

**SPUR VENTURES INC.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009**

Dated: March 31, 2010

TABLE of CONTENTS

This Management Discussion & Analysis (“MD&A”) is comprised of the following sections:

1. **Introduction** – Provides information on accounting principles, reporting currency and other background factors to facilitate the understanding of this document... (PAGE 3)
2. **Company Profile and History**– Provides an executive summary of the business of Spur Ventures Inc. and the history of its operations in China...(PAGE 4)
3. **Significant Events** – Provides a summary of Spur’s key operation highlights during the quarter and year ended December 31, 2009 (“Q4-2009”) and as at December 31, 2009...(PAGE 6)
4. **Financial Results** – Provides an analysis of the Company’s financial performance during the quarter and year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the Company's performance during the quarter and year ended December 31, 2008...(PAGE8)
5. **Liquidity and Capital Resources** – Reviews the Company’s cash flow during Q4-2009 and provides an analysis of liquidity and financial position as at December 31, 2009...(PAGE 10)
6. **Outlook** – Provides an update of the Company’s activities and management’s view of the Company’s outlook for the quarter that will end March 31, 2010 (“Q1-2010”)...(PAGE 11)
7. **Other** –Includes disclosure of related party transactions, accounting pronouncements adopted during 2009 and other MD&A requirements...(PAGE 11)

INTRODUCTION

This MD&A has been prepared as of March 31, 2010, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements with accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2009, which have been prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

The objective of this MD&A is to help the reader understand the factors affecting the Company's current and future financial performance. All amounts are reported in U.S. dollars and rounded to the nearest thousand where appropriate, unless otherwise stated. Additional information on the Company can be found in the filings with Canadian security commissions on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the estimation of mineral resources, the timing and content of upcoming programs, the realization of mineral resource estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, success of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved". Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, risks related to international operations; actual results of planned expansion activities; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of resources; exchange rates for Canadian, U.S. and Chinese currencies; possible variations in grade or recovery rates, accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities; Chinese government policies on fertilizer and agriculture; general economic, market or business conditions as well as those factors discussed under "Description of the Business – Risk Factors" in the Annual Information Form. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements or information made in this MD&A, except as required under applicable securities legislation..

COMPANY PROFILE

Spur Ventures Inc. ("Spur"; Spur collectively with its subsidiaries is referred to as the "Company") is a company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange with interests in the fertilizer industry in China. Through its 100% owned subsidiary Spur Chemicals (BVI) Inc. ("Spur BVI"), Spur has indirect interests in two sino-foreign joint ventures ("JV") in China, Yichang Maple Leaf Chemicals Ltd. ("YMC") and Yichang Spur Chemicals Ltd. ("YSC"). Spur's Chinese partner in both JVs is Hubei Yichang Phosphorus Chemical Co. Ltd ("YPCC"), a state owned enterprise of Yichang City, Hubei Province, China.

YMC was formed to construct a world scale integrated compound fertilizer production facility and develop the Dianziping and Shukongping phosphate deposits to provide a captive source of phosphate for fertilizer production. The licenses for these deposits were issued in the name of YPCC, and the original YMC JV agreement requires YPCC to transfer these licenses as part of YPCC's "in-kind" Registered Capital contribution in YMC. YPCC has yet to receive the Chinese regulatory approvals necessary for the licenses to be transferred to YMC.

YSC owns a fertilizer complex located in the Zhicheng Township of Yidu City, approximately 45 kilometers southeast of Yichang City consisting of a 100,000 mt/yr NPK plant and a 60,000 mt/yr phosphoric acid plant. The Company's original plan was to eventually increase YSC's compound fertilizer production capacity to 1 million mt/yr with both JVs forming part of a fully integrated fertilizer business from phosphate mining to production of high analysis compound fertilizers.

COMPANY HISTORY – YMC

Since the Company's founders first identified the opportunity to acquire the two phosphate deposits in the mid 90's based on geological data from the China Geological Survey Brigade, the project has evolved through a number of stages.

The exploration stage began in 1996 when Spur signed its first partnership agreement. During this initial stage Spur engaged Jacob's Engineering to complete a bankable feasibility study on the two deposits. The Jacob's study was supplemented by more detailed studies by the Nanjing Mining Institute and, during the period to 2003 the environmental impact studies required for the operation of the mines were completed and approved.

During the second stage Spur focused on formalizing legal agreements and joint venture structures. On November 9, 2003 YMC was formally established by a JV agreement which allowed Spur to earn a 90% equity interest and YPCC a 10% equity interest. The calculation of YPCC's 10% interest was based on the estimated value of the two phosphate deposits plus an allowance for previous expenditures and technical know-how. Spur's interest was based on previous expenditures and cash contributions. YMC's business license was formally issued on November 24, 2003 with a 30 year term.

The YMC JV agreement required 27 separate approvals from the Yiling District, Xingshan County, Yichang City, Hubei Province and finally in Beijing from the Ministry of Commerce ("MofCom", which is responsible for foreign JV's) and the National Development Reform Commission ("NDRC", which is responsible for projects).

The third stage of implementation began positively in 2004 with the issuance to YPCC of the Dianziping mining license in February and the Shukongping mining license in October from the Central Ministry of Land and Resources ("MOLAR") in Beijing. As required in accordance with the terms of the YMC JV agreement, Spur then completed the first 15% of its Registered Capital contribution in March and August of 2005, which initiated the formal transfer of the mining licenses to YMC.

Since the deposits are state owned assets and the YMC JV agreement provided for their transfer to a majority foreign owned JV, the transfer process is both complex and time consuming, and involves approximately seven departments at each of the city and provincial levels with a final review by MofCom, NDRC and MOLAR in Beijing.

The Shukongping mining license expired on October 9, 2009 and YPCC is working to extend the mining license. There is no assurance that it will be successful. The Dianziping mining licence is valid until February 2014.

A complete document package is required for the final submission for the Chinese authorities to authorize the transfer of the mining licenses from YPCC to YMC. China Mining Law now requires YMC to submit an updated mining plan (none was required in 2003) and a current mine valuation (mine values are only valid for one year) to Chinese government authorities highlighted above before the transfer of licenses from YPCC to YMC can take place.

During the third quarter of 2009, Yichang City and Hubei Province governments formally approved an updated mining plan allowing mining of up to 2.0 million tonnes of phosphate rock per annum at the two mines and a Resource Report setting the deemed net present value of the two mines at RMB353.2 million (\$52 million) using MOLAR's approved Discount Rate of 8.0%.

The Resource Report is not prepared in accordance with NI43-101 and is not intended to be relied upon as such by the readers. The Resource Report was solely required for purposes of Chinese mining laws and was prepared under the guidelines specified under these laws.

The Resource Report was completed by Headman Consultants of Beijing, a firm accredited to MOLAR using guidelines specified under China's mining laws, and confirmed phosphate rock reserves of :

- 30.23 M mt with average %P₂O₅ of 25.03% for the Dianziping mine and
- 30.03 M mt with average %P₂O₅ of 24.05%, for the Shukongping mine.

The deemed value of the mines at the time of signing the YMC JV agreement in 2003 was RMB57 million (MOLAR approved discount rate of 10%). The higher deemed current value largely reflects the five-fold increase in the market price of rock phosphate during the same time period.

The YMC Business License was scheduled to be reviewed by Hubei Administration for Industry and Commerce ("Hubei AIC") before November 24, 2009. The YMC Joint Venture agreement requires that both YPCC and Spur BVI contribute an additional \$11.27 million (RMB76.96 million) and \$126.93 million (RMB866.55 million) respectively to complete their entire registered capital contributions by November 24, 2009.

As these contributions were not made, there is a risk that YMC's business license may not be renewed and that YMC may have to be liquidated. However, given the process for transferring the mining licenses is progressing through the relevant governmental authorities, Hubei AIC has not yet enforced the formal November 24, 2009 deadline noted above. The Company and YPCC are continuing to negotiate with the Chinese authorities with regards to the November 24, 2009 deadline.

COMPANY HISTORY – YSC

YSC's original plant was built in 1999 for approximately RMB50 million (\$7 million) and commissioned in 2000. The plant has its own rail spur on a national railway line and its own jetty on the Yangtze River both facilitating low-cost access to inputs and markets.

When Spur acquired the fertilizer complex in 2003 for \$2.57 million it was producing NPK fertilizer. At the time of its acquisition, management understood that the plant would not be profitable on a stand alone basis until a certain level of integration and economies of scale were achieved. As a result, in March 2005 Spur built a 60,000 mt/yr phosphoric acid plant in order to allow YSC to produce its own phosphoric acid from purchased phosphate rock and sulphuric acid with the longer term objective of replacing the purchased rock with phosphate rock mined by YMC. The phosphoric acid plant was completed in six months (vs. planned nine months) at a cost of U.S.\$6.85 million.

YSC operations improved considerably under Spur BVI management. The plant set new daily and monthly production and sales records, made a modest gross profit in markets where competitors were losing money, and was able to run at its full 100,000 mt capacity (compared to the previous best performance of 30,000 mt achieved prior to its acquisition by the Company).

Management concluded in the third quarter of 2007 that price levels of certain raw materials, especially potash and sulphuric acid, were too high for the NPK fertilizer facility to be viable, and decided to upgrade the facility to produce MAP (Mono-ammonium phosphate), which does not rely on potash and in management's view had better economic prospects.

During 2008, the Company commenced construction activity to convert the fertilizer facility into a MAP plant. In October 2008, however, the Company announced the suspension of construction of the MAP plant pending a complete review of the impact of the global financial crisis on the Chinese economy and the fertilizer sector.

The Company is unwilling to make significant further investments in YMC and YSC until such time as it has the security of the mining licenses being formally transferred to YMC.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

- **Solid Cash Position Maintained**

Cash and Guaranteed Investment Certificates (GICs) with major Canadian financial institutions stood at approximately \$23.3 million (approximately \$24 million Canadian dollars, mainly held in Canadian dollar denominated accounts) at U.S.\$1 to CDN\$1.03 as of the date of this report. The Company has no asset backed commercial paper.

- **Integrated Phosphate and MAP Project Update**

During 2008, the Company commenced construction activity to convert YSC's fertilizer facility into a MAP plant. As of the date of this report, the total cost to construct the plant has been estimated to be approximately \$18.46 million (RMB126 million). YMC currently has \$9.61 million (RMB65.63 million) in signed contracts for the development of the MAP project, \$3.20 million (RMB21.83 million) has been paid, \$1.00 million (RMB6.84 million) has been accrued, and \$5.41 million (RMB36.96 million) has been disclosed as commitments.

On October 30, 2008, the Company announced the suspension of construction of the MAP plant pending a complete review of the impact of the global financial crisis on the Chinese economy and the fertilizer sector. Management estimates that, through negotiations with suppliers and contractors, as of the date of this report, final contract obligations for the MAP plant may be less than \$1 million, but no settlements have been made to date.

In order to reduce costs, the Company has terminated the employment of approximately 100 employees at both YSC and YMC, all in accordance with the China's new Employment Law. This leaves a core group of twenty-five employees to maintain the facilities and negotiate with contractors and suppliers.

No further significant investment will be made in the MAP project until such time as the mining licenses have been transferred to YMC. Once the licenses have been transferred, these mines should be sufficient collateral for debt financing from Chinese banks and the Company will then decide how to proceed with additional financing for the project.

- **Update on YMC Task Force to Advance the Mining License Transfers**

Although YPCC is responsible for working with the Chinese authorities on the formal transfer of the two mining licenses to YMC, there are many tasks requiring both JV partners to work together for the ultimate success of YMC.

The transfer of the Shukongping and Dianziping mining licenses involves the following key sub processes which must be advanced in parallel. It is a complex and time consuming process which requires approval by various government departments (noted in parentheses) at the Yichang City, Hubei Province and sometimes Central Beijing government level:

1. Updated mining plan (MOLAR) - completed; Yichang City and Hubei Province governments have formally approved an updated mining plan which allows for up to 2.0 million mt of phosphate rock to be mined each year at the Dianziping and Shukongping mines. The completion of this plan was required in order for the request to transfer the two mining licenses from YPCC to YMC could be submitted for approval by all three levels of government authorities.

2. Updated the deemed value of the mines (State Owned Assets Administration and Supervisory Commission ("SASAC") and MOLAR) - completed; Yichang City and Hubei Province governments have formally approved a non NI43-101 compliant resource report setting the deemed net present value of the two mines at RMB353.2 million (\$52 million) using MOLAR's approved Discount Rate of 8.0%.

The deemed value of the mines at the time of signing the YMC JV agreement in 2003 was RMB57 million (MOLAR approved discount rate of 10%). The higher estimated current deemed value largely reflects the five-fold increase in the market price of rock phosphate during the same time period.

The Resource Report was completed by Headman Consultants of Beijing, a firm accredited to MOLAR using guidelines specified under China's mining laws, and estimated phosphate rock reserves of

- 30.23 M mt with average %P₂O₅ of 25.03% for the Dianziping deposits and
- 30.03 M mt with average %P₂O₅ of 24.05%, for the Shukongping deposits.

3. Extension of the 5 year term of the mining license for the Shukongping deposit which expired on October 9, 2009 (MOLAR) - recommended by Yichang City and Hubei Province and now being formally reviewed by the Central Ministry of Land and Resources in Beijing, which is expected to set a new expiry date. The Dianziping mining licence is valid until February 2014.

4. Annual review of the project progress and renewal of YMC's Business License on or before November 24, 2009 (Commerce Bureau and Hubei AIC). As the process for transferring the mining licenses is progressing through the relevant governmental authorities, Hubei AIC has not yet enforced the formal November 24, 2009 deadline noted above.

5. Deadline for YMC to complete its Registered Capital contributions

Negotiations have been ongoing with Yichang City, Hubei Province and Central Beijing authorities. The Chinese authorities have recognized that the process to transfer the mining licenses is both complex and time consuming and not always under the control of either YMC or the two JV partners (YPCC and Spur). Accordingly, the formal November 24, 2009 deadline for Registered Capital contributions has not yet been enforced.

- **Loan Repayment from Chinese Joint Venture Partner (YPCC)**

YPCC repaid four RMB400,000 (\$58,589) installments plus RMB324,563 (\$47,540) between April and August 2009 on a loan owing to YSC since 2005. The loan has now been repaid in full.

- **Diversifying Spur**

Spur continues to analyze new opportunities in the natural resource sector.

During the period Spur received 750,000 shares in a natural resource company which listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") in January 2010, as consideration for a \$326,433 (CDN\$350,000) loan made to a natural resource company listed on the TSX Venture exchange. The loan was extended at an effective interest rate of 24% per annum and remained outstanding for approximately 6 months.

As at December 31, 2009, the value of the 750,000 shares was \$486,620 based on the January 2010 trading value, and subsequent to the year-end, the Company disposed of all of the shares for CDN\$509,296. Taking into account interest earned on the loan of \$48,548, the total proceeds to Spur amounted to \$557,844, an approximately 101% return on an annualized basis.

Potential opportunities in both the agriculture and resource sectors continue to be reviewed and will be pursued where merited.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

Selected Annual Information

Selected annual information from the Company's three most recently completed financial years is summarized as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Total revenues	\$ 73,737	333,210	7,042,959
Earnings (loss)	\$ (1,543,210)	533,976	(4,837,391)
Earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.026)	0.009	(0.082)
Total assets	\$ 30,958,208	28,265,368	30,975,890
Cash, short-term investments and marketable securities	\$ 23,311,254	20,874,049	24,987,065
Total long-term liabilities	\$ Nil	Nil	Nil
Cash dividends declared	\$ Nil	Nil	Nil

Results of Operations – Full Year

During 2009 YMC focused on the transfer of the mining licenses from YPCC and is not yet operational. YSC has been idle since October, 2007 but during 2009 sold inventory that had been written off as obsolete in prior years.

Spur Consolidated Results

The 2009 loss was \$1,543,000 (2008 earnings: \$534,000). The loss was mainly attributable to \$2,486,000 in operating expenses which were reduced by \$148,000 in interest income, a \$487,000 gain on fair value of marketable securities, a \$234,000 foreign exchange gain and \$74,000 in sales of obsolete inventory. 2009 loss per share was \$0.026 (2008 earnings per share: \$0.009).

Interest income declined from \$499,000 to \$148,000 in the current year due to a significant decline in general interest rate levels and a reduction in cash resources.

Operating expenses in 2009 were \$2,486,000 (2008: \$4,058,000). The \$1,572,000 decrease in operating expenses is primarily attributable to a reduction in activity in China due to the delay in transfer of the mining licenses and the idling of the YSC plant. Specific reductions include: cost of product sold (\$209,000), mineral property costs (\$573,000), office and miscellaneous expenses (\$246,000), professional fees (\$189,000), wages and benefits (\$123,000), consulting fees (\$71,000) and rent expenses (\$57,000).

Significant balance sheet item changes between 2009 and 2008 year end include: \$487,000 increase in marketable securities, attributable to the 750,000 shares of a natural resource company acquired as partial consideration in respect of a loan to a public natural resource company, a \$310,000 decrease in the amount due from JV partner (attributable to the repayments made by YPCC) and a \$176,000 reduction in accrued liabilities related to construction in progress in respect of the MAP project.

The Company continues to maintain a solid cash position with cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments in GICs and marketable securities at the end of 2009 amounting to \$23.31 million compared to \$20.87 million at December 31, 2008.

Capital Management

Capital includes all components of shareholders' equity. The Company's objective in managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes cost of capital at acceptable risk, and to provide

reasonable returns to shareholders. The Company invests its funds in deposits and GICs with major financial institutions and monitors capital by gauging cash and short-term investments available for use. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions, foreign exchange rates and the risk characteristics of the Company's assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, or sell assets to improve working capital. The Company has no asset backed commercial paper exposure.

Foreign Exchange Gain or Loss

The 2009 foreign exchange gain was \$234,000, compared to a foreign exchange gain of \$3,584,000 in 2008. The foreign exchange gain was mainly attributable to the fact that during 2009, the Company held a significant Canadian dollar position which appreciated against the U.S. dollar.

The Company conducts business in China, with most costs and revenues in Chinese Renminbi, while the Vancouver head office incurs expenses in Canadian dollars. Foreign exchange losses or gains are dependent upon the exchange rate relationship among the U.S. Dollar, Chinese Renminbi and Canadian Dollar. It is anticipated that exchange rates will be volatile for the foreseeable future. This may result in foreign exchange fluctuating between gains or losses on a quarterly basis. The Company does not use derivatives to hedge against exposures to foreign currency arising from the Company's balance sheet liabilities, therefore the Company is exposed to future fluctuations in the three currencies.

Summary of Quarterly Results (unaudited)

	Qtr ended Dec. 31, 2009	Qtr ended Sep. 30, 2009	Qtr ended Jun. 30, 2009	Qtr ended Mar. 31, 2009	Qtr ended Dec. 31, 2008	Qtr ended Sep. 30, 2008	Qtr ended Jun. 30, 2008	Qtr ended Mar. 31, 2008
Total revenues (\$)	58,592	-	-	15,145	-	52,578	176,182	104,450
Earnings (loss) (\$)	116,134	(356,484)	(566,820)	(736,039)	2,484,417	(468,688)	(999,461)	(482,292)
Earnings/(loss) per share (\$)	0.002	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.012)	0.041	(0.008)	(0.017)	(0.008)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	60,407,187	60,407,187	60,407,187	60,329,196	59,915,019	60,389,796	60,111,949	58,740,520

Results of some quarters include significant items that do not normally occur quarterly. Q4 2008 results included a \$3,458,000 foreign exchange gain. Q4 2009 results included a \$486,620 gain on fair value of marketable securities.

LIQUIDITY and CAPITAL RESOURCES

At the end of 2009, the Company maintained a balance of \$23.31 million in cash and cash equivalents and short-term GICs and marketable securities, including \$22.82 million in deposits and GICs and \$0.49 million marketable securities with major Canadian financial institutions.

As at December 31, 2009, YMC had \$9.61 million (RMB65.63 million) in signed contracts for the development of the MAP project, of which \$3.20 million (RMB21.83 million) has been paid, \$1.00 million (RMB6.84 million) has been accrued, and \$5.41 million (RMB36.96 million) remains as a commitment. In October 2009, the Company entered into a five-year office lease agreement commencing October 1, 2010, and has agreed to share office space and related costs

with another company. A summary of the Company's commitment in the next five years is as follows:

	MAP project contracts	Office lease	Total
2010	\$5,412,253	\$71,398	\$5,483,651
2011	-	\$100,402	100,402
2012	-	\$93,541	93,541
2013	-	\$103,927	103,927
2014 & beyond	-	\$184,186	184,186

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

The Company believes that it has sufficient funding to meet its obligations and to maintain administrative and operational expenditures for the next 12 months.

OUTLOOK

The Company is focusing on the successful transfer of the two mining licenses from YPCC to YMC, after which it will be necessary to complete YMC's Registered Capital contributions by a date yet to be formalized by the Chinese authorities. In anticipation of the Company being required to contribute significant cash to YMC, the Company is in discussions with potential investment partners.

OTHER MD&A REQUIREMENTS

Transactions with Related Parties

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company paid consulting fees of \$162,751 to two companies controlled by one officer and one director (2008: \$215,908 to three companies controlled by one director and two officers).

Accounts payable to these companies for expenses incurred were nil as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. There were no other accounts receivable from related parties.

The above transactions, occurring in the normal course of operations, are measured at the exchange amount, which is the fair value consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Fourth Quarter Q4

Spur Consolidated Results

Earnings for Q4 2009 were \$116,000, much less than Q4 2008 earnings of \$2,484,000, mainly due to a \$3,458,000 foreign exchange gain in Q4 2008 offset by a \$487,000 gain on fair value of marketable securities in Q4 2009.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to establish accounting policies and to make estimates that affect both the amount and timing of the recording of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Some of these estimates require judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain.

Note 3 to the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 include a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies. The following policies are considered to be critical accounting policies since they involve the use of significant estimates.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Where events or changes in circumstances suggest impairment, management reviews the future net cash flows of each long-lived asset. Estimated future net cash flows are calculated using estimated future prices, selling prices for fertilizer products, and operating, capital and reclamation costs on an undiscounted basis to determine if the carrying amount is not recoverable. If the carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposal, reductions in the carrying value of such long-lived asset would be recorded to the extent the net book value of the related asset exceeds its fair value (estimated by the net present value of expected future net cash flows).

Where estimates of future net cash flows are not available and where other conditions suggest impairment, management assesses if the carrying value can be recovered.

Management's estimates of mineral prices, selling prices for fertilizer products, and operating, capital and reclamation costs are subject to certain risks and uncertainties which may affect the recoverability of long-lived assets. Although management has made its best estimate of these factors, it is possible that changes may occur in the near term which could adversely affect management's estimate of the net cash flow to be generated from the Company's assets.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company noted several impairment indicators including but not limited to the decline in the Company's share price, low commodity prices, the Chinese government extension of export tariffs and the uncertainty in the near term fertilizer markets both in China and globally.

As a result, management conducted a recoverability analysis on its long-lived assets including its property, plant and equipment and land use rights in China. Management have concluded that these long-lived assets are not impaired but have identified certain significant measurement uncertainties, which are disclosed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009, as follows:

Management have not recorded a current impairment charge against the existing fertilizer plant and equipment and land use rights, as management remain confident that they can obtain the required financing for the MAP plant and that their conversion and expansion plans for the MAP plant will generate profitable operations in the future. There remain additional risks and uncertainties that the transfer of the mining licenses will be approved, that economic ore reserves

will be identified and that the significant equity or debt financing for the Dianziping and Shukongping phosphate project will be available to the Company. The phosphate rock project would still face additional risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, raw material and construction cost risks, product marketing risks, and political risks.

The recoverability of the Company's investment in property rights, plant and equipment in China is dependent upon these plans or the ability of the Company to dispose of the assets and recover its investment. These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary should these material risks and measurement uncertainties prove to be insurmountable, and these adjustments could be material.

Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption

Effective January 1, 2009 the Company adopted CICA Handbook Section 3064, *Goodwill and Intangible Assets*, which establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets by profit-oriented enterprises. Adoption of this standard has no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2009 the Company adopted EIC 173, *Credit risk and the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities*. This abstract considers whether an entity's own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments, for presentation and disclosure purposes. The Company's adoption of the modification of this abstract had no effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Effective March 28, 2009 the Company adopted EIC-174, *Mining Exploration Costs*. This abstract provides guidance on capitalization of exploration costs which have the characteristics of property, plant and equipment as well as consideration for subsequent write-down. Adoption of this standard has no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

There are three CICA accounting standards issued in January 2009 but not yet adopted by the Company, as follows: the CICA Handbook Sections 1582, *Business Combinations*, Section 1601, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and Section 1602, *Non-controlling Interests*, which replace CICA Handbook Sections 1581, *Business Combinations*, and Section 1600, *Consolidated Financial Statements*. Section 1582 establishes accounting standards equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS 3, "*Business Combinations*", and is applicable for business combinations with acquisition dates on or after January 1, 2011. Section 1601 together with Section 1602 establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Section 1601 is applicable for interim and annual consolidated financial statements for fiscal year beginning January 1, 2011. Early adoption of Section 1582, 1601 and 1602 is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of these new standards on its consolidated financial statements.

During 2009, CICA Handbook Section 3862, Financial Instruments – Disclosures ("Section 3862"), was amended to require disclosures about the inputs to fair value measurements, including their classification within a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to fair value measurement. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Requirement to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) starting 2011

In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board (“AcSB”) approved a strategic plan which requires public companies to converge with IFRS for fiscal periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company will therefore be required to have comparative financial information prepared under IFRS as of January 1, 2010.

After year end audit in March 2010, the Company plans to convert its December 31, 2009 Canadian GAAP Balance Sheet to IFRS, and to prepare financial statements in both Canadian GAAP and IFRS in 2010 so that the Company can have IFRS financial statements ready as of January 1, 2011.

The Company has prepared a pro forma set of financial statements under IFRS to identify additional disclosure requirements and has identified the key areas that will be affected by the conversion to IFRS: foreign currency translation, impairment assessment of property, plant & equipment, and land use right. The Company will maintain dual Canadian-GAAP and IFRS accounts through 2010 to continue to meet its Canadian GAAP reporting obligations before 2011 and have the 2010 comparative set of IFRS financial statements required for 2011.

Outstanding Share Data

As of the date of this report, the Company had the following shares and options outstanding:

	Number	Exercise Price CAD	Expiry Date
Shares	60,407,187	N/A	N/A
Stock options	200,000	1.50	September 16, 2010
Stock options	625,000	1.03	July 4, 2011
Stock options	200,000	0.64	January 3, 2012
Stock options	20,000	0.50	December 3, 2012
Stock options	905,000	0.90	June 26, 2013
Stock options	300,000	0.28	July 28, 2014
Total	62,657,187		

Options granted subsequent to December 31, 2006 vest over a three-year period, with one-third of the options vesting one year after the date of grant, one-third two years after the date of grant, and the remaining one-third three years after the date of grant. During the year ended December 31, 2008, compensation expense of \$209,321 was recognized (2008: \$227,078) for options granted in current and prior years. The fair value of each option granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with assumptions for the grants as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Risk free interest rate	2.25% - 3.00%	2.76% - 2.98%	3.94% - 4.62%
Expected life of options in years	5 years	5 years	5 years
Expected volatility	73% - 84%	101% - 102%	73% - 90%
Dividend per share	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is communicated to senior management, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under the rules of the Canadian Securities Administration, was conducted as of December 31, 2009 under the supervision of the Company's Audit Committee and with the participation of management. Based on the results of that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Internal controls over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in compliance with GAAP. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP and the Company's receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorization of management and the Company's directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the annual or interim financial statements.

An evaluation of the design effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting was conducted as of December 31, 2009 by the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that the design of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting was effective.

There were no adverse changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal controls over financial reporting.

Limitations of Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Interim Chief Financial Officer, believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by unauthorized override of the control. The design of any systems of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. In an emerging economy such as China, the potential for fraud is very real and the Company understands that no system of internal controls, no matter how good, can prevent inappropriate actions by an individual employee.

Financial instruments and risks

Information of the Company's financial instruments is summarized as follows:

	Held for trading	Held to maturity	Available for sale	Loans and Receivables	Other financial liabilities	Total Carrying Amount	Total Fair Value	Fair value hierarchy level
Financial Assets								
Cash and deposits	\$18,018,972	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$18,018,972	\$18,018,972	1
Guaranteed investment certificates (GICs)								
Guaranteed investment certificates (GICs)	\$ -	\$4,805,662	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,805,662	\$ 4,805,662	1
Receivables	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,418	\$ -	\$ 8,418	\$ 8,418	(*)
Marketable Securities	\$ 486,620	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 486,620	\$ 486,620	1
Financial Liabilities								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,708,011	\$ 1,708,011	\$ 1,708,011	(*)

(*) The carrying amount of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates fair value due to their short term nature.

Management has determined that there are no embedded derivatives.

Credit risk

The Company maintains a substantial portion of its cash and cash equivalents with major financial institutions in Canada and China. The Company is not currently subject to a concentration of credit risk in relation to its accounts receivable, due to the idling of the fertilizer plant as discussed in the Section "Company History-YSC".

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

Foreign currency risk

A substantial portion of the Company's business is carried out in Chinese Renminbi, and the Company maintains Renminbi denominated bank accounts and deposits. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company converted \$20.4 million from U.S. Dollars into Canadian Dollars and has continued throughout 2009 to hold the majority of its cash and short-term deposits in Canadian Dollars. Fluctuations in exchange rates among the Canadian dollar and Chinese Renminbi and U.S. dollar could have a material effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Company. Based on the balances as at December 31, 2009, other things being equal, a 1% increase (decrease) in the exchange rate of converting one U.S. dollar into Canadian dollars on that day would have resulted in an increase (decrease) of approximately \$289,000 in earnings before income taxes; a 1% increase (decrease) in the exchange rate of converting one Canadian dollar into Chinese Renminbi on that day would have resulted in a decrease (increase) of approximately \$14,000 in earnings before income taxes.

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk mainly arises from the interest rate impact on its interest income derived from U.S. Dollar, Canadian Dollar and Chinese Renminbi cash and deposits. The Company's policy is to receive interest based on market rates, and, where necessary, to borrow at fixed rates although as at December 31, 2009, the Company had no outstanding debt. Based on the balances of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments as at December 31, 2009, other things being equal, a 1% increase (decrease) in the interest rate on that day would have resulted in an increase (decrease) of approximately \$228,000 in earnings before income taxes.

Other Risk Factors

The Company's business is in China which, despite recent government policy changes, carries risk for foreign owned operations. The YMC Business License was scheduled to be reviewed and re-issued by Hubei AIC before November 24, 2009. The YMC Joint Venture agreement requires that both YPCC and Spur BVI contribute an additional \$11.27 million (RMB76.96 million) and \$126.93 million (RMB866.55 million) respectively to complete their entire registered capital contributions at the date of this report. If these contributions are not made, there is a risk that YMC's business license may not be renewed and that YMC may have to be liquidated. However, given the process for transferring the mining licenses is progressing through the relevant governmental authorities, Hubei AIC has not yet enforced the formal November 24, 2009 deadline noted above. Please refer to the Company's 2009 Annual Information Form which is available on the SEDAR database at www.sedar.com.

- End -