

3 February 2012

Amur Minerals

Year End	Revenue (US\$m)	PBT* (US\$m)	EPS* (c)	DPS (c)	P/E (x)	Yield (%)
12/09	0.0	(1.6)	(1.1)	0.0	N/A	N/A
12/10	0.0	(1.9)	(1.0)	0.0	N/A	N/A
12/11e	0.0	(2.3)	(0.9)	0.0	N/A	N/A
12/12e	0.0	(2.3)	(0.8)	0.0	N/A	N/A

Note: *PBT and EPS are normalised, excluding intangible amortisation and exceptional items.

Investment summary: District scale nickel?

While Amur pursues final approval for its Kun-Manie mining licence with the Russian authorities, recent exploration results achieved over its lease area have led management to believe that what might be at stake is not the exploitation of three discrete deposits (as stated in the November 2007 SRK PFS), but the mining of a new and incredibly rare nickel sulphide district. Although Amur's licence area is not known to contain massive nickel sulphide, the extent of pervasive lower grade nickel mineralisation at surface lends itself to numerous shallow open pits being mined and, in all likelihood, a call for a new and improved revised feasibility study being completed.

Final mining licence approval required

Amur requires only one final approval from the Ministry of Economic Development (MED) to be sent to Rosnedra (Russian state mining agency) for approval and its mining licence to be issued.

Cash position enough for 2012 exploration drilling

The Lanstead (equity swap) agreement continues to pay Amur c £102k per month (pegged to Amur's share price movements), and with cash at hand of c US\$4.2m (as of Feb 2012) Amur is funded through its 2012 field season (for 6-7km of drilling).

Valuation: Approval critical to unlocking obvious value

Updating our model to account for a nickel price of US\$20,000/t adjusts our estimate of the value of the project to US\$394m (previously US\$505m at US\$22,500t Ni), or £0.88 per share before dilution (previously £1.30/share). Amur's share price is therefore at a 90% discount to the potential value of the project. While there is a risk that the mining licence is not granted, if the deposit were ever to be exploited by a third party then Amur has the right to compensation equal to 140% of its exploration expenditure, which was capitalised on its balance sheet at a value of US\$14m as at end-June 2011. This refund would equate to c 50% of its market cap.

Price 8.7p
Market Cap £25m

Share price graph



Share details

Code AMC
Listing AIM
Sector Metals & Mining
Shares in issue 278m

Price

52 week High 17.0p Low 7.8p

Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2011

Debt/Equity (%) N/A
NAV per share (c) 6.8
Net cash (US\$m) 5.1

Business

Amur Minerals is an exploration and development company focused on base metal projects located in Russia's far east. The company's principal asset is the Kun-Manie nickel sulphide deposit, in the Amur Oblast, containing over a third of a million tonnes of contained nickel in three deposits.

Valuation

	2010	2011e	2012e
P/E relative	N/A	N/A	N/A
P/CF	N/A	N/A	N/A
EV/Sales	N/A	N/A	N/A
ROE	N/A	N/A	N/A

Revenues by geography

	UK	Europe	US	Other
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Analysts

Charles Gibson +44 (0)20 3077 5724
Tom Hayes +44 (0)20 3077 5725
mining@edisoninvestmentresearch.co.uk

Investment summary: Emerging Siberian nickel

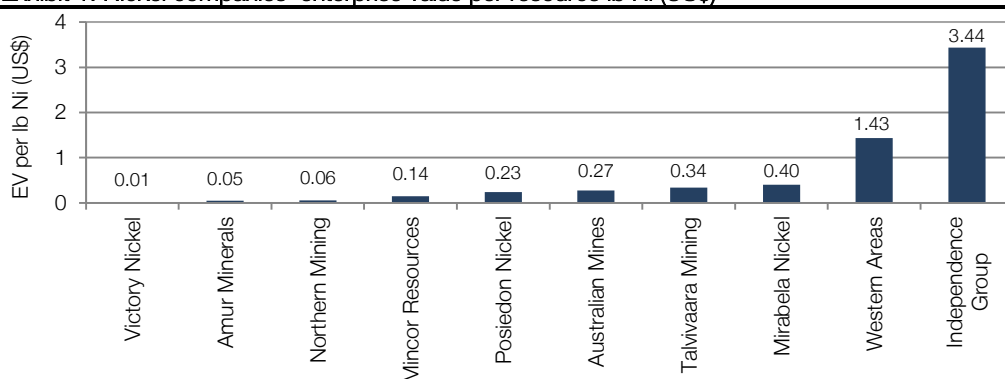
Company description: Nickel sulphide explorer

Amur Minerals has a 100% interest in the Kun-Manie deposit in the north-east corner of Russia's Amur Oblast in the far east. To date, the project has delineated three specific deposits of nickel sulphide mineralisation to JORC resource standard, containing 341,500t (752m lbs) of in-situ nickel, discovered at an average cost of 1.8 US cents per pound (cf a nickel price currently of US\$11.20/lb).

Valuation

In addition to the valuation considerations highlighted on page one, Amur trades at a discount relative to its peers when considered purely in terms of its resource base, as shown in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1: Nickel companies' enterprise value per resource lb Ni (US\$)



Source: Edison Investment Research

Sensitivities: Threats and opportunities

Three principal threats face Amur: uncertainty over the grant of a mining licence; uncertainty surrounding the likelihood and extent of smelter penalties for deleterious elements; and likely future dilution (see page 10). At the same time, it is presented with three opportunities: the potential to improve the project's NPV via rescheduling higher grade ore earlier in the mine plan (aided by recent positive exploration results); the potential to build a smelter (improving NPV and incidentally recovering cobalt, platinum and palladium); and the potential to reduce infrastructure capex as a result of the completion of the Baikal spur railway line to Elgin (see page 4).

Financials

Amur has around US\$4.2m in cash on its balance sheet (February 2012) sufficient to fund its 2012 exploration field season (running June through October) comprising six to seven kilometres of drilling following recent promising geochemical soil sample results achieved in the 2011 field season. To part finance its budget, Amur entered into an agreement with Lanstead Partners, an alternative investment vehicle focused on providing equity capital through bespoke agreements. Amur has already netted £2.07m from closing out its first Lanstead Agreement in May 2011. The payment amounts vary based on the relative average share price of Amur's stock to a stipulated benchmark price. Payments will increase or decrease based on the actual price above or below the strike price. A second Lanstead agreement was entered into in March 2011, where it took ownership of c 27.5m shares, running for 24 months, ending March 2013. The strike price for the projected payments for the March 2011 deal is 13.25p per share.

Company description: Rare nickel sulphide

Amur Minerals owns exploration rights over a land package of approximately 950km² in the Russian far east. This includes a key 2 km-wide and 16 km-long trend (known as the Krumkon Trend).

Within this lie three drilled (to JORC standard) deposits: Ikenskoe, Vodorazdelny and Maly Krumkon, over which the company has applied for a mining licence covering some 100km². In addition to these three deposits are c five more prospects identified through geochemical sampling as warranting further drilling. These additional prospects may lead to the Krumkon Trend becoming a district scale nickel sulphide deposit.

History – SRK pre-feasibility completed but may need revising

In November 2007, consultants SRK completed a pre-feasibility study for Amur concluding that a project designed to produce a nickel concentrate had a net present value of US\$84m at a discount rate of 10% and nickel and copper prices of US\$7.50/lb and US\$1.50/lb, respectively. All costs were included in the analysis, including staff costs, mining, transport to and from site, loading and railway transport to a third-party smelter. However, potential cobalt, platinum and palladium revenues were excluded from the analysis. In addition, while the optimal pit outlines had been determined, these have not been translated into optimum production schedules. As a result, some higher grade production was delayed until later years, reducing the NPV of the project unnecessarily.

Current JORC defined ore deposits

The topography of the Vodorazdelny deposit in particular is significant as it comprises two occurrences of mineralisation, including one that is the summit of a hill and therefore has almost no stripping requirement (SRK estimated the stripping ratio of this deposit to be 0.5:1 waste:ore). The remaining two larger deposits dip into the side of hill, with the highest grades and greater thicknesses of ore near the ore zone out crops.

Reserves and resources

Considered together, SRK's most recent estimate of mineral resources at Kun-Manie is as follows:

Exhibit 2: SRK estimate of Kun-Manie resources

Note: No block cut-off grade applied.

		Tonnage (Mt)	Grade Ni (%)	Cont'd Ni (t)	Grade Cu (%)	Cont'd Cu (t)	Grade Pt (g/t)	Cont'd Pt (oz)	Grade Pd (g/t)	Cont'd Pd (oz)
Measured	Vodorazdelny			0		0		0		0
	Ikenskoe	3.7	0.61	22,700	0.16	5,800	0.2	25,721	0.2	25,721
	Maly Krumkon			0		0		0		0
	Total measured	3.7	0.61	22,700	0.16	5,800	0.2	25,721	0.2	25,721
Indicated	Vodorazdelny	5.9	0.71	41,800	0.2	11,800	0.2	28,936	0.1	25,721
	Ikenskoe	26.8	0.42	111,300	0.12	32,700	0.2	135,034	0.2	131,819
	Maly Krumkon	15	0.49	73,700	0.13	19,900		0		0
	Total indicated	47.7	0.48	226,800	0.14	64,400	0.1	163,970	0.1	157,540
Inferred	Vodorazdelny			0		0		0		0
	Ikenskoe	5.9	0.49	28,700	0.13	7,500	0.2	32,151	0.2	41,796
	Maly Krumkon	11.2	0.56	62,800	0.16	17,800		0		0
	Total inferred	17.1	0.54	91,500	0.15	25,300	0.1	32,151	0.1	41,796
Total	Vodorazdelny	5.9	0.71	41,800	0.2	11,800	0.2	28,936	0.1	25,721
	Ikenskoe	36.4	0.45	162,700	0.13	46,000	0.2	192,906	0.2	199,336
	Maly Krumkon	26.2	0.52	136,500	0.14	37,700	0	0	0	0
Total	68.5	0.5	341,000	0.14	95,500	0.1	221,842	0.1	225,057	

Source: SRK, Amur Minerals Corp

Metallurgical test work

The metallurgical test work for the project was conducted locally within Russia and concluded that nickel recovery of 87% is possible (vs 76% assumed by SRK in its economic analysis). More metallurgical work will be required to meet the standards of a bankable feasibility study and also to determine more accurately the existence and concentrations of deleterious compounds in concentrate. Amur is also focusing on better understanding the metallurgical response of defined nickel ores to assist in a more definitive process design.

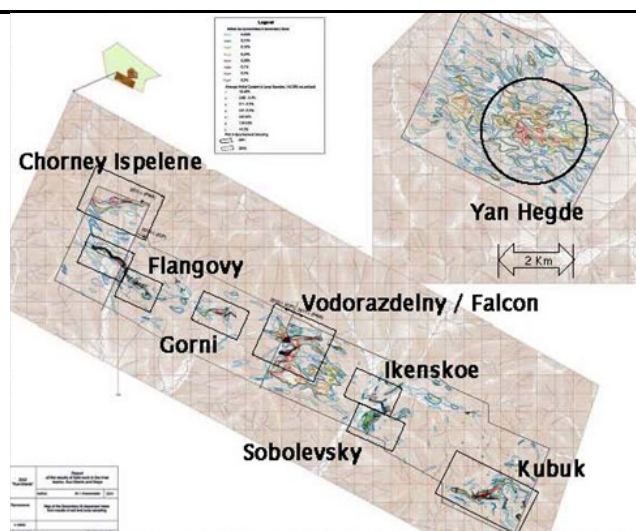
Exploration results hint at district scale mineralisation

Amur undertook an extensive soil geochemical survey covering two areas of its Kun-Manie lease, totalling 57.5 square kilometres. The first area, and largest, is 15km long and 2.5km wide and is known as the Krumkon Trend. Krumkon contains the Maly Krumkon, Vodorazdelny and Ikenskoe deposits, which are the subject of Amur's efforts to seek a mining licence to exploit these deposits (and were also the subject of SRK's 2007 Kun-Manie PFS). The second area, known as Yan Hegde, covers about 20 square kilometres and is c 10km northeast of the Krumkon Trend. Exploration activities comprised grab sampling and geological mapping, geophysical surveys and trenching.

After completing 2011 exploration activities, the company now considers that a number of the targets within the area subject to mining licence approval will require further trenching and drill testing to delineate further resources. To help drilling these deposits, Amur recently acquired a drill rig which it looks to owner-operate, saving costs by not outsourcing it.

Exhibit 3: Location of the eight areas of exploration at Kun-Manie

Note: The Maly Krumkon area (block) sits immediately to the west of the area marked Flangovy. Together they are also known as the Maly Krumkon-Flangovy area. The fainter black line encompassing all anomalies is Amur's exploration lease boundary.



Source: Edison Investment Research

Exhibit 3 details the locations of all the areas Amur has performed exploration work on so far. It is the intention of the company to analyse the resultant data to define targets for further drilling during 2012. The drill programme planned for 2012 will entail 6,000m to 7,000m targeting previously identified geochemical highs, with a view to establishing further additional resources to those currently defined to JORC standards at Maly Krumkon, Vodorazdelny and Ikenskoe. The nine main areas of focus by Amur's geological team are illustrated in Exhibit 3.

The following paragraphs give a brief description of each identified soil geochemical anomaly as they are currently understood. Drilling to take place as part of the 2012 field season will aim to define the potential for economically viable deposits to become delineated.

Chorney Ispelene

Chorney Ispelene is at the northwest edge of the soil sample area and identified a 1km long nickel bearing soil anomaly. The geochemical soil sampling programme did not cover the full extent of this anomaly, and next field season (June through October) Amur will seek to resolve the true extents of the anomaly here.

Maly Krumkon

This area already contains a JORC resource and reserve (it is a key constituent of the 2007 SRK pre-feasibility study), which was drilled over a total length of 1km. At the south-east limit of Maly Krumkon's resource are a trench and drill holes carrying ore grade nickel intervals. Amur believes from its exploration in this area that mineralisation could extend a further 1.25km to the southeast. This extension is referred to as the Flangovy area. Results of trenching and geochemical sampling will allow Amur to plan drilling across this area during the 2012 drill campaign.

Gorni

Two drill holes intersected two horizons containing nickel and copper mineralisation at Gorni. Limited trenching in the area also highlights the potential for mineralisation to extend to west and join up with the aforementioned continuance of the Maly Krumkon resource. Trenching and drilling during 2012 will be required in this area to follow up on these results.

Vodorazdelny

This deposit also contains JORC-defined resources and reserves and is another constituent resource of the 2007 SRK pre-feasibility study. It includes the deposits referred to as the Cap and Triangle and is near the centre of the soil geochemical grid completed along the Maly Krumkon trend. Geochemical soil sampling results indicate a large and intense anomaly thought to represent soil samples taken from screen originating from ore grade outcrops located uphill to the west, and therefore are believed to represent an anomaly in-situ. Further work will be required to prove whether this theory true.

To the east of the Cap deposit of Vodorazdelny

Situated below and along an outcrop known as the Falcon area, a 0.5km to 1km long soil anomaly and widely spaced exploration drill holes have intersected nickeliferous mineralisation that Amur intends to further define as part of its upcoming programme of works.

Ikenskoe

Ikenskoe, the third area containing resources and reserves drilled to JORC standards, has low grade discontinuous anomalies along the flanks of Ikenskoe ridge (which has been extensively drilled to provide sufficient integrity to estimate resources and reserves using JORC guidelines).

Sobolevsky

Located to the east and south of Ikenskoe, Sobolevsky contains nickel and copper shows cropping out along road cuttings excised into the Ikenskoe hillside. The situation of this anomaly to the south of the Ikenskoe deposit has led Amur's geologists to believe Sobolevsky is a continuation

of the Ikenskoe resource. Trenching and drilling at this deposit in 2012 will held confirm this theory and fully delineate any ore grade nickel and copper horizons (the anomaly is currently 500m in length).

Kubuk

Located 3.5km east of the Sobolevsky peak, Kubuk is the last anomaly defined along the Maly Krumkon trend, and contains two historical trenches showing signs of nickel and copper mineralisation. The soil geochemical sampling programme undertaken in 2011 identified an 'intense' 1km long anomaly that is stated to correlate well with the mineralisation identified in both historical trenches. While Amur has undertaken further trenching and geophysical surveys over this area, it believes it may not have fully defined the extents of the anomaly, with anomalous values still being recorded on the eastern and western margins of the soil sampled area. Therefore Amur plans further soil sampling over this prospect.

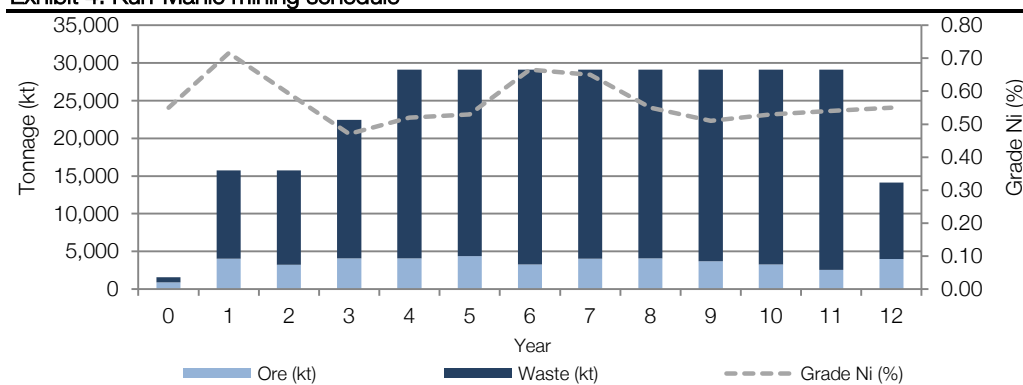
Yan Hegde

Yan Hegde is 10km northeast and off the Krumkon trend. It appears geologically distinct from the previous anomalies, being circular in structure. Previous mapping and sampling of this structure have indicated the presence of favourable rock types that could contain nickel and copper. Amur's current soil sampling dataset for Yan Hegde covers 3.5 km² to 4.0km². Further trenching and drilling will be required to investigate this deposit further.

Valuation

Our valuation of Kun-Manie remains largely unchanged from our [January 2011 outlook note](#) and is based on the production schedule outlined by SRK in its pre-feasibility report of November 2007, outlined below.

Exhibit 4: Kun-Manie mining schedule



Source: Edison Investment Research, SRK, Amur Minerals Corporation

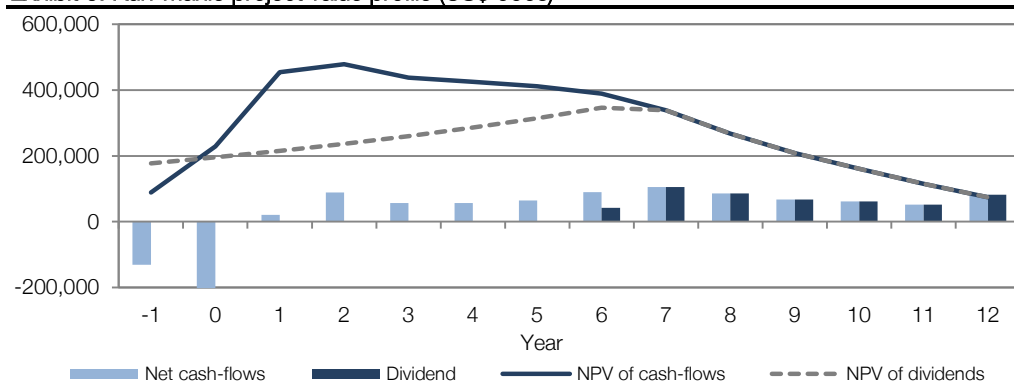
Based on the above schedule, SRK calculated a value for the project of US\$85m at a 10% discount rate and a 15% internal rate of return in what it described as its '4 Mtpa Upside' scenario. This differed from SRK's '4 Mtpa' scenario principally in its elimination of US\$231m in penalties relating to deleterious compounds (especially magnesium oxide) in the concentrate. We are not privy to the precise financial model used by SRK in deriving this valuation. By using the (very similar/identical) assumptions summarised below, however, we were able to derive a valuation for Kun-Manie of US\$89m.

Exhibit 5: Edison assumptions used in deriving a value for Kun-Manie project

Parameter	Assumption
Nickel price	US\$14,300/t
Nickel price	US\$6.49/lb
Payable nickel	67%
Copper price	US\$3,000/t
Payable copper	50%
Average nickel sulphide recovery	77.3%
Percent nickel in concentrate	7.0%
Freight costs (minesite – siding)	US\$21.67/t
Freight costs (siding – smelter)	US\$35.75/t
Royalties (Ni & Cu)	8% of net revenue after freight
Mining cost, ore	US\$1.30/t
Mining cost, waste	US\$1.20/t
Processing cost	US\$6.11/t
General & administrative cost	US\$2.25/t
Russian corporate tax rate	24%
Cost of debt	10%
Creditor days	30
Debtor days	30
Stock turn	12
Initial capex	US\$424m

Source: Edison Investment Research

The value of US\$89m is based on the present value of future cash-flows to investors in the project and compares to a value based on the present value of future dividend flows to investors of US\$178m, as shown in Exhibit 6, below.

Exhibit 6: Kun-Manie project value profile (US\$'000s)

Source: Edison Investment Research, SRK, Amur Minerals Corporation

The valuations derived by both methods then converge with time to a value of US\$339m in year seven of the project's life, when the first significant dividend is payable to investors.

Significant post-PFS events

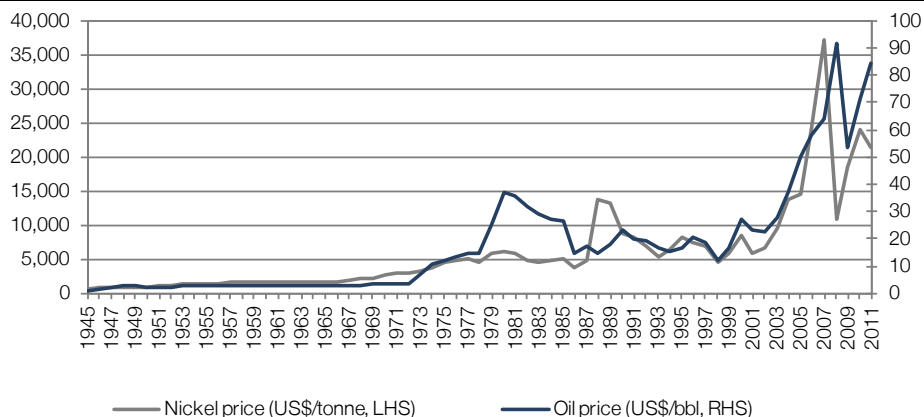
SRK's pre-feasibility study was concluded in November 2007 when the crude oil price averaged US\$92.83/bbl, compared with US\$72.61/bbl for CY07 as a whole. The nickel price was on a rising trend in CY07, increasing from c US\$33,000/t to US\$55,000/t and then falling back to US\$25,000/t by the year end. It subsequently fell to US\$8,000/t in CY08, before recovering to US\$28,000/t at the start of 2011. Since then it steadily declined in price until around November 2011 when the metal started to follow, and has since continued, on an upward trend and currently trades at c US\$21,000/t.

Nickel vs oil

Since 1945, the average real price of nickel has been US\$12,768/tonne. During the same time-span, the worst period of price deflation occurred between 1988 and 1998, when the price of nickel declined by 66%, from an annual average of just below US\$15,000/tonne in 1988 to just below US\$5,000/tonne in 1998. Taking 2007 to have been a peak in the most recent cycle, a similar peak-to-trough fall would imply a nickel price of US\$12,513/tonne.

However, the nickel price may also be analysed with reference to the price of oil.

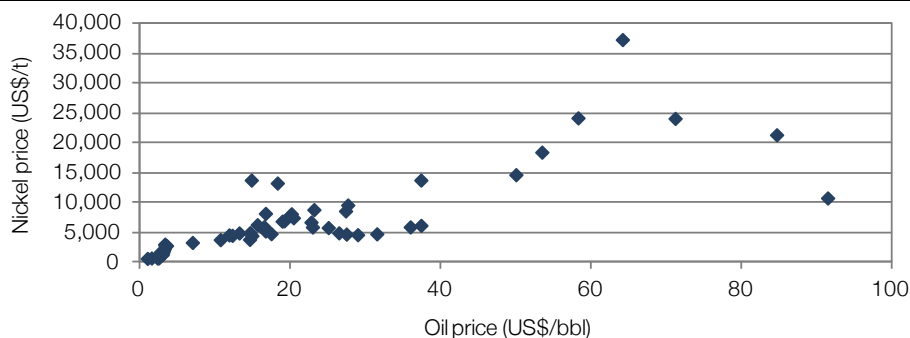
Exhibit 7: Nickel (US\$/t) and oil prices (US\$/bbl), 1945-2011



Source: Edison Investment Research, USGS

The production of nickel is an extremely energy-intensive process and the price of a barrel of crude oil can therefore be considered as a proxy for energy input costs generally. As a result, the correlation between the nominal price of nickel and the nominal price of oil has been extremely close, returning a Pearson Product Moment Coefficient of 0.85 (on a scale between +1 and -1) for the period from 1945 to the present.

Exhibit 8: Nickel price vs oil price, 1945-2011



Source: Edison Investment Research, USGS

The future price of nickel can therefore be estimated in terms of the price of crude oil by using regression techniques. The results of this process are shown below:

Exhibit 9: Estimated future long-term price of nickel at varying long-term future oil prices

Price of oil (US\$/bbl, no	45	60	75	85	100	120	140
Implied price	12,768	16,818	20,969	23,654	27,888	33,424	38,959

Source: Edison Investment Research

For nickel to fall back by 66% from its 2007 high or to its long-term real price of US\$12,768/tonne would therefore imply the price of crude oil falling back to c US\$45/bbl. A long-term oil price of about US\$75/bbl by contrast implies a nickel price of US\$20,969/tonne. Further, it is also worth

noting that OPEC has recently targeted a long-term oil price of around US\$100/bbl, which would imply a nickel price of US\$27,888/t.

Kun-Manie updated valuation and sensitivities

Updating our model purely to reflect changes in external factors results in changes to the valuation and internal rates of return for the project, shown below:

Exhibit 10: Updated Kun-Manie valuations

Note: US\$35,000/t Ni price used as it is the long-term price indicated at an oil of US\$100/bbl

Parameter updated	NPV (US\$m)	IRR (%)
Nickel price increased from US\$14,300/t to US\$20,000/t and nickel payability from 67% to 71%.	394	30.3
Ditto, plus Ni in concentrate grade increased to 7.5% from 7.0%.	457	33.2
Nickel price increased from US\$14,300/t to US\$35,000/t and nickel payability from 67% to 73%.	1,143	62.2
Ditto, plus Ni in concentrate grade increased to 7.5% from 7.0%.	1,257	66.8

Source: Edison Investment Research

The project's sensitivity to the nickel price, unit costs and the discount rate meanwhile, is given in Exhibits 10, 11 and 12.

Exhibit 11: Kun-Manie updated valuation sensitivity to the nickel price

Nickel price (US\$/t)	12,415	13,135	14,300	20,000	26,365	30,000	35,000
Updated Kun-Manie valuation (US\$m)	0	35	89	394	710	911	1,143

Source: Edison Investment Research

Exhibit 12: Kun-Manie updated valuation sensitivity to unit costs

Unit cost change	(10%)	u/c	+10%	+20%	+50%	+100%	+139%
Updated Kun-Manie valuation (US\$m)	425	394	371	343	261	120	0

Source: Edison Investment Research

Exhibit 13: Kun-Manie updated valuation sensitivity to discount rate

Note: US\$35m equals Amur's market cap minus liquid assets.

Discount rate	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	26%	30%
Updated Kun-Manie valuation (US\$m)	694	394	226	119	49	*35	2

Source: Edison Investment Research

Financials and potential future dilution analysis

Amur currently has around US\$4.2m in cash on its balance sheet (February 2011) sufficient to fund its 2012 exploration field season (running June through October) comprising six to seven kilometres of drilling to follow recent promising geochemical soil sample results achieved in the 2011 field season. To part finance its budget, Amur entered into an agreement with Lanstead Partners, an alternative investment vehicle focused on providing equity capital through bespoke agreements. Amur has already netted £2.07m from closing out its first Lanstead Agreement in May 2011. The payment amounts vary based on the relative average share price of Amur's stock to a stipulated benchmark price. Payments will increase or decrease based on the actual price above or below the strike price. A second Lanstead agreement was entered into in March 2011, whereby it took ownership of c 27.5m shares, running for 24 months, ending March 2013. The strike price for the projected payments for the March 2011 deal is 13.25p per share.

The initial capital cost estimate for the Kun-Manie project is US\$424m. Assuming this is satisfied 50% by debt, Amur will need to raise an additional US\$212m in equity to satisfy its funding

obligations to give a total combined likely future equity funding requirement of US\$219.4m. With US\$212m in new equity thus invested, the project's post-funding value then rises to US\$606m (being approximately its NPV₁₀ of US\$394m plus US\$212m). Exhibit 13 gives the post-funding value of the Kun-Manie project to Amur shareholders, per share, with a total of US\$219.4m in equity being raised at a variety of different prices.

Exhibit 14: Analysis of post-funding value of Kun-Manie project to Amur shareholders

Cable rate	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560
Funds to be raised (US\$m)	219.4	219.4	219.4	219.4	219.4	219.4	219.4	219.4	219.4	219.4	219.4	219.4	219.4
Price at which funds raised (pence)	10	11	12	13	14	15	25	35	77	30	35	40	130
New shares issued	1,480	1,346	1,234	1,139	1,057	987	592	423	192	493	423	370	114
Shares already in issue (m)	278	278	278	278	278	278	278	278	278	278	278	278	278
Total shares in issue post-funding	1,758	1,624	1,512	1,417	1,335	1,265	870	701	470	771	701	648	392
Post-funding value of project (US\$m)	606	606	606	606	606	606	606	606	606	606	606	606	606
Post-funding value of project per share (cents)	34.5	37.3	40.1	42.8	45.4	47.9	69.6	86.5	128.9	78.6	86.5	93.5	154.6
Post-funding value of project per share (pence)	22.1	23.9	25.7	27.4	29.1	30.7	44.6	55.4	82.6	50.4	55.4	59.9	99.1

Source: Edison Investment Research

Exhibit 15: Financials

Year end 31 December	US\$ '000s	2009	2010	2011 ^e	2012 ^e
		IFRS	IFRS	IFRS	IFRS
PROFIT & LOSS					
Revenue		0	0	0	0
Cost of Sales		0	0	0	0
Gross Profit		0	0	0	0
EBITDA		(1,397)	(1,928)	(2,378)	(2,378)
Operating Profit (before GW and except.)		(1,397)	(1,928)	(2,388)	(2,388)
Intangible Amortisation		0	0	0	0
Exceptionals		(185)	(328)	0	0
Other		0	0	(716)	0
Operating Profit		(1,582)	(2,256)	(3,104)	(2,388)
Net Interest		(179)	0	46	52
Equity swap inflows		0	0	0	312
Profit Before Tax (norm)		(1,576)	(1,928)	(2,342)	(2,336)
Profit Before Tax (FRS 3)		(1,761)	(2,256)	(3,058)	(2,024)
Tax		0	0	0	0
Profit After Tax (norm)		(1,576)	(1,928)	(2,342)	(2,336)
Profit After Tax (FRS 3)		(1,761)	(2,256)	(3,058)	(2,024)
Average Number of Shares Outstanding (m)		146.4	193.9	250.4	278.6
EPS - normalised (c)		(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.8)
EPS - FRS 3 (c)		(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(0.7)
Dividend per share (c)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross Margin (%)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
EBITDA Margin (%)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Operating Margin (before GW and except.) (%)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
BALANCE SHEET					
Fixed Assets		14,154	14,151	15,541	20,531
Intangible Assets		13,525	13,685	15,085	20,085
Tangible Assets		629	466	456	446
Other receivables		0	0	0	0
Current Assets		2,313	7,215	3,858	(3,920)
Stocks		247	167	218	0
Trade Debtors		0	0	0	0
Cash		997	3,066	3,488	0
Other receivables/other		1,069	3,982	152	0
Current Liabilities		(290)	(109)	(300)	0
Creditors		(290)	(109)	(300)	0
Short term borrowings		0	0	0	0
Long Term Liabilities		0	0	0	0
Long term borrowings		0	0	0	(3,920)
Other long term liabilities		0	0	0	0
Net Assets		16,177	21,257	19,099	16,611
CASH FLOW					
Operating Cash Flow		(1,366)	(1,201)	(1,573)	(2,460)
Net Interest		0	0	46	52
Tax		0	0	0	0
Capex		(328)	0	(1,400)	(5,000)
Acquisitions/disposals		0	0	0	0
Financing		2,260	3,398	3,349	0
Dividends		0	0	0	0
Net Cash Flow		566	2,197	422	(7,408)
Opening net debt/(cash)		(422)	(997)	(3,066)	(3,488)
HP finance leases initiated		0	0	0	0
Other		9	(128)	0	0
Closing net debt/(cash)		(997)	(3,066)	(3,488)	3,920

Source: Amur Minerals Corporation company accounts

Growth	Profitability	Balance sheet strength	Sensitivities evaluation	
N/A	N/A		Litigation/regulatory	●
			Pensions	○
			Currency	◐
			Stock overhang	○
			Interest rates	◐
			Oil/commodity prices	●

Growth metrics	%	Profitability metrics	%	Balance sheet metrics		Company details	
EPS CAGR 08-12e	N/A	ROCE 11e	N/A	Gearing 11e	N/A	Address:	
EPS CAGR 10-12e	N/A	Avg ROCE 08-12e	N/A	Interest cover 11e	N/A	14 Gaidar Street	
EBITDA CAGR 08-12e	N/A	ROE 11e	N/A	CA/CL 11e	N/A	Office 9	
EBITDA CAGR 10-12e	N/A	Gross margin 11e	N/A	Stock turn 11e	N/A	Khabarovsk 680063	
Sales CAGR 08-12e	N/A	Operating margin 11e	N/A	Debtor days 11e	N/A	Phone	+7 916 2424406
Sales CAGR 10-12e	N/A	Gr mgn / Op mgn 11e	N/A	Creditor days 11e	N/A	www.amurminerals.com	

Principal shareholders		%	Management team
Polar Star Capital Ltd.		2.51	CEO: Robin Young
Lanstead Partners Limited		2.15	Mr Young is a geologist and mining engineer who has worked extensively in the CIS since 1991. He has 34 years of experience in the mineral resources industry overall, which has included large projects in remote areas as well as significant work with junior mining companies. He has been CEO of Amur since October 2004.
National Republican Bank LLC		2.08	
Young (Robin Jay)		0.57	
Resource Investment Group Inc.		0.43	
Sevensseas Management Corporation		0.31	
Snell (Howard Peter)		0.25	COO: Jack Swanson
Forthcoming announcements/catalysts		Date *	Mr Swanson is a mining engineer with over 40 years' experience, including work at Nezdansinskoe in Yakutia and Suzdal in Kazakhstan. He is also a former vice president of operations of Bunker Hill Mining Company, as well as having mine management positions with several operations located worldwide.
AGM		June or July 2012	
Final Results		June 2012	
Interim results		September 2012	
			Chairman: Robert Schafer
			Mr Schafer has 33 years of experience in the mineral industry, working in the international sector with both major and junior mining companies. He is currently vice-president, business development with Hunter Dickinson, a globally active private natural resources corporation.
<i>Note: * = estimated</i>			
Companies named in this report			
Victory Nickel, Northern Mining, Posiedon Nickel, Australian Mines, Talvivaara Mining, Mirabela Nickel, Mincor Resources, Western Areas, Independence Group			

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Lincoln House, 296-302 High Holborn, London, WC1V 7JH ■ tel: +44 (0)20 3077 5700 ■ fax: +44 (0)20 3077 5750 ■ www.edisoninvestmentresearch.co.uk
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