ALMO CAPITAL CORP.

Condensed Interim Financial Statements

First Quarter ended January 31, 2016

Unaudited

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These interim financial statements of the Company for the period ending January 31, 2016 have been prepared by management and have not been subject to review by the Company's auditors.

ALMO CAPITAL CORP.

Condensed Interim Balance Sheets
Unaudited
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	January 31, 2016	October 31, 2015
	$	**$**
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	3,002	3,341
Amounts receivable	1,570	1,294
	4.572	4,635
Non-current assets		
Equipment (note 6)	924	984
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 3)	991,041	991,041
	996,537	996,660
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,655	10,500
Due to related parties (note 5)	1,709	2,155
	13,364	12,655
Non-current liability		
Loan payable (note 7)	886,672	881,672
	900,036	894,327
Equity		
Share capital (note 4)	1,389,307	1,389,307
Reserves	171,133	171,133
Deficit	(1,463,940)	(1,458,107)
	96,501	102,333
	996,537	996,660

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on March 24, 2016.

"Ram Vallabh"
Ram Vallabh, Director

"Amit Agarwal"
Amit Agarwal, Director

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim financial statements

ALMO CAPITAL CORP.

Condensed Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss
Unaudited
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three Months Ended January 31, 2016	Three Months Ended January 31, 2015
	$	$
Operating costs and expenses		
Accounting and audit	1,100	-
Amortization	60	112
Automobile	-	46
Bank charges	80	75
Legal fee	3,632	759
Salaries & wages	-	8,376
Office and miscellaneous	-	9
Telephone and utilities	453	604
Trust and filing fees	508	1,852
Loss before other item	(5,833)	(11,833)
Interest income	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(5,833)	(11.833)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	5,356,410	5,356,410
Basic and diluted loss per share	$ 0.00	$ 0.00

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim financial statements

ALMO CAPITAL CORP.

Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows
Unaudited
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Three Months Ended January 31, 2016	Three Months Ended January 31, 2015
	$	$
Cash provided by (used for):		
Operating activities		
Net loss for the period	(5,833)	(11,833)
Adjustment for items not involving cash:		
Amortization	60	112
	(5,773)	(11,721)
Changes in non-cash operating capital:		
Amounts receivable	(274)	(534)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,155	(8,077)
Due to related parties	(447)	(185)
	434	(8,796)
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	(2,094)
	-	(2,094)
Financing activity		
Increase in loan payable	5,000	20,000
Increase (decrease) in cash	(339)	(2,611)
Cash, beginning of the period	3,341	9,785
Cash, end of the period	3,002	7,174

Supplementary disclosure:

During the three month period ended January 31, 2016, the company received $0 (2015 - $0) in interest and accrued $0 (2015 - $Nil) in exploration and evaluation expenditures in accounts payable.

See accompanying notes to condensed interim financial statements

ALMO CAPITAL CORP.

Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Equity
Unaudited
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of shares	Share capital	Reserve – Equity-settled employee benefits	Deficit	Total Equity
		$	$	$	$
November 1, 2014	5,356,410	1,389,307	171,133	(1,102,200)	458,240
Loss for the three months	-	-	-	(11,833)	(11,833)
January 31, 2015	5,356,410	1,389,307	171,133	(1,114,033)	446,407
November 1, 2015	5,356,410	1,389,307	171,133	(1,458,106)	102,334
Loss for the three months	-	-	-	(5,833)	(5,833)
January 31 , 2016	5,356,410	1,389,307	171,133	(1,463,939)	96,501

See accompanying notes to condensed interim financial statements

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

- Almo Capital Corp. ("our" or the "Company") was incorporated on April 16, 1999 under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada, and its principal activity is the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties located in Canada. The Company's shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "APT.V".

- The head office, registered address, principal address and records office of the Company are located at 603 East 30th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V5V 2V7.

- These financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue on a going-concern basis, or that it will continue to realize its assets and meet its obligations in the normal course of business. The Company has incurred losses since inception and has an accumulated operating deficit of $1,463,940 at January 31, 2016 (October 31, 2015 - $1,458,107). The ability of the Company to continue as a going-concern depends upon its ability to develop profitable operations and to continue to raise adequate equity and/or debt financing to fund its exploration and administrative expenses. These financial statements contain no adjustments which would likely become necessary should the Company become unable to continue as a going concern.

- There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to raise funds, in which case the Company may be unable to meet its obligations. Should the Company be unable to realize on its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts recorded in the statement of financial position.

- Management plans to continue to pursue equity and debt financing to support operations. Management believes this plan will be sufficient to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments as they become payable over the next twelve months. There can be no assurance that management's plan will be successful. Subsequent to year end, shareholders holding 4.4 million (approximately 82%) of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company executed a share purchase and sale agreement whereby

- 2.2 million (Approximately 41%) of these common shares will be purchased by an individual and a private company owned by him. Subsequent to the year end, the Company initiated the process to complete a non- brokered private placement of up to 1.2 million units at a price of $0.75 per unit. Failure to complete this financing and to conduct a minimum work program on its mineral properties may result in the Company failing to meet continued listing requirements for a Tier 2 listing and result in the Company being assigned to the NEX board of the TSX Venture Exchange. These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainties that cast significant doubt that the Company will be able to continue on a going concern basis. Failure to maintain the support of creditors and obtain additional external equity financing will cause the Company to curtail operations and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern will be impaired. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time.

1) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of presentation

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and its interpretations. Accordingly, these condensed interim financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for complete financial statements for year end reporting purposes. Results for the period ended January 31, 2016, are not necessarily indicative of future results.

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as available-for-sale, which are stated at their fair value. In addition these consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in preparing the opening balance sheet at November 1, 2010 (note 8) for purposes of transition to IFRS. The accounting policies have been applied consistently by the Company.

b) Use of judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed interim financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant areas requiring the use of estimates and assumptions relate to the review of asset carrying values and determination of impairment charges of assets and the valuation of deferred income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

c) Exploration and evaluation assets

Once a license to explore an area has been secured, expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized and classified as a non-current asset.

Exploration expenditures relate to the initial search for deposits with economic potential and to detailed assessments of deposits or other projects that have been identified as having economic potential.

All capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures are monitored for indications of impairment. Where a potential impairment is indicated, assessments are performed for each area of interest, as described in note 2(d). To the extent that exploration expenditures are not expected to be recovered, they are charged to the statement of comprehensive loss.

Once an economically viable reserve has been determined for an area and the decision to proceed with development has been approved, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to construction in progress within property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent recovery of the resulting carrying value depends on successful development or sale of the undeveloped project. If a project does not prove viable, all irrecoverable costs associated with the project net of any impairment provisions are written off.

d) Impairment

At each reporting period, management reviews all assets for indicators of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated 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. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value. If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for that period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which that asset belongs.

Past impairments are also considered at each reporting period and where there is an indication that an impairment loss may have decreased, the recoverable amount is calculated as outlined above to determine the extent of the recovery. If the recoverable amount of the asset is more than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is reversed in the profit or loss for that period. The increased carrying amount due to reversal will not be more than what the depreciated historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.

e) Income taxes

The Company uses the balance sheet method of accounting for income taxes. Under the balance sheet method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets also result from unused loss carry forwards, resource related pools and other deductions. A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

f) Share capital

The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of issue costs and any tax effects. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash, are valued based on their market value at the date the agreement to issue shares was concluded.

g) Financial instruments

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as follows:

- Cash and term deposit are designated as "fair value through profit and loss" and are measured at fair value.
- Amounts receivable are classified as "loans and receivables" and are measured at amortized cost.

- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and loan payable are classified as "other financial liabilities" and are measured at amortized cost. At January 31, 2016 the recorded amounts approximate fair value.

h) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at recognition.

i. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded through income. Cash and term deposits, are included in this category of financial assets.

ii. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost less any impairment. Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables.

iii. Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for-sale or not classified in any of the other financial asset categories. Changes in the fair value of AFS financial assets are recognized as other comprehensive income and classified as a component of equity.

Management assesses the carrying value of AFS financial assets at each reporting period and any impairment charges are also recognized in profit or loss. When financial assets classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are included in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date.

i) Share-based payments

The Company's Stock Option Plan allows employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The fair value of the share-based payment is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the share-based payment is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in the equity-settled employee benefits reserve. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related reserve amount is transferred to share capital.

j) Equipment

Assets are measured at historical cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is charged on the declining balance basis over the useful lives of these assets. Residual values, amortization methods and useful economic lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Amortization is recognized using the declining balance method at the following annual rates:

Automobile	30%
Equipment	20%

Equipment that is withdrawn from use, or has no reasonable prospect of being recovered through use or sale, is regularly identified and written off. Subsequent expenditures relating to an item of equipment are capitalized when it is probable that future economic benefits from the use of the assets will be increased. All other subsequent expenditures are recognized as repairs and maintenance.

k) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. Diluted loss per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. Where the effects of including all outstanding options and warrants would be anti-dilutive, no dilution is calculated and the diluted loss per share is presented as the same as basic loss per share.

3) EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Title Disclaimer As at January 31, 2016, all of the Company’s mineral properties are located in British Columbia, Canada. Title to mining properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mining properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its minerals properties and, to the best of its knowledge; both of its properties are in good standing.

	November 1, 2014	Net Additions /(Recoveries)	October 31, 2015	Net Additions	January 31, 2016
	$	$	$	$	$
BRITISH COLUMBIA					
DD Property					
Acquisition	8,870		8,870	-	8,870
Assays and IP survey	41,683		41,683	-	41,683
Consulting	64,135		64,135	-	64,135
Geologist	191,706	1,773	193,479	-	193,479
Field expenses	57,504		57,504	-	57,504
Property costs written off	(121,000)	(130,801)	(251,801)		(251,801)
	242,898	(129,028)	113,870	-	113,870
Moore Property					
Acquisition	5,985		5,985	-	5,985
Assays and IP survey	34,680		34,680	-	34,680
Consulting	21,505		21,505	-	21,505
Geologist	198,326	1,773	200,099	-	200,099
Field expenses	2,062		2,062	-	2,062
Drilling	612,840		612,840	-	612,840
	875,398	1,773	877,171	-	877,171
Nickel Cobalt Property					
Acquisition	3,573	(3,573)	-	-	-
Consulting	4,429	(4,429)	-	-	-
Geologist	157,506	(157,506)	-	-	-
Field expenses	2,627	(2,627)	-	-	-
Drilling	203	(203)	-	-	-
	168,338	(168,338)	-	-	-
Total exploration and evaluation assets	1,286,634	(295,593)	991,041	-	991,041

DD Property

By an agreement dated July 29, 2015, the Company acquired the remaining 49.99% interest in the DD property claims. Pursuant to this agreement, the pre-existing 3% NSR royalty has been terminated.

By an agreement dated April 30, 2003 (amended August 25, 2003 and September 5, 2003) the Company acquired a 50.01% interest (subject to a 3% Net Smelter Returns ("NSR") royalty) in 17 mineral claims located in the Cariboo Mining Division, for consideration of:

- $1.01 cash on approval of the agreement by the TSX Venture Exchange (paid); and
- Incurring exploration expenditures totaling $200,000 on or before April 30, 2006 (incurred)

DD Property *(cont'd)*

For the year ended October 31, 2013, four claims were allowed to lapse, resulting in the write-off of $121,000 in exploration and evaluation expenditure costs. During 2015, two claims were allowed to lapse and subsequent to year end, five claims were allowed to lapse resulting in the write-off of $130,800 in exploration and evaluation expenditure costs.

Moore Property

By an agreement dated September 10, 2004, the Company had an option to acquire a 100% interest in 34 mineral claims located in the Kamloops Mining Division. In order to earn its 100% interest in this property, the Company was required to pay $5,000 and incur $50,000 in exploration expenditures over four years from the agreement date (incurred). In 2007, the Company satisfied all conditions of the option agreement and currently has a 100% interest in this property.

Nickel Cobalt Property

By an agreement dated July 29, 2015, the Company acquired the remaining 48% interest in the Nickel Cobalt Property. Pursuant to this agreement, the pre-existing 3% NSR royalty has been terminated. ***Nickel - Cobalt - Magnesium - Gold Property" has been abandoned due to its weak potential and financial constraints and wishes to continue on its two main projects Moor and DD Mineral properties. Capitalized costs of the property are written off to operations in the current period.***

During 2015, management made a decision to focus on the Company's core properties resulting in the write-off of $170,771 in exploration and evaluation expenditure costs.

The DD and Nickel Cobalt property agreements are with a company whose principal shareholder is related to the President of the Company. The net smelter return royalties are payable to relatives of the President of the Company.

On July 12, 2013, the Company executed a Right of First Refusal Agreement with the President of the Company and a company controlled by him. Pursuant to this agreement, if the Company wishes to abandon, sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all or any of its existing properties, it must offer, in writing, the President and/or the company controlled by him the prior right to purchase, receive, or otherwise acquire the properties as follows:

- on the same terms and conditions as those received from the third party if a bona fide offer to purchase the properties is received; or
- if a third party offer is not received and the Company intends to abandon the properties, for nominal consideration.

This agreement was amended on November 4, 2013, to specify that the Right of First Refusal is granted as consideration for the President and the company controlled by him having waived their rights to receive certain accrued and unpaid interest under loans payable to them (see Note 6).

4) SHARE CAPITAL

a) The authorized share capital of the Company consists of 40,000,000 common shares without par value.

	3 Months Ended January 31, 2016		Year Ended October 31, 2015	
	Number of Shares	$	Number of Shares	$
Opening balance	5,356,410	1,389,307	5,356,410	1,389,307
Ending balance	5,356,410	1,389,307	5,356,410	1,389,307

b) Share purchase options

The Company adopted an incentive stock option plan ("the Plan") which provides that the number of shares issuable under the plan may not exceed 535,641. Options granted under the Plan may have a maximum term of 5 years. The exercise price of options granted under the Plan may not be less than the discounted market price of the shares on grant date, or such other price as may be agreed to by the Company and accepted by the TSX Venture Exchange.

The continuity of share purchase options for the 3 month period ended January 31, 2016 and year ended October 31, 2015 is as follows:

	3 Months Ended January 31, 2016		Year Ended October 31, 2015	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
		$		$
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-	284,253	0.29
Granted	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	(284,253)	-
Outstanding, end of the period	-	-	-	-
Exercisable, end of the period	-	-	-	-

5) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All transactions with related parties have occurred in the normal course of operations and management represents that they have occurred on a basis consistent with those involving unrelated parties, and accordingly that they are measured at fair value.

As at January 31, 2016, the Company owes its President $ 1,709 (October 31, 2015, $ 2,155) for cash advances, and miscellaneous administrative expenditures paid on behalf of the Company. This amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

6) EQUIPMENT

	Automobile	Equipment	Total
	$	$	$
Cost			
Balance, November 1, 2014	13,427	2,685	16,112
Additions	-	-	-
Balance, October 31, 2015	13,427	2,685	16,112
Additions	-	-	-
Balance as at January 31, 2016	13,427	2,685	16,112

Accumulated depreciation			
Balance, November 1, 2014	12,839	1,972	14,811
Depreciation	169	148	317
Balance, October 31, 2015	13,008	2,120	15,128
Depreciation	32	28	60
Balance, January 31, 2016	13,040	2,148	15,188
Net book value			
Balance, November 1, 2014	588	849	1,437
Balance, October 31, 2015	419	565	984
Balance, January 31, 2016	387	537	924

7) LOAN PAYABLE

The loan payable is due to the President of the Company and private companies controlled by him. The amount payable consists of the following amounts and related repayment terms:

	January 31, 2016 $	October 31, 2015 $
Loan payable has no interest and is unsecured.	886,672	881,672