

LOS ANDES COPPER LTD.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2014 and 2013

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Los Andes Copper Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Los Andes Copper Ltd. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2014 and 2013 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Los Andes Copper Ltd. as at September 30, 2014 and 2013 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements which describe matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about Los Andes Copper Ltd.'s ability to continue as a going concern.



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC
January 27, 2015

LOS ANDES COPPER LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	September 30, 2014 (\$)	September 30, 2013 (\$)
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	15,853	243,160
Trade and other receivables	2,150	3,132
Prepaid expenses and deposits	24,188	21,242
	42,191	267,534
Non-current assets		
VAT tax credits (Note 3)	1,491,600	1,533,169
Unproven mineral right interests (Notes 4 and 5)	67,538,738	68,300,477
Hydro-electric project water rights (Note 6)	8,250,000	-
Equipment	15,167	26,062
	77,337,696	70,127,242
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Trade and other payables (Notes 9 and 15)	741,802	151,636
Borrowings (Note 7)	576,574	-
	1,318,376	151,636
Non-current liability		
Deferred income tax (Note 13)	2,868,621	1,806,200
	4,186,997	1,957,836
EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 8)	87,419,489	79,169,489
Equity reserve (Note 8)	2,320,854	2,320,854
Deficit	(13,834,370)	(12,082,521)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,755,274)	(1,238,416)
Equity attributable to the owners of the Company	73,150,699	68,169,406
Non-controlling interest	-	-
	73,150,699	68,169,406
	77,337,696	70,127,242

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)

Subsequent events (Note 15)

On behalf of the Board:

"Klaus Zeitler"

Director

"Francisco Covarrubias"

Director

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

LOS ANDES COPPER LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS and COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Years ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
	(\$)	(\$)
EXPENSES		
General and Administrative		
Depreciation	9,546	9,343
Consulting, salaries and management fees (Note 9)	334,836	336,055
Office and administration	28,340	29,158
Professional fees (Note 9)	114,283	108,149
Shareholder communications	11,456	7,066
Share-based payment (Note 8)	-	16,775
Transfer agent, filing and regulatory fees	56,496	26,055
	554,957	532,601
Hydro-electric Project		
Depreciation	12	-
Professional fees	94,854	-
Project supplies and expenses	2,260	-
Studies	64,229	-
	161,355	-
Loss before other items	(716,312)	(532,601)
OTHER ITEMS		
Gain on sale of subsidiary non-controlling interest (Note 6)	55,533	-
Interest expense	(18,426)	-
Foreign exchange loss	(10,462)	(11,951)
Other gain	-	88,325
Interest income	239	5,874
	26,884	82,248
Loss before income taxes	(689,428)	(450,353)
Deferred income tax expense	(1,062,421)	(355,777)
Net loss attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	(1,751,849)	(806,130)
Non-controlling interest	-	-
Net loss for the year	(1,751,849)	(806,130)
Other comprehensive loss		
Cumulative translation allowance	(1,516,858)	(1,002,002)
	(1,516,858)	(1,002,002)
Loss and comprehensive loss attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	(3,268,707)	(1,808,132)
Non-controlling interest	-	-
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	(3,268,707)	(1,808,132)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	-
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	188,720,270	162,932,599

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

LOS ANDES COPPER LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Common shares						
	No. of shares	Amount (\$)	Deficit (\$)	Equity Reserve (\$)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (\$)	Shareholders' Equity (\$)
Balance -						
October 1, 2012	162,932,599	79,169,489	(11,276,391)	2,304,079	(236,414)	69,960,763
Share-based payment (Note 8)	-	-	-	16,775	-	16,775
Net loss	-	-	(806,130)	-	-	(806,130)
Cumulative translation allowance	-	-	-	-	(1,002,002)	(1,002,002)
Balance -						
September 30, 2013	162,932,599	79,169,489	(12,082,521)	2,320,854	(1,238,416)	68,169,406
Balance -						
October 1, 2013	162,932,599	79,169,489	(12,082,521)	2,320,854	(1,238,416)	68,169,406
Acquisition of hydro-electric project (Notes 6 and 8)	37,500,000	8,250,000	-	-	-	8,250,000
Net loss	-	-	(1,751,849)	-	-	(1,751,849)
Cumulative translation allowance	-	-	-	-	(1,516,858)	(1,516,858)
Balance -						
September 30, 2014	200,432,599	87,419,489	(13,834,370)	2,320,854	(2,755,274)	73,150,699

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

LOS ANDES COPPER LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Years ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
	(\$)	(\$)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	(1,751,849)	(806,130)
Items not affecting cash:		
Deferred income tax expense	1,062,421	355,777
Gain on sale of subsidiary non-controlling interest	(55,533)	-
Depreciation	9,546	9,343
Share-based payment	-	16,775
Interest expense	18,426	-
Change in non-cash working capital items:		
Trade and other receivables	982	7,157
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(2,946)	10,281
Trade and other payables	587,734	28,482
Net cash used in operating activities	(131,219)	(378,315)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings (Note 7)	554,022	-
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary non-controlling interest (Note 6)	55,533	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	609,555	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Unproven mineral right interests	(725,174)	(1,158,305)
Acquisition of equipment	(378)	(6,603)
VAT tax credits	(79,372)	(44,405)
Net cash used in investing activities	(804,924)	(1,209,313)
Change in cash for the year	(326,588)	(1,587,628)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	99,281	41,941
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	243,160	1,788,847
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	15,853	243,160

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 12)

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Los Andes Copper Ltd. ("Los Andes") is a company involved in the acquisition and exploration of mineral right interests and the development of a hydroelectric project in Chile. Los Andes was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) in 1983 and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "LA". Its principal office is located at Suite 1950-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3A6, Canada. These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Los Andes and of its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company"): Vizcachitas Limited, Compañía Minera Vizcachitas Holding, Sociedad Legal Minera San José Uno de Lo Vicuña, El Tártaro y Piguchén de Putaendo, Gemma Properties Group Limited, Inversiones Los Patos S.A, DK Corporation, Rocín SPA and Hidroeléctrica de Pasada Rio Rocín SPA.

At the date of these financial statements the Company has not yet determined whether any of its mineral right interests contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. Accordingly, the carrying amount of its mineral right interests represents the cumulative acquisition costs and exploration expenditures incurred to date, which does not necessarily reflect present or future values. The recovery of these costs is dependent on the discovery of economically recoverable mineral reserves and the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to undertake continuing exploration and development, and to resolve any environmental, regulatory or other constraints.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assume that the Company will be able to continue in operation for a reasonable period of time and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is aware of several material adverse conditions as set out below that cast significant doubt on the validity of this assumption.

The Company's business activities are in the development stage. The Company has a history of recurring losses and no source of revenue or operating cash flow. Operations in recent years have been funded from the issuance of share capital and cash on hand.

Given its current stage of operations, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is contingent on its ability to obtain additional financing. In the event the Company is unable to raise adequate financing or meet its current obligations, the carrying value of the Company's assets could be subject to material adjustments (Note 15).

These financial statements do not reflect adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities which may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar except where otherwise indicated.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on January 26, 2015 and have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrued basis and are based on the historical cost basis and modified where applicable.

(b) Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations

The Company evaluated the following new or revised IFRS standards and determined there was no material impact on its financial statements upon adoption:

- IFRS 7 Amendments to financial instruments - disclosures
- IFRS 11 - Joint arrangements
- IFRS 12 – Disclosure of interests in other entities
- IFRS 13 - Fair value measurement
- IAS 1 – Presentation of financial statements

The IASB or the International Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) has issued the following pronouncements that were not in effect as of September 30, 2014. The Company intends to adopt such pronouncements after they become effective, but does not expect that their adoption will impact its financial statements. Any pronouncements that are not applicable to the Company have been excluded from disclosure:

- IFRIC 21 – Levies
- IAS 32 – Financial instruments – presentation
- IAS 39 – Financial instruments – recognition and measurement
- IFRS 9 – Financial instruments

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of judgments and estimates

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Information about critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements are discussed below:

Judgments

a) Unproven mineral right interests

The application of the Company's accounting policy for unproven mineral right interests requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditures are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditures is unlikely, the amount capitalized is impaired with a corresponding charge to profit or loss in the period in which the new information becomes available.

b) Title to unproven mineral right interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to its unproven mineral right interests, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Estimates

a) Share-based payments

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date in which they are granted. Estimating fair values for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. The estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model, including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield, and making assumptions about them. The model and assumptions used by the Company to estimate the fair value of share-based payments are disclosed in Note 8(c).

b) Deferred income tax

In the year ended September 30, 2014, the Company booked an increase in deferred income tax liability and corresponding deferred income tax expense of \$1,062,421. The Company's deferred income tax liability arises mostly from the difference between the book and tax value of its mineral right interests. The deferred income tax expense in 2014 was affected by an increase in Chile's long-term tax rate taking it from 20% to 27%, which was introduced through a comprehensive Tax Reform enacted in Chile in September 2014.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Subsidiaries

Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies on an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities, generally, but not in all cases, accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

Where the Company's interest is less than 100%, the interest attributable to outside shareholders is reflected in non-controlling interest. Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Company's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and the non-controlling interests' share of changes in equity since the date of the combination.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand, and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Equipment items are depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis over 2 to 5 years.

An item of equipment is derecognized upon disposal, when held for sale or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

The Company conducts an annual assessment of the residual balances, useful lives and depreciation methods being used for equipment, and any changes arising from the assessment are applied by the Company prospectively.

VAT tax credits

Expenses incurred by the Company in Chile, including deferred exploration expenses, are subject to a Chilean Value Added Tax ("VAT"). The VAT is not refundable to the Company, but can be used in future to offset amounts due to the Chilean Revenue Service by the Company resulting from VAT charged to clients on future sales.

Unproven mineral right interests

All acquisition costs, exploration and direct field costs are capitalized into intangible assets until the rights to which they relate are placed into production, at which time these deferred costs will be amortized over the estimated useful life of the rights upon commissioning the property, or written-off if the rights are disposed of, impaired or abandoned.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Management reviews the carrying amounts of mineral right interests on a periodic basis and will recognize impairment based upon current exploration results and upon assessment of the probability of profitable exploitation of the rights. Management's assessment of the mineral right's fair value is also based upon a review of other mineral right transactions that have occurred in the same geographic area as that of the rights under review. Administration costs and other exploration costs that do not relate to a specific mineral right are expensed as incurred.

Costs include the cash consideration and the fair value of shares issued on the acquisition of mineral rights. Rights acquired under option or joint venture agreements, whereby payments are made at the sole discretion of the Company, are recorded in the accounts when the payments are made. Proceeds from property option payments received by the Company are netted against the deferred costs of the related mineral rights, with any excess being included in operations.

There may be material uncertainties associated with the Company's title and ownership of its unproven mineral interests. Ordinarily the Company does not own the land upon which an interest is located, and title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers or other undetected defects.

Hydroelectric project

The Company capitalizes all costs, net of any recoveries, of acquiring the rights associated with hydroelectric projects, until the rights to which they relate commence commercial operations, at which time these deferred costs will be amortized over the estimated useful life of the project, or written-off if the rights are disposed of, impaired or abandoned. Acquisition costs include the cash consideration and the fair value of shares issued on the acquisition of hydroelectric project rights.

Management reviews the carrying amounts of hydroelectric project rights annually or when there are indicators of impairment and will recognize impairment based upon assessment of the probability of profitable exploitation of the rights. An indication of impairment includes but is not limited to expiration of the right to explore, substantive expenditure in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned, or if the entity has decided to discontinue the development of the project. Management's assessment of the project's fair value is also based upon a review of other hydroelectric project transactions that have occurred in the same geographic area as the project.

Hydroelectric project development costs are expensed as incurred.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

Management estimates of mineral prices, recoverable reserves, and operating, capital and restoration costs are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that may affect the recoverability of unproven mineral right interests. Although management has made its best estimate of these factors, it is possible that changes could occur in the near term that could adversely affect management's estimate of the net cash flow to be generated from its projects.

Income taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the date of the statement of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred income tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences are reassessed at each date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income (“OCI”) is recognized in equity or OCI and not in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount, which is determined on a cost recovery basis.

Share-based payments

Employees (including directors and senior executives) of the Company may receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (“equity-settled transactions”).

In situations where equity instruments are issued for goods or services, the share-based payment is measured at the fair value of the goods and services received. Where the fair value of such goods and services cannot be specifically identified, it is measured at the fair value of the share-based payment.

The costs of equity-settled transactions with employees are measured by reference to the fair value at the date the equity is issued.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (“the vesting date”). The cumulative expense is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company’s best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

Share capital

The Company records proceeds from share issuances in share capital, net of issue costs and any tax effects. The fair value of common shares issued as consideration for mineral right interests is based on the trading price of those shares on the TSX-V on the date of agreement to issue shares or other fair value equivalent amount as determined by the Board of Directors. Stock options and other equity instruments issued as purchase consideration in non-monetary transactions are recorded at fair value determined by management using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants issued according to their relative fair value.

Basic loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Under this method, the weighted average number of common shares used to calculate the dilutive effect in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss assumes that the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. In periods where a net loss is incurred, and the effect of outstanding stock options and warrants would be anti-dilutive, basic and diluted loss per share is the same.

Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held to maturity, available for sale, loans and receivables or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through profit or loss.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables and held to maturity are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Financial assets classified as available for sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for when there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of that investment below its cost, at which time the impairment is recognized in profit or loss.

Transaction costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other financial liabilities.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. Trade and other payables are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid, less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, trade and other payables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred, and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as FVTPL unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Transaction costs on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are expensed as incurred.

At the end of each reporting period subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized directly in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset until the asset is substantially ready for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period incurred.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of the statement of financial position whether any indicators exist that the Company's financial assets are impaired.

Assets measured at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made and an impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are written off against the allowance account when they are assessed as uncollectible.

Assets classified as available for sale

If an available for sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available for sale are not recognized in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Reclamation provision

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the unit-of-production or straight line method. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage which is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. Any increase in a provision due solely to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, which has been determined to be the Chilean peso. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the entity at the exchange rate in existence at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated at the period end date exchange rates. Non-monetary items which are measured using historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

The functional currency of the parent entity is the Canadian dollar. The presentation currency of the Company is also the Canadian dollar.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's subsidiaries are translated into the Canadian dollar using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the period. Income and expense items are translated at the average rate for the period. Exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

4. THE VIZCACHITAS PROPERTY

In 2007, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Vizcachitas Limited, a company that at that time directly and indirectly owned the following assets that comprised a majority interest in the claims making up the Vizcachitas Property (the "Initial Acquisition"):

1. 51% of the shares of Sociedad Legal Minera San José Uno de Lo Vicuña, El Tártaro y Piguchén de Putaendo ("San José SLM"), a Chilean Sociedad Legal Minera which is the owner of the San José mining concessions (the "SJ Concessions");
2. 30 mining rights (the "Mining Rights"), of which 27 were existing exploitation mining concessions encircling the SJ Concessions and 3 were exploration mining concessions in process of constitution (exploration claims); and
3. Five additional exploitation mining concessions (the "Additional Concessions"), which also encircle the SJ Concessions, and were subject to an option agreement completed in 2010.

The SJ Concessions, the Mining Rights and the Additional Concessions are collectively referred to as the "Property".

All of the Property, with the exception of the SJ Concessions, is subject to NSR royalties of 2% on any surface production and 1% on any underground production. The SJ Concessions are subject to NSR royalties of 1.02% on surface mining and 0.51% on underground mining.

In 2010, the Company completed the consolidation of the Vizcachitas Property through the acquisition (the "TBC Transaction") from Turnbrook Corporation ("TBC") of all of the issued and outstanding securities of Gemma Properties Group Limited ("GPGI"). At September 30, 2014 GPGI indirectly owned 49% of the issued and outstanding shares of the San Jose SLM. With this transaction, the entire resource contained in the Vizcachitas property came under unified ownership.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the TBC Transaction, the Company issued to TBC 35,000,000 common shares in the capital stock of the Company and 13,000,000 warrants to purchase common shares of the Company. The warrants were exercised in the year ended September 30, 2012.

At September 30, 2014, the Company had the right to a total of 81 exploration concessions and 38 exploitation concessions and TBC owned 25% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. TBC has the right to require Los Andes to first offer to TBC and/or to TBC nominees the right to purchase a pro rata share of any new securities to be issued or sold by the Company at the same price and on the same terms offered on the sale of such securities.

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5. UNPROVEN MINERAL RIGHT INTERESTS

As at September 30, 2014 all of the Company's mineral right interests are located in Region V, Chile. Title to mining right interests involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mining right interests. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral right interests and, to the best of its knowledge, all of its mineral right interests are in good standing.

	Total costs to September 30, 2012	Costs incurred in year ended Sept. 30, 2013	Total costs to Sept. 30, 2013	Costs incurred in year ended Sept. 30, 2014	Total costs to Sept. 30, 2014
VIZCACHITAS					
Acquisition costs	54,562,243	-	54,562,243	-	54,562,243
Water rights	4,122,611	-	4,122,611	-	4,122,611
Deferred exploration					
Automobile and travel	71,424	16,943	88,367	9,496	97,863
Assaying	137,926	1,732	139,658	-	139,658
Camp rehabilitation, maintenance and security	607,270	168,162	775,432	164,316	939,748
Core handling and storage	32,378	536	32,914	-	32,914
Drilling	3,477,236	-	3,477,236	-	3,477,236
Equipment and equipment rental	434,013	-	434,013	-	434,013
Exploration administration	797,766	265,184	1,062,950	236,203	1,299,153
Food and accomodation	175,021	1,171	176,192	4,333	180,525
Geological consulting	286,402	96,129	382,531	98,158	480,689
Other	47,037	21,631	68,668	(1,711)	66,957
Property & surface rights, taxes & tenure fees	602,841	126,224	729,065	143,683	872,748
Road repairs	33,686	387	34,073	32	34,105
Studies and other consulting	968,447	438,337	1,406,784	69,038	1,475,822
Subcontractors	1,269,366	-	1,269,366	-	1,269,366
Supplies	526,307	5,152	531,459	4,026	535,485
Sustainable development	9,602.00	19,866	29,468	33	29,501
	9,476,722	1,161,454	10,638,176	727,607	11,365,783
Exchange rate differences	(62,737)	(959,816)	(1,022,553)	(1,489,346)	(2,511,899)
	\$ 68,098,839	\$ 201,638	\$ 68,300,477	\$ (761,739)	67,538,738

Included within unproven mineral right interests are water rights to a permanent, continuous and consumptive use of 250 liters per second flow from the Aconcagua River, located near the Vizcachitas Property.

6. THE ROCIN RIVER HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

On January 22, 2014, Los Andes received approval from the TSX-V for the acquisition (the “Acquisition”) by the Company from Turnbrook Mining Ltd. (“TBML”) of non-consumptive water rights over a section of the Rocin River, Putaendo, Fifth Region, Chile, together with the engineering and other studies and reports for the development of a hydroelectric facility (the “Hydroelectric Facility”).

Los Andes received written consents for the Acquisition from shareholders holding 61.5% of the disinterested shares in the capital of Los Andes. Consideration for the Acquisition consisted of 37,500,000 Los Andes shares, valued at a share price of \$0.22, for total consideration of \$8,250,000.

At September 30, 2014, TBML owned 23% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company.

The Rocin River water rights and associated studies are indirectly held by the Company’s subsidiary Rocin SPA (“Rocin”). In June 2014, Rocin entered into an agreement (the “Agreement”) with Icafal Inversiones S.A. (“Icafal”) for the development and financing of the Hydroelectric Facility with an expected installed capacity of 28 to 30 MW on the Rocin River. Rocin has in turn incorporated a subsidiary (the “Rocin Subsidiary”) to own, develop, build and operate the Hydroelectric Facility. As of September 30, 2014, 0.38% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Rocin Subsidiary had been sold to an arms-length party for proceeds of \$55,533 (Note 15(b)).

Icafal is the investment subsidiary of Icafal S.A., one of the leading engineering and construction conglomerates in Chile. The main terms of the Agreement are:

1. Rocin agreed to incorporate the Rocin Subsidiary to own, develop, build and operate the Hydroelectric Facility and transfer its Rocin River water rights and associated studies to the Rocin Subsidiary;
2. Icafal agreed to make an investment of US\$7.5 million (the “Total Investment”) in shares of the Rocin Subsidiary;
3. US\$2 million of the Total Investment is currently being used to finance the pre-construction development of the Hydroelectric Facility;
4. The remaining US\$5.5 million will be used to partially finance construction, and will be invested by Icafal once the Rocin Subsidiary has obtained all required permits and construction and other material contracts are in place;
5. Icafal will be entitled to a 36.3% interest in the Rocin Subsidiary after it has made the Total Investment;
6. The Rocin Subsidiary and Icafal have agreed to enter into a fixed price contract for the initial development of the Hydroelectric Facility.

7. BORROWINGS

Los Andes received unsecured working capital loans from TBML on the dates and for the amounts set out below. Each loan was evidenced by a Promissory Note due and payable no later than on the 14th calendar day following the date of delivery of a written notice of demand for payment from TBML to Los Andes. Each of the Promissory Notes provides for interest at a rate of 0.5% per month compounded annually not in advance, both before and after maturity or default.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a) January 10, 2014: | US\$100,000. |
| b) January 23, 2014: | US\$100,000. |
| c) March 21, 2014: | US\$165,000. |
| d) April 24, 2014: | US\$90,000. |
| e) May 30, 2014: | US\$45,000 |

Interest of \$18,426 was accrued to September 30, 2014 in connection with the Borrowings.

7. BORROWINGS (continued)

Subsequent to September 30, 2014, the Company announced the settlement of the Borrowings (Note 15(a)).

8. EQUITY

Capital

a) Share capital

Authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

During the year ended September 30, 2014, the Company issued 37,500,000 Los Andes shares (\$8,250,000) in connection with the Acquisition described in Note 6.

b) Equity reserve

Equity reserve consists of the accumulated fair value of common share options and share purchase warrants recognized as share-based payments and share purchase warrants issued on acquisitions of unproven mineral rights.

c) Share options

During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company granted 500,000 share options to a consultant company (Note 9). The options expire on September 30, 2018. 100,000 of the options vested at the time of grant. The remaining 400,000 options will vest in accordance with performance milestones set by the Company, none of which were met by September 30, 2014.

The weighted average fair value of these options was estimated at \$0.1678 per option at the grant date based on the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following assumptions:

- Weighted average share price: \$0.50
- Weighted average exercise price: \$0.50
- Dividend yield: 0%
- Risk-free interest rate: 1.46%
- Pre-vest forfeiture rate: 0%
- Expected life (years): 5 years
- Expected volatility: 103.71%

A compensation cost of \$16,755 associated with vested options was recognized during the year ended September 30, 2013 (2014: \$nil).

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8. EQUITY (continued)

The continuity of the number of share options outstanding is summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
At start of the year	500,000	0.50
Granted	-	-
At end of the year	500,000	0.50
Vested and exercisable	100,000	0.50

At September 30, 2014, the weighted average exercise price of options outstanding was \$0.50 (September 30, 2013: \$0.50) and their weighted average remaining contractual life was 3.67 years (September 30, 2013: 4.67 years).

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a. Trading Transactions

The Company's related parties consist of a company controlled by the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), a company controlled by the company's Chairman, a company controlled by a former director of the Company, a company controlled by the Company's Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and a company controlled by the Company's Corporate Secretary.

	Nature of Transaction
Kasheema International Ltd.	Management
Zeitler Holdings Corp	Management
Oak Investments and Advisory Ltd.	Management
Delphis Financial Strategies Inc	Management
Michael J. Kuta Law Corporation	Legal Services

The Company incurred the following fees in the normal course of operations with companies controlled by key management and/or with directors. Transactions have been measured at the exchange amount which is determined on a cost recovery basis.

	For the years ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Management and consulting fees	308,336	310,194
Directors' fees	26,500	25,861
Legal services	55,640	40,470
	390,476	376,525

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9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Included in trade and other payables as at September 30, 2014 is \$236,576 (September 30, 2013: \$22,895) owing to directors and officers of the Company. Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

b. Key Management Compensation

The remuneration of members of key management during the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 is as follows:

	For the years ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Management, consulting and legal fees	390,476	350,664

No share-based payments to key management personnel were paid in the years ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013.

10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, which include liquidity risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and credit risk.

a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through close controls on cash requirements and regular updates to short-term cash flow projections, and by raising additional capital as required from time to time.

The Company's financial liabilities fall due as indicated in the following table:

At September 30, 2014	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2	Between 2 and 5	Over 5 years
			years	years	
Trade and other payables	741,802	741,802	-	-	-
Borrowings	576,574	576,574	-	-	-
	1,318,376	1,318,376	-	-	-

At September 30, 2013	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2	Between 2 and 5	Over 5 years
			years	years	
Trade and other payables	151,636	151,636	-	-	-
	151,636	151,636	-	-	-

10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

b) Currency risk

The Company faces foreign exchange risk exposures arising from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The Company's main foreign exchange risks arise with respect to the Chilean peso ("CLP") and to a lesser degree, the U.S. dollar. The Company has elected not to actively manage this exposure at this time. Notwithstanding, the Company continuously monitors this exposure to determine if any mitigation strategies become necessary. Based on the balances as at September 30, 2014, a 1% increase (decrease) in the Canadian dollar/CLP or Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rates on that day would have resulted in an increase or decrease of approximately \$5,074 in the Company's net loss and an increase or decrease of approximately \$198,044 in other comprehensive loss.

c) Interest Rate Risk

Included in the results of operations of the Company are interest income on U.S. dollar, and Canadian dollar cash. The Company receives interest on cash based on market interest rates. As at September 30, 2014, with other variables unchanged, a 1% change in Prime rates would have had no material impact on the Company's net loss and no effect on other comprehensive loss.

d) Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and amounts receivable. Cash is maintained with financial institutions in Canada and Chile and is redeemable on demand. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Capital Risk Management

The Company's capital structure is comprised of working capital (current assets minus current liabilities) and equity. The Company's objectives when managing its capital structure is to maintain financial flexibility to preserve the Company's access to capital markets and its ability to meet its financial obligations. The Company's management is responsible for capital management. This involves the use of corporate forecasting models, which facilitate analysis of the Company's financial position including cash flow forecasts to determine the future capital management requirements. In preparing its budgets and corporate forecasting models, the Company considers operating commitments imposed by its subsidiaries and the stability of the global capital markets.

Subsequent to September 30, 2014, the Company completed a private placement, settlement of certain debt through the issuance of share capital and sale of subsidiary non-controlling interest (Note 15) to continue development of the Vizcachitas and Rocin projects and to fund on-going operations.

Capital management is undertaken to ensure a secure, cost-effective supply of funds and that the Company's corporate and project requirements are met.

Financial instruments by Category

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and borrowings. Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value with subsequent measurement depending on classification as described below. Classification of financial instruments depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired or issued, their characteristics, and the Company's designation of such instruments.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and borrowings approximate their carrying values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The Company is required to make disclosures about the inputs to fair value measurements, including their classification within a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to fair value measurement. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

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

The Company has made the following classifications for its financial instruments:

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	15,853	243,160
Trade and other receivables	2,150	3,132
	18,003	246,292
Other liabilities at amortized cost		
Trade and other payables	741,802	151,636
Borrowings	576,574	-
	1,318,376	151,636

11. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

At September 30, 2014 the Company has three reportable operating segments: mineral exploration, hydroelectric project and corporate, and has operations in two geographical areas, Canada and Chile.

Operating segments

	Years ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Net loss		
Mineral exploration	\$ (1,080,398)	\$ (290,200)
Hydroelectric project	(81,086)	-
Corporate	(590,365)	(515,930)
	\$ (1,751,849)	\$ (806,130)
	September 30,	September 30,
	2014	2013
Assets		
Mineral exploration	\$ 69,067,485	\$ 69,963,705
Hydroelectric project	8,250,378	-
Corporate	19,833	163,537
	\$ 77,337,696	\$ 70,127,242

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11. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (continued)

Geographic segments

		Years ended September 30,	
		2014	2013
Net loss			
Canada	\$	(590,365)	\$ (515,930)
Chile		(1,161,484)	(290,200)
	\$	(1,751,849)	(806,130)
		September 30,	September 30,
		2014	2013
Assets			
Canada	\$	19,833	\$ 163,537
Chile		77,317,863	69,963,705
	\$	77,337,696	\$ 70,127,242

12. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Non-cash financing activities

At September 30, 2014, net exploration costs included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities were \$117,056 (September 30, 2013: \$114,624).

		Years ended September 30,	
		2014	2013
Cash received for interest	\$	239	5,874
		September 30,	September 30,
		2014	2013
Cash	\$	15,853	\$ 54,835
Cash equivalents		-	188,325

13. INCOME TAXES

- a) Income tax expense reported differs from the amount computed by applying the tax rates applicable to the Company to the loss before the tax provision due to the following:

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Loss before income taxes	(689,428)	(450,353)
Statutory tax rate	25.31%	26.36%
Expected income tax recovery	(174,496)	(118,693)
Changes attributable to:		
Net adjustment for amortization and non-deductible amounts	(13,799)	(14,908)
Unrecognized benefit of non-capital losses	188,295	133,601
Adjustment of deferred income tax liability to actual	(1,062,421)	(355,777)
Total income tax expense	(1,062,421)	(355,777)

- b) The Company's unrecognized deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses consist of the following amounts:

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities):		
Non-capital loss available for future periods	1,861,840	1,685,020
Share issue costs	7,681	14,545
Capital loss available	313,542	313,542
Equipment	(4,095)	4,661
Unproven mineral right interests	(5,047,589)	(3,823,968)
Net deferred tax liability	(2,868,621)	(1,806,200)

13. INCOME TAXES (continued)

- (c) Expiry dates of unused tax losses

At September 30, 2014, the Company has Canadian and Chilean non-capital operating losses of approximately \$6,326,000 (2013: \$5,947,000) and \$804,000 (2013: \$691,000) respectively for deduction against future taxable income. The Canadian operating losses expire as follows:

	\$
2015	181,000
2026	278,000
2027	458,000
2028	997,000
2029	819,000
2030	793,000
2031	1,040,000
2032	630,000
2033	516,000
2034	614,000
	<u>6,326,000</u>

The Chilean losses can be carried forward indefinitely.

Subject to certain restrictions, the Company also has Canadian mineral property expenditures of approximately \$998,913 (2013: \$998,913) available to reduce taxable income in future years.

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

One of the Company's Chilean subsidiaries has entered into a lease agreement for the lease of office premises in Santiago, Chile. The commencement date of the lease was July 1, 2012, for an initial two year term, which has been extended for a further year. The share of basic rent commitments for the remaining term of the contract is approximately \$33,200.

During 2008 the Municipality of Putaendo in Chile filed a claim against CMV for alleged illegal intervention of river beds of the Rocin River. The Chilean General Department of Waters ("DGA") accepted this claim but subsequently issued a final ruling declaring this matter resolved as the natural course of the Rocin River had been restored by rising river currents.

Also in 2008, a second claim for alleged illegal intervention of river beds of the Rocin River was filed by the Municipality of Putaendo against CMV. CMV, through its Chilean legal counsel, also filed an answer to this claim.

Although the final DGA decision on this second claim is pending, the Company expects it to be resolved on the same terms and for the same reason as was the first claim.

No amount has been recorded by the Company in respect of the unresolved claim as the amount, if any, is not determinable.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to September 30, 2014:

- a) Los Andes closed a financing for approximately \$2.1 million in total proceeds, including \$1,450,000 in gross proceeds from a non-brokered private placement (the "Private Placement") and \$652,587 pursuant to shares for debt settlement agreements with two insider shareholders of the Company (the "Settlement Agreements"). All shares were issued at a price of \$0.22 per share.

A total of 6,590,909 shares (the "Private Placement Shares") were issued to the Company's controlling shareholder, Turnbrook Mining Ltd. ("TBML"), in accordance with the terms of the Private Placement, and a total of 2,966,306 shares (the "Settlement Shares") were issued to TBML and Zeitler Holdings Corp. ("ZHC") in full and final settlement of amounts owing to each of TBML and ZHC. ZHC is the management company of the Chairman of Los Andes. In accordance with the Settlement Agreements, \$608,487 owing to TBML pursuant to loans made by TBML to Los Andes (Note 7), and \$44,100 owing to ZHC, being one-half of management fees outstanding to ZHC as of the date of settlement have been settled through the issue of the Settlement Shares to TBML and ZHC.

In accordance with applicable Canadian securities laws, the Private Placement Shares and the Settlement Shares are subject to a hold period to May 28, 2015, which is four months and one day from the closing date of the transactions.

Los Andes intends to use the proceeds from the Private Placement to fund exploration and development work on the Company's Vizcachitas project and for general working capital purposes.

- b) The Company completed the sale of shares representing a 1.52% interest in the Rocin Subsidiary. Cash consideration of US\$200,000 for this non-controlling interest had been received in fiscal 2014 and was included in trade and other payables at September 30, 2014. Following this sale of shares, the Company retains a controlling interest of 98.10% in the Rocin Subsidiary.