	7,067	-2%	6,945	6,551	6%
Off mine costs per tonne	$/t	6,209	5,268	18%	6,209	7,875	-21%
Sustaining capex per tonne	$/t	761	1,103	-31%	761	1,191	-36%
AISC [1, 2]	$/t	13,915	13,438	4%	13,915	15,617	-11%

Profit for the three months ("Q1 2023") ended March 31, 2023, compared to the three months ("Q1 2022") ended March 31, 2022

The profit before tax for Q1 2023 was US$31.5m compared to US$16.7m in Q4 2022 and US$88.4m in Q1 2022. Sales volumes were down 5% compared to Q1 2022 and up 1% compared to Q4 2022. Production has remained relatively steady across the quarters with a 4% increase compared to Q1 2022 and a 2% increase compared to Q4 2022. The average tin price achieved in Q1 2023 was US$26,432, up 23% from the prior quarter and down 40% compared to Q1 2022. Tin price fluctuations account for the majority of the variance in profit across the quarterly periods.

AISC[2] increased by 4% from Q4 2022 to Q1 2023 and decreased 11% compared to Q1 2022. This was largely driven by tin market prices which affects marketing commissions, royalties, export duties and smelter deductions reported as off-mine costs within AISC. On-mine costs per tonne of tin sold during Q1 2023 were down 2% compared to Q4 2022 and up 6% since Q1 2022. The increase compared to a year ago (Q1 2022) is mainly due to higher diesel prices and slightly lower tonnes sold.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash on hand decreased from US$119.4 million at the end of December 2022 to US$98.1m at the end of Q1 2023, after dividend payments of US$27.7m and cash of US$15m applied to the Mpama South project.

Net Cash[2] decreased from US$109 million at the end of Q4 2022 to US$86 million at the end of Q1 2023. The decrease follows the decrease in cash with a slight increase in interest paying debt as a result of new leased assets as the Company increases its mining fleet as part of the development ramp up of the Mpama South project.

Post quarter end, a balancing tax payment for the FY2022 year was paid in the amount of US$58m.The Company will make four provisional tax payments for FY2023 in line with the DRC tax law of circa $13m in each of May, July, September and November 2023. Tax payments during FY2024 will as a result be expected to reduce significantly compared to FY2023.

Operating activities

Cash generated from operations in Q1 2023 was US$41.4m compared to US$97.4m in Q1 2022. The variance was largely due to volatility in the average tin market price achieved between the reporting periods.

Investing activities

Cash used in investing activities in Q1 2023 was US$20.3m compared to US$10m in Q1 2022. The increase is due to additional capital being applied to the Mpama South development project.

Financing activities

Cash outflows from financing activities decreased from US$40.2m in Q1 2022 to US$28.3m in Q1 2023. A CAD.03 per share dividend was paid in both quarters and the variance is largely due to US$11.7m of debt payments made in Q1 2022 compared to Nil in Q1 2023. The Company's debt balances have been reduced substantially through the application of surplus cash, which provides headroom for additional loan facilities.

Liquidity outlook

The market price for tin continues to be highly volatile, currently trading at around US$26,000/t. The high margin nature of the Bisie Tin Mine, together with cash reserves, allow the Company to pursue its growth plan with the development of the Mpama South deposit being the priority. Due to uncertainty in the short-term outlook for tin prices, the Company resolved to reduce exploration activities during 2023 with a view to preserving capital for priority application towards the development of the Mpama South project. Dividend distributions will be considered semi-annually based on excess free cash after taking account of DRC tax payments, the capital funding requirements for the new Mpama South expansion project, the short-term tin price outlook and the possible introduction of additional loan facilities considering the strength of the balance sheet and the low current debt status.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the quarter ended March 31, 2023, US$12,000 was paid to Adansonia Management Services Limited for corporate secretarial services performed by Mrs Zain Madarun. Adansonia Management Services Limited is owned by Adansonia Holdings Limited, which is ultimately owned by Rudolf Pretorius, a Director of the Company, and Mrs Zain Madarun, Company Secretary and Director. All potential conflicts have been disclosed via the Company's interest register.

US$34,725 was paid to Pangea (Pty) Ltd relating to management fees and office rent. Maritz Smith, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, is a director of Pangea.

INTERNAL CONTROL

In accordance with National Instrument 52-109, *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings* ("NI 52-109"), the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and respective accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis.

In contrast to the full certificate under NI 52-109, the Venture Issuer Basic Certification does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the securities of the Company is highly speculative and involves numerous and significant risks. Such investment should be undertaken only by investors whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to assume these risks and who have no need for immediate liquidity in their investment. Prospective investors should carefully consider the risk factors that have affected, and which in the future are reasonably expected to affect, the Company and its financial position. Please refer to the section entitled "Risk and Uncertainties" in the Company's Annual MD&A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, and elsewhere in these Quarterly Highlights, for a description of these risk factors.

OTHER MD&A REQUIREMENTS

Risks and Uncertainties

A number of fines and penalties have been received from various governmental authorities. The Company is disputing these as it believes it to be substantially compliant and does not expect material settlements. A contingent liability of US$500,000 has been disclosed in the financial statements in respect of these fines.

Global commodity prices declined significantly during H2 2022 - the market price of tin is currently trading at around US$26,000/t. The Company is a low-cost producer of tin with good operating margins at current prices and has a strong balance sheet with large cash reserves. Capital allocation will be prioritised towards the development of the Mpama South deposit and DRC income taxes due during 2023.

Outstanding share data

Balance as at:	March 31, 2023	May 16, 2023
Common shares outstanding	1,273,797,231	1,274,043,813
Options outstanding	10,646,582	10,400,000
Options exercisable	2,363,248	2,116,886
SAR Equivalent Shares (SARES) outstanding	11,506,742	11,506,742
SARES with remaining dividend entitlements	5,250,000	5,250,000

USE OF NON-IFRS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

This Quarterly Highlights refers to the following non-IFRS financial performance measures: Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA"), Net cash/(debt) and All-In Sustaining Cost ("AISC").

These measures are not recognized under IFRS as they do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. We use these measures internally to evaluate the underlying operating performance of the Company for the reporting periods presented. The use of these measures enables us to assess performance trends and to evaluate the results of the underlying business of the Company. We understand that certain investors, and others who follow the Company's performance, also assess performance in this way.

We believe that these measures reflect our performance and are useful indicators of our expected performance in future periods. This data is intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

EBITDA

EBITDA provides insight into our overall business performance (a combination of cost management and growth) and is the corresponding flow drivers towards the objective of achieving industry-leading returns. This measure assists readers in understanding the ongoing cash generating potential of the business including liquidity to fund working capital, servicing debt, pay taxes and funding capital expenditures and investment opportunities. EBITDA is profit before net finance expense, income taxes and depreciation, depletion, and amortization. See "Selected Consolidated Financial Information" for the calculation of our EBITDA and a reconciliation to operating profit.

Net Cash

Net debt demonstrates how our debt is being managed and is defined as total current and non-current portions of interest-bearing debt and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents.

	March 31, 2023 USD	December 31, 2022 USD
Current portion of lease liabilities	(3,403,583)	(2,394,497)
Current portion of debt	(4,832,953)	(4,657,882)
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	(3,813,746)	(3,000,602)
Total debt	(12,050,282)	(10,052,981)
Less: cash and cash equivalents	98,114,597	119,388,687
Net cash/(debt)	86,064,315	109,335,706

Cash Costs

This measures the cash costs to produce and sell a tonne of contained tin. This measure includes mine operating production expenses such as mining, processing, administration, indirect charges (including surface maintenance and camp and head office costs), and smelting, refining and freight, distribution and royalties. Cash Costs do not include depreciation, depletion, and amortization, reclamation expenses, capital sustaining, borrowing costs and exploration expenses.

AISC

This measures the cash costs to produce and sell a tonne of contained tin plus the capital sustaining costs to maintain the mine, processing plant and infrastructure. This measure includes the Cash Cost per tonne and capital sustaining costs together with concentrate stock movement divided by tonnes of contained tin sold. All-In Sustaining Cost per tonne does not include depreciation, depletion, and amortization, reclamation, borrowing costs, exploration expenses and expansion capital expenditures.

Sustaining capital expenditures are defined as those expenditures which do not increase payable mineral production at a mine site and excludes all expenditures at the Company's projects and certain expenditures at the Company's operating sites which are deemed expansionary in nature. The following table reconciles sustaining capital expenditures to the Company's total capital expenditures:

		Q1 2023	Q4 2022	Variance	Q1 2023	Q1 2022	Variance
Additions to plant and equipment	$'000	14,827	25,414	-42%	14,827	4,079	263%
Expansion capital expenditures	$'000	12,423	21,973	-43%	12,423	107	11510%
Sustaining capital expenditures	$'000	2,404	3,441	-30%	2,404	3,972	-39%

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Highlights contains certain forward-looking statements and information relating to the Company that are based on the beliefs of its management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company. When used in this document, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. This Quarterly Highlights may contain forward-looking statements relating to, among other things, future annual production and sales levels; estimated impact of Mpama South on future tin production and the timing for commissioning; estimated costs of the Mpama South project; the focus and completion of future exploration programmes, and their anticipated effect on the life of the Bisie Tin Mine; possible allocation of surplus cash and future dividend payments; the Company's liquidity outlook; planned activities for the Company's operations and projects, as well as planned exploration activities and expected outcomes; and the sufficiency of current working capital. Such statements reflect the current views of the Company with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Many factors could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, without limitation: price volatility in the spot and forward markets for tin and other commodities; the economic and other effects of the COVD-19 pandemic; significant capital requirements and the availability and management of capital resources; additional funding requirements; fluctuations in the international currency markets and in the rates of exchange of the currencies of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the United States of America (US); discrepancies between actual and estimated production and the costs thereof; between actual and estimated reserves and resources and between actual and estimated metallurgical recoveries; changes in national and local government legislation in the DRC or any other country in which Alphamin currently or may in the future conduct business; taxation; controls, regulations and political or economic developments in the countries in which Alphamin does or may conduct business; the speculative nature of mineral exploration and development, including the risks of obtaining and maintaining the validity and enforceability of the necessary licenses and permits and complying with the permitting requirements of each jurisdiction in which Alphamin operates, including, but not limited to: obtaining the necessary permits for the Bisie Project; the lack of certainty with respect to foreign legal systems, which may not be immune from the influence of political pressure, corruption or other factors that are inconsistent with the rule of law; the uncertainties inherent to current and future legal challenges Alphamin is or may become a party to; diminishing quantities or grades of reserves and resources; competition; loss of key employees; inclement weather conditions; availability of power, water, transportation routes and other required infrastructure for the Bisie tin project; general economic conditions and inflation and rising costs of labour, supplies, fuel and equipment; actual results of current exploration or reclamation activities; uncertainties inherent to mining economic studies; discrepancies between actual and estimated capital costs for the development of Mpama South; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; accidents; labour disputes; defective title to mineral claims or property or contests over claims to mineral properties; risks, uncertainties and unanticipated delays associated with obtaining and maintaining necessary licenses, permits and authorisations, complying with permitting requirements, including those associated with the environment and risks of security related incidents which may impact the operation or safety of its people. In addition, there are risks and hazards associated with the business of mineral exploration, development and mining, including environmental events and hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected formations, pressures, cave-ins, flooding and losses of processed tin (and the risk of inadequate insurance or inability to obtain insurance to cover these risks), as well as "Risk Factors" included elsewhere in this Quarterly Highlights and Alphamin's public disclosure documents filed on and available at www.sedar.com.

QUALIFIED PERSON

Mr. Clive Brown, Pr. Eng., B.Sc. Engineering (Mining), is a qualified person (QP) as defined in National Instrument 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information contained in these Quarterly Highlights. He is a Principal Consultant and Director of Bara Consulting Pty Limited, an independent technical consultant to the Company.

APPROVAL

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the disclosure contained in this Quarterly Highlights. Readers of this Quarterly Highlights and other filings can review and obtain copies of the Company's filings from SEDAR at www.sedar.com and copies will also be provided upon request.