

Unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of

Belvedere Resources Ltd.

Three month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

The financial statements for the three month period ended March 31, 2010 have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

Belvedere Resources Ltd.

Three month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

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Belvedere Resources Ltd.

Consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss three month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Expressed in Euros, except share amounts)

	2010	2009
	€	€
Mining revenue	-	-
Operating expenses		
Operating costs	167,548	925,074
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	1,416	771
	168,964	925,845
Loss before undernoted items	(168,964)	(925,845)
Other expense (income)		
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	293,943	118,063
General and administrative	178,223	209,303
Interest expense	1,434	106,959
Interest income	(444)	(44,192)
Cumulative dividend	39,517	-
Stock-based compensation - administrative	9,835	73,092
	522,508	463,225
Net loss for the period	(691,472)	(1,389,070)
Other comprehensive loss		
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax	-	23,589
Comprehensive loss for the period	(691,472)	(1,365,481)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.02)
Basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding	90,777,514	79,174,569
Diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding	95,878,240	84,329,822

Belvedere Resources Ltd.

Consolidated statements of shareholders' equity three month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Expressed in Euros, except share amounts)

	Number of shares	Amount €	Contributed surplus €	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) €	Deficit €	Total €
Balance, December 31, 2007	79,133,336	49,189,135	4,538,844	201,783	(19,632,384)	34,297,378
Issued for cash under private placement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of options in 2008	50,000	26,863	(10,745)	-	-	16,118
Adjustment for exercise of options in 2007	-	9,453	(9,453)	-	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	618,066	-	-	618,066
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(681,243)	(28,336,775)	(29,018,018)
Balance, December 31, 2008	79,183,336	49,225,451	5,136,712	(479,460)	(47,969,159)	5,913,544
Issued for cash under private placement	-	1,116,050	-	-	-	1,116,050
Stock-based compensation	-	-	327,380	-	-	327,380
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	196,919	(7,561,953)	(7,365,034)
Balance, December 31, 2009	79,183,336	50,341,501	5,464,092	(282,541)	(55,531,112)	(8,060)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	9,835	-	-	9,835
Comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(691,472)	(691,472)
Balance, March 31, 2010	79,183,336	50,341,501	5,473,927	-282,541	-56,222,584	-689,697

Belvedere Resources Ltd.

Consolidated balance sheets as at March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Expressed in Euros)

	2010	2009
	€	€
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	381,462	918,115
Restricted Cash (Note 1)	1,525,000	1,525,000
Accounts receivable	94,455	51,932
Inventories (Note 5)	370,000	-
Prepaid expenses	811	832
	2,371,728	2,495,879
Mineral property, plant and equipment (Notes 3 & 4)	6,466,143	3,194,630
	8,837,871	5,690,509
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	438,126	343,044
	438,126	343,044
Asset retirement obligations (Note 6)	3,414,735	-
Preferred share liability (Note 7)	5,674,707	5,355,525
	9,527,568	5,698,569
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 7)	50,341,501	50,341,501
Contributed surplus	5,473,927	5,464,092
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(282,541)	(282,541)
Deficit	(56,222,584)	(55,531,112)
	(689,697)	(8,060)
	8,837,871	5,690,509

Nature of operations (Note 1)

Subsequent events (Note 12)

Belvedere Resources Ltd.

Consolidated statements of cash flows three month periods ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Expressed in Euros)

	2010	2009
	€	€
Operating activities		
Net loss for the period	(691,472)	(1,389,070)
Items not involving cash		
Accretion	-	34,812
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	1,416	771
Stock-based compensation	9,835	74,291
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	319,182	-
	(361,039)	(1,279,196)
Net changes in non-cash working capital items		
Accounts receivable	(42,523)	74,794
Inventories	(370,000)	21,462
Prepaid expenses	21	51,671
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	95,082	(74,865)
	(678,459)	(1,206,134)
Financing activities		
Asset retirement obligation	3,414,735	-
Repayment of debt	-	(2,846)
	3,414,735	(2,846)
Investing activities		
Mineral property, plant and equipment expenditures	(3,272,929)	(258,157)
	(3,272,929)	(258,157)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	-	23,589
Decrease in cash	(536,653)	(1,443,548)
Cash, beginning of period	2,443,115	4,355,276
Cash, end of period	1,906,462	2,911,728
Cash	381,462	1,386,728
Restricted cash	1,525,000	1,525,000
	1,906,462	2,911,728
Supplementary cash flow information		
Interest paid	1,434	36,891

Belvedere Resources Ltd.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

1. Nature of operations

Belvedere Resources Ltd. (the "Company" or "Belvedere") is engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development and mining of mineral properties located in Finland. Its common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol 'BEL'.

On February 15, 2010, Belvedere reacquired the Hitura Mine and Kopsa gold property for the net purchase price of €1. The Company also reassumed the environmental liabilities of €3.4 million. In March, an independent engineering study of the Hitura mine recommended a restart of operations and on April 7, 2010, Belvedere Mining Oy a 100% owned subsidiary of the Company, signed a fixed price sales agreement with Jinchuan Group Ltd for the sale of the nickel, copper and cobalt concentrate from the Hitura mine. Deliveries are expected to start in August of this year. In securing the fixed price sales agreement, the Company was able to take advantage of the upswing in Nickel prices to lock in a price which will allow the mine to safely return to production with no downside pricing risk.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern which contemplates the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of operations for the foreseeable future. The Company has incurred significant recurring operating losses over the past two years, and has not generated positive cash flow from operations. For the three month period ended March 31, 2010, the Company generated a net loss of €691,472 (2009 - €1,389,070). At March 31, 2010, the Company held cash of €1,906,462 (2009 - €2,443,115) and had a net working capital surplus of €408,602 (2009 - net working capital deficit of €7,363,685). The working capital figures for 2010 and 2009 exclude €1,525,000 cash restricted under a standby letter of credit relating to the environmental bond for the Hitura Mine.

Net working capital is defined as current assets minus current liabilities.

At March 31, 2010, the Company held cash of €1.9 million. These conditions raise doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; however, the directors and management are evaluating a number of alternative ways of financing and bringing new revenues into the Company. These include various forms of debt financing, possible merger and joint venture opportunities, further equity financing and project development. Shortly after the end of the quarter, the Company announced a brokered private placement to raise up to C\$4 million at C\$0.15 per common share with no warrants attached for a maximum of 26.7 million shares. The financing will be directed towards the restart of the Hitura nickel mine in August of 2010 which is expected to generate positive cash flows for the company. There is no assurance however, that additional financing can be obtained, or if obtained, on terms that are acceptable to management, or that operations will generate expected revenues.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on recoverability and classification of assets or liabilities should the Company not be able to continue as a going concern. Further discussion on financing opportunities can be found in Note 15 – Subsequent Events.

Belvedere Resources Ltd.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"). The principal accounting policies are outlined below:

(a) *Basis of consolidation*

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all of its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

As a result of the Loss of Control of Finn Nickel, the Company deconsolidated all remaining assets and liabilities of Finn Nickel from its consolidated balance sheet as at July 17, 2009 with the difference recorded to loss on bankruptcy of subsidiary on the consolidated statement of loss. The consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, for the year ending December 31, 2009, include the financial results of Finn Nickel up to July 17, 2009, which is the point in time the subsidiary ceased business operations.

(b) *Measurement uncertainty*

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant items that require, or could require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include accounting for doubtful accounts, inventories, mineral property, plant and equipment, asset retirement obligations, stock-based compensation, allocation of purchase price of acquisitions and income and mining taxes.

Depreciation and depletion of mineral property, plant and equipment assets are dependent upon estimates of useful lives and reserves estimates, both of which are determined with the exercise of judgement. The assessment of any impairment of mineral property, plant and equipment is dependent upon estimates of fair value that take into account factors such as reserves, economic and market conditions and the useful lives of assets. Asset retirement obligations are recognized in the period in which they arise and are stated as the fair value of estimated future costs. These estimates require extensive judgement about the nature, cost and timing of the work to be completed, and may change with future changes to costs, environmental laws and regulations and remediation practices.

(c) *Foreign currency translation*

The Company and its subsidiaries operate in Canada and Finland.

The Company's functional currency is the Euro ("€").

The operating results of the Company's foreign operations are translated using the temporal method. Under this method, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; non-monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange at the transaction date; foreign currency transactions are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date; and foreign exchange gains and losses are included in net loss.

Belvedere Resources Ltd.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) *Foreign currency translation (continued)*

The measurement currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar while the reporting currency is the Euro. Therefore the operating results for the Company's non-consolidated financial statements are translated using the current rate method. Under this method, assets

and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; foreign currency transactions are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date; and foreign exchange gains and losses are included in other comprehensive income.

(d) *Financial instruments*

The Company's financial instruments primarily consist of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, short-term debt and preference shares. The fair value of these instruments approximates their carrying values, due primarily to their immediate or short-term maturity. Fair values of other financial instruments have been estimated by reference to quoted market prices for actual or similar instruments where available and disclosed accordingly.

Comprehensive income or loss comprises the Company's net income and other comprehensive income. Comprehensive income represents changes in shareholders' equity during a period arising from non-owner sources. Other comprehensive income includes currency translation adjustments for translation from measurement currency to reporting currency by the parent company.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the balance sheet when the Company has become party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, which includes transaction costs.

(e) *Cash*

Cash consists of cash on hand and restricted under a standby letter of credit.

(f) *Financial assets*

Financial assets that are classified as held for trading are recognized on the trade date at market value, which is the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. After initial recognition, the assets are carried at fair market value, with the fair value adjustment accounted for in the statement of operations.

(g) *Accounts receivable*

Accounts receivable are carried at amortized cost unless a provision has been recorded for uncollectability of these receivables. A provision for impairment of accounts receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

(h) *Impairment and uncollectability of financial assets*

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets may be impaired. If such evidence exists, the estimated recoverable amount of the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount as follows. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its discounted estimated recoverable

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) *Impairment and uncollectability of financial assets (continued)*

amount, and the resulting loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year.

For investments included under financial instruments, if there is an other than temporary decline in the value of the investment, such reduction is included in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

(i) *Financial liabilities*

After initial recognition, financial liabilities, other than held for trading liabilities, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any transaction costs and any discount or premium on settlement.

Financial liabilities that are classified as held for trading are recognized on the trade date at fair value, which is the date that the Company commits to the contract. After initial recognition, the liabilities are carried at fair market value, with the fair value adjustments accounted for in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

(j) *Accounts payable*

Liabilities for trade payables which are normally settled on 30 to 90 day terms are carried at amortized cost.

(k) *Short-term debt*

Short-term debt is recognized initially at the proceeds received, net of transactions costs incurred. Loans payable are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss over the period of the loan.

(l) *Embedded derivatives*

Derivatives may be embedded in other financial instruments (the "host instrument"). Embedded derivatives are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not clearly and closely related to those of the host instrument, the terms of the embedded derivative are the same as those of a stand-alone derivative, and the combined contract is not held for trading or designated at fair value. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with subsequent changes recognized in gains or losses on derivatives within interest and other in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

(m) *Inventories*

Inventories comprising stockpiled ore and concentrate awaiting further processing and sale, are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method and includes direct mining expenditures and an appropriate portion of normal overhead expenditure. In the case of concentrate, direct concentrate costs are also included. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Consumables are valued at the lower of cost and replacement value. Obsolete, redundant and slow moving stores are identified and written down to net realizable value.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) *Mineral property, plant and equipment*

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and depletion. Maintenance, repairs and renewals are charged to operations.

Mineral properties are amortized on a units-of-production basis which is measured by the portion of the mine's economically recoverable and proven ore reserves recovered during the period.

All direct costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties are capitalized until the properties to which they relate are placed into production, sold, abandoned or management has determined there to be an impairment. If economically recoverable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are reclassified as mining assets and amortized using the units-of-production method following commencement of production.

The amounts shown for mineral properties do not necessarily represent present or future values. Their recoverability is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

Mineral property, plant and equipment are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when their carrying value exceeds the total undiscounted cash flows expected from their use and eventual disposition. The amount of the impairment loss is determined as the excess of the carrying value of the asset over its fair value. Future cash flows are estimated based on expected future production, commodity prices, operating costs and capital costs.

(o) *Asset retirement obligations*

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual or legal obligations associated with the retirement of property, plant and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. Initially, the fair value of the liability for an asset retirement obligation is recognized in the period incurred. The net present value is added to the carrying amount of the associated asset and amortized over the asset's useful life. The liability is accreted over time through periodic charges to operations and it is reduced by actual costs of reclamation.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. Estimated discount rates are reviewed annually or as new information becomes available. Expenditures relating to ongoing environmental programs are charged against operations as incurred or capitalized and amortized depending on their relationship to future earnings.

(p) *Income taxes*

Future income taxes are recorded using the asset and liability method. Under the asset and liability method, future 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. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when

Belvedere Resources Ltd.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) *Income taxes (continued)*

the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment or enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it more likely than not that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against the excess.

(q) *Revenue recognition*

Revenue from the sale of metals is recognized when all significant risks and rewards of ownership pass to the purchaser including delivery of the product, there is a fixed or determinable selling price and collectability is reasonable assured. Settlement adjustments, if any, are reflected in revenue when the amounts are finally settled.

(r) *Stock-based compensation*

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation using the Black-Scholes fair value option pricing model. Stock-based compensation is accrued and charged to operations, with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. If and when the stock options are ultimately exercised, the applicable amounts of contributed surplus are transferred to share capital.

(s) *Earnings (loss) per share*

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting year. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similarly to basic earnings (loss) per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting years.

(t) *Adoption of new accounting standards*

(i) Goodwill and intangible assets

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the new Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Handbook Section 3064, *Goodwill and Intangible Assets*, which aligns Canadian GAAP for goodwill and intangible assets with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The new standard provides more comprehensive guidance on intangible assets, in particular for internally developed intangible assets.

(ii) Credit risk and the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Effective January 1, 2009, the CICA issued EIC 173, *Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, which provides guidance on how to take into account credit risk of an entity and counterparty when determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities including derivative instruments. The adoption of EIC 173 did not have any material impact on the Company's financial position or results.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) *Adoption of new accounting standards (continued)*

(iii) Mining exploration costs

In March 2009, the CICA issued EIC 174, *Mining Exploration Costs*, which supersedes EIC 126 and provides additional guidance on the capitalization of exploration costs and when an impairment test on these costs is required. The adoption of EIC 174 did not have any material impact on the Company's financial position or results.

(iv) Financial instruments - disclosures

In June 2009, the CICA amended Section 3862, *Financial Instruments Disclosures* ("Section 3862"), to improve fair value and liquidity risk disclosures. Section 3862 now requires that all financial instruments measured at fair value be categorized into one of three hierarchy levels, described below, for disclosure purposes. Each level is based on transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities:

- Level 1 – inputs are adjusted quoted prices of identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – inputs used in a valuation technique are not based on observable market data in determining fair values of the instrument.

The application of this amendment did not have an impact on the Company's disclosure since fair value of all instruments classified as held for trading approximates carrying value due to the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. Based on these inputs the evaluation of cash is classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

(v) Financial instruments - recognition and measurement

In 2009, the Company adopted the amendments made by the CICA to Handbook Section 3855, *Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement* ("Section 3855"), to provide additional guidance concerning the assessment of embedded derivatives upon reclassification of a financial asset out of the held-for-trading category, amend the definition of loans and receivables, amend the categories of financial assets into which debt instruments are required or permitted to be classified, amend the impairment guidance for held-to-maturity debt instruments and require reversal of impairment losses on available-for-sale debt instruments when conditions have changed. The additional guidance on assessment of embedded derivatives is applicable for reclassifications made on or after July 1, 2009. All other amendments are applicable as of January 1, 2009. The adoption of these amendments did not result in a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(u) *Recent accounting pronouncements*

(i) Business combinations

Section 1582, *Business Combinations*, which replaces Section 1581, enhances accounting standards for business combinations. It is the Canadian GAAP equivalent to IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*. This standard is effective for the Company for the interim and annual financial statements beginning on January 1, 2011. The Company does not anticipate that adoption of this standard will have a significant impact on its financial position or results.

(ii) Consolidated financial statements and non-controlling interests

Section 1601, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and Section 1602, *Non-controlling Interests*, replace current standards. Section 1601 describes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Section 1602 describes standards for accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. Section 1602 is equivalent to the corresponding provisions of IFRS IAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*. These standards are effective for the Company for interim and annual financial statements beginning on January 1, 2011. The Company does not anticipate that adoption of this standard will have a significant impact on its financial position or results.

(iii) International financial reporting standards

In February 2008, the Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") announced that accounting standards in Canada will be harmonized with IFRS and that public companies will be required to present their financial statements, with comparative data, under these standards for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these requirements on its financial statements.

3. Business Combination

On February 15, 2010, Belvedere reacquired the Hitura Mine and Kopsa gold property for the net purchase price of €1.

The business combination has been accounted for in accordance with Section 1582, *Business Combinations*, with the Company as the acquirer of the assets. The allocation of the purchase price based on the consideration paid and the fair value of the assets acquired is:

Net Assets Acquired at Fair Value	€
Mineral properties	3,417,236
Asset retirement obligation	<u>(3,417,235)</u>
Cash consideration paid	<u>1</u>

The figures in the table above are management's estimate of the fair value of assets acquired. In conjunction with an application submitted to the Finnish authorities for government grants to support the commencement of mining operations at Hitura and development of the Kopsa gold property, the Company is required to obtain an independent third party valuation of the assets acquired.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

3. Business Combination (continued)

The Company also anticipates the completion of an updated NI43-101 resource estimate in the second quarter. In view of these factors, the fair value of the assets reported in the first quarter should be considered provisional and subject to change in subsequent periods.

4. Mineral property, plant and equipment

	2010			
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation/ depletion	Impairment write-down	Net book value
	€	€	€	€
Land	113,742	-	-	113,742
Buildings	58,475	-	-	58,475
Mining plant and equipment	51,932	39,211	-	12,721
Mine Development	2,406,260	-	-	2,406,260
Exploration costs	3,866,613	-	-	3,866,613
Software	34,490	28,896	-	5,594
Office equipment	19,546	16,808	-	2,738
	6,551,058	84,915	-	6,466,143

	2009			
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation/ depletion	Impairment write-down	Net book value
	€	€	€	€
Land	34,142	-	-	34,142
Buildings	102,459	102,459	-	-
Mining plant and equipment	1,389,674	1,371,507	-	18,167
Mine Development	-	-	-	-
Exploration costs	3,258,559	-	125,613	3,132,946
Software	34,490	28,086	-	6,404
Office equipment	19,546	16,575	-	2,971
	4,838,870	1,518,627	125,613	3,194,630

In 2009, management determined an asset impairment loss of €125,613 against the Company's gold exploration projects for abandoned claims.

Belvedere Resources Ltd.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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(Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

5. Inventories

	2010	2009
	€	€
Consumables	370,000	-
Ore and concentrate	-	-
	370,000	-

6. Asset retirement obligation

Although the ultimate amount of the asset retirement obligations is uncertain, the fair value of these obligations is based on information currently available, including closure plans and applicable regulations. Significant closure activities include land rehabilitation, demolition of buildings and mine facilities and other costs.

The reported liability for asset retirement obligations at March 31, 2009 is €3,414,735. This figure is provisional and may be subject to change upon completion of management's review of the closure plans and regulations referred to above.

7. Share capital and preferred share liability

Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares with no par value

Unlimited number of Class A preference shares with no par value, non-voting

(a) Issued common shares

	Number of common shares	Amount €
Balance, December 31, 2008	79,183,336	49,225,451
Shares issued for cash	23,125,000	1,116,050
Balance, December 31, 2009	102,308,336	50,341,501
Shares issued for cash	-	-
Balance, March 31, 2010	102,308,336	50,341,501

In 2009, the Company completed the private placement of 23,125,000 common shares at \$0.08 per share for net proceeds of Cdn\$1,768,056 (€1,116,050). The private placement was brokered by Ocean Equities Ltd. of London for a fee of 6%.

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(Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

7. Share capital and preferred share liability (continued)

(b) Preferred share liability

	Number of preference shares	Amount €
Class A preference shares Series 1	7,675,705	5,674,707
Balance, March 31, 2010	7,675,705	5,674,707

In July 2009 the Company issued 7,675,605 Class A preference shares to Jinchuan for US\$1.00 per share. The preference shares have a redemption price of US\$1.00 per share and carry a 2.5% cumulative dividend, are non-voting and are not convertible to common shares. The preference shares are redeemable by the Company at any time and redeemable by Jinchuan in four annual tranches beginning on June 30, 2011 and ending on June 30, 2014.

Issuance of the preference shares discharges all obligations of Belvedere and Finn Nickel for a debt of US\$7,675,605 owed by Finn Nickel and guaranteed by Belvedere, to Jinchuan under the prepayment agreement.

(c) Stock options and warrants

Under the 2001 Stock Option Plan, the Company is able to grant up to 2,000,000 options. The options are exercisable for a period of up to ten years from the date of grant, as determined by the Board of Directors, and the exercise price cannot be less than the fair market value per share of common stock at the date of the grant as determined by the Plan Administrator. The Board of Directors determines the time at which any options may vest.

The following table summarizes the Company's stock options under the 2001 Stock Option Plan at March 31 and December 31, 2009:

	Number of options	2010 Weighted average exercise price Cdn\$	Number of options	2009 Weighted average exercise price Cdn\$
Balance outstanding, beginning of period	75,000	0.99	360,000	0.99
Options exercised	-	-	-	-
Options forfeited	-	1.12	(285,000)	1.12
Balance outstanding, end of period	75,000	0.50	75,000	0.99

Under the 2007 Rolling Stock Option Plan, the Company is able to grant options, the aggregate number of which shall not exceed 9.9% of the issued share capital of the Company at the time of granting any options (on a non-diluted basis). The options are exercisable for a

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

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7. Share capital and preferred share liability (continued)

(c) *Stock options and warrants (continued)*

period of up to five years from the date of grant, as determined by the Board of Directors, and the exercise price cannot be less than the price permitted by any stock exchange on which the shares are then listed. The Board of Directors determines the time at which any options may vest.

The following table summarizes the Company's stock options under the 2007 Rolling Stock Option Plan at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

	2010		2009	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price Cdn\$	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price Cdn\$
Balance outstanding, beginning of period	7,175,000	1.87	3,270,000	1.87
Options granted	-	0.12	4,500,000	0.12
Options forfeited	-	1.74	(595,000)	1.74
Balance outstanding, end of period	7,175,000	1.24	7,175,000	1.87

The following table summarizes information concerning outstanding and exercisable options under the 2001 Stock Option Plan at March 31, 2010:

Options outstanding	Options exercisable	Exercise price Cdn\$	Expiry date
75,000	75,000	0.50	May 2, 2011

The following table summarizes information concerning outstanding and exercisable options under the 2007 Rolling Stock Option Plan at March 31, 2010:

Options outstanding	Options exercisable	Exercise price Cdn\$	Expiry date
2,675,000	2,675,000	1.89	July 26, 2012
3,800,000	3,800,000	0.10	August 20, 2014
700,000	275,000	0.20	December 1, 2014
7,175,000	6,750,000		

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 (Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

7. Share capital and preferred share liability (continued)

(d) Stock-based compensation

The fair value of each option granted is estimated at the time of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with weighted average assumptions for grants as follows:

	2010	2009
Risk-free interest rate range	2.4% - 4.6%	2.4% - 4.6%
Expected life	1 - 5 years	1 - 5 years
Annualized volatility range	75.0% - 272.5%	75.0% - 272.5%
Dividend rate	0%	0%
Weighted average grant date fair value per option	Cdn\$0.61	Cdn\$0.61

8. Capital disclosures

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- (i) Maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable risk;
- (ii) Continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties; and
- (iii) Support any expansion plans.

In the management of capital, the Company includes shareholders' equity, long-term debt, and cash.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments when the economic and risk conditions of the underlying assets require change. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue new debt, and/or issue new debt to refinance existing debt.

The Company closely monitors its funding requirements to ensure it has the appropriate liquidity to meet its operating and growth objectives. At March 31, 2010, the Company had a working capital surplus of €0.4 million and a more detailed discussion of steps being taken by management to address the liquidity issue can be found in Notes 1 and 12 of these consolidated financial statements.

9. Fair values of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable. The carrying-values are considered to be reasonable approximations of their fair values given the short-term nature of the instruments.

The Company thoroughly examines the various financial instrument risks to which it is exposed and assesses the impact and likelihood of those risks. These risks may include currency, credit, interest rate and liquidity risks. Where material, these risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors.

(i) Credit risk

The Company manages credit risk by investing its cash with long established and reputable banks. The maximum exposure to credit risk at December 31, 2009 is the carrying value of the Company's cash.

Belvedere Resources Ltd.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

9. Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risks primarily on its cash balances. The preferred share liability is at a fixed interest rate (see Note 9b). The Company monitors its exposure to interest rates and has not entered into any derivative contracts.

(iii) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk. Management actively monitors movements in foreign currency and forecasts foreign currency payments. No derivative contracts have been used to reduce currency risk.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon management's ability to raise the funds required through future equity or debt financings, asset sales or exploration option agreements, or a combination thereof. The Company is currently investigating the possible sources of additional funds to finance the restart of operations at the Hitura mine and advance some of its gold exploration projects.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flow requirements for its planned production, exploration and development projects and anticipating investing and financing activities. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of annual budgets and significant expenditures and commitments. Failure to realize additional funding, as required, could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of the Company's mineral properties.

10. Related party transactions

The Company incurred the following expenses in the normal course of operations, measured at the exchange amount which is determined on a cost recovery basis, with companies and individuals related by way of directors and officers in common:

	March 31	March 31
	2010	2009
	€	€
Wages	11,478	8,918

Belvedere Resources Ltd.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

11. Segmented information

- (a) Operating segment - The Company's operations are primarily directed towards the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties in Finland.
- (b) Geographic segments - The Company's assets at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, and revenues and expenses by geographic areas for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 31, 2009 are as follows:

	2010		
	Finland	Canada	Total
	€	€	€
Mineral property, plant and equipment	6,466,143	-	6,466,143
Total assets	7,083,712	1,754,159	8,837,871
Mining revenue	-	-	-
Operating costs	167,548	-	167,548
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	-	1,416	1,416
Stock-based compensation	-	9,835	9,835
General and administrative	80,269	137,471	217,740
Interest income	-	(444)	(444)
Interest expense	707	727	1,434
Foreign exchange loss	1,078	292,865	293,943
Loss before income taxes	249,602	441,870	691,472
	2009		
	Finland	Canada	Total
	€	€	€
Mineral property, plant and equipment	3,194,630	-	3,194,630
Total assets	3,609,376	2,081,133	5,690,509
Mining revenue	-	-	-
Operating costs	925,074	-	925,074
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	-	771	771
Stock-based compensation	-	73,092	73,092
General and administrative	122,450	86,853	209,303
Interest income	(39,055)	(5,137)	(44,192)
Interest expense	106,175	784	106,959
Foreign exchange loss	117,557	506	118,063
Loss before income taxes	1,232,201	156,869	1,389,070

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

(Tabular amounts expressed in Euros, except as noted)

12. Subsequent events

On April 7, 2010, Belvedere Mining Oy signed a fixed price sales agreement with Jinchuan Group Ltd for the sale of the nickel, copper and cobalt concentrate from the Hitura mine. The sales agreement is denominated in Euros and has a duration of 18 months from the commencement of deliveries.

Deliveries are expected to start in August of this year. In securing the fixed price sales agreement, the Company was able to take advantage of the upswing in Nickel prices to lock in a price which will allow the mine to safely return to production with no pricing downside risk.

On April 30, 2010, the Company announced a brokered private placement to raise up to C\$4 million at C\$0.15 per common share with no warrants attached for a maximum of 26.7 million shares. London stockbrokers Ocean Equities Ltd undertook the engagement on a best efforts basis. Subject to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, a fee of 5% will be paid to Ocean Equities Ltd on the funding of the issue. The net proceeds will be applied to the general working capital of the Company and to develop the Company's Hitura nickel mine and gold assets.