MINSUR S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES ANNOUNCE CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2015

Lima, February 29, 2016 – MINSUR S.A. and subsidiaries (BVL: MINSURI1) ("the Company" or "Minsur"), a Peruvian mining company dedicated to the exploration, processing and commercialization of tin and other minerals, announced its consolidated results for the fourth quarter ("4Q15") and twelve months ("2015") ended December 31, 2015. These results are reported in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and are expressed in U.S. dollars (US$), unless otherwise indicated.

2015 was a year of significant operational achievements for Minsur, reaching, and in most cases exceeding the proposed goals for the period:

- **Production:** San Rafael/Pisco 20,224 tns Sn refined vs. guidance of 20,000 – 22,000, record production of 120,924 oz. Au at Pucamarca vs. initial guidance of 95,000 - 105,000 oz, and more recently of 120,000 oz. Pitinga/Pirapora 5,525 tns refined Sn vs. guidance of 5,000 - 6,000.
- **Costs:** San Rafael US$ 127/tt vs. guidance of $ 130-139/tt; Pucamarca $ 4.2/tt vs. guidance of $ 4-4.5/tt and Pitinga US$ 16.9/tt vs guidance of $ 18-20/tt.
- **Capex:** San Rafael/Pisco US$ 22 M (includes US$ 8 M associated to the Ore Sorting project) vs. guidance of $15-20 M (excludes Ore Sorting); Pucamarca $ 7 M vs. guidance of US$ 8-12 M and Pitinga/Pirapora US$ 30 M (includes US$ 8.5 M of expansion capex and repair of the hydroelectric dam) vs. guidance of US$ 30-35 M (which only includes sustaining capex).

Despite those significant operational achievements, 2015 was marked by an adverse price scenario that resulted in a significant loss of revenue. At the same time, some non-recurring events impacted Minsur's financial results in 2015, mainly: (i) the adjustment of the book value of the Mina Justa project, (ii) the event at Taboca's hydro-power plant, and (iii) an impact (purely for accounting purposes) of the devaluation of the Brazilian Real over a liability position in dollars at Taboca.

In this unfavorable context to the industry and particularly for tin, management focused on improving productivity and reducing costs and expenses in all units with the objective to preserve margins and the company's cash position. As a result of these measures, the Company maintained the financial strength in order to continue investing in exploration and long-term growth projects.

In terms of revenues net sales reached US$ 154 M in 4Q15 and US$ 619 M in 2015, a decrease of 24% and 32%, respectively compared to the same periods of the previous year; This was mainly explained by the impact of a lower Tin price and a decrease in annual Tin production, partially offset by an increase in Gold production.

Despite the impact of lower prices and as a result of the cost reduction efforts, of improvements in productivity and a reduction of costs in general, the company achieved a 24% EBITDA margin, including discretionary investments in growth, reaching an EBITDA of US$19 M and US$149 M for 4Q15 and 2015, respectively. Cost reductions allowed the company to preserve the expected EBITDA margins, despite the lower realized prices. This reflects the financial strength of the asset portfolio currently operated by Minsur.

Moreover, aligned with the company's accounting policy to review annually the fair value of assets vs. their recorded book value (impairment test), it was concluded, after a thorough assessment that all operational units pass these tests. This means that even in this deteriorated price scenario, all of Minsur´s operating units maintain a higher net present cash flow value than their respective recorded book value.

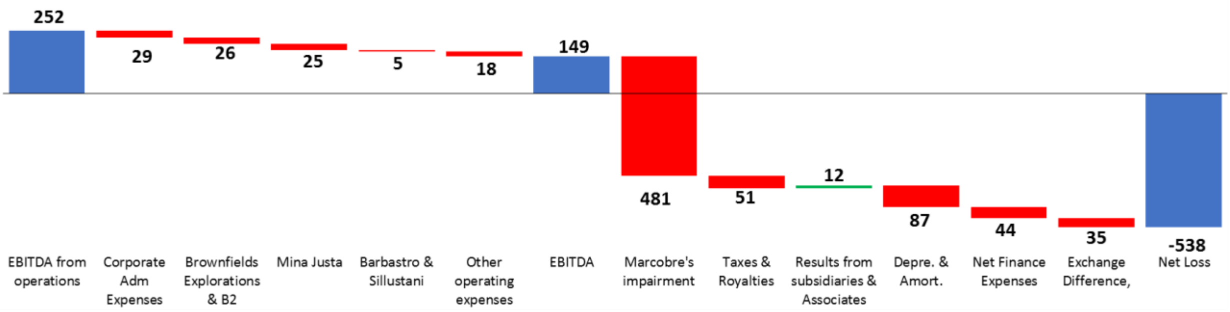
However, applying the impairment test on the Mina Justa project (i.e. our subsidiary Marcobre S.A.C), in which the company acquired a stake of 70% in 2012, it was concluded that at present time, the expected net present cash flow value is lower than the recorded book value.

Minsur's investments in Marcobre at the end of 2015 had a book value of US$ 840 M amount that represents 100% of Marcobre´s book value. Today the project value, which is in the pre-feasibility and optimization process, is estimated approximately at US$ 200 M.

Given the current copper price conditions and aligned with principles of good corporate governance, and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), Minsur's Board and management decided to incorporate an impairment adjustment on Minsur's 4Q15 results of US$ 641 M (for the 100% of Marcobre) which net of US$ 159 M deferred tax, totals US$ 481 M.

As a consequence, despite the strong operating results and mainly due to this adjustment associated to the deterioration of the value of the Marcobre assets, Minsur registered a net loss of US$ 538 M at the end of 2015.
It is important to notice that Minsur's Consolidated Income Statement reflects discretionary investments in growth of approximately of US$ 56 M in 2015. These investments were mainly allocated to brownfield explorations, B2 project and Mina Justa. Despite the deterioration of commodity prices, given the strength of its productive assets, Minsur was able to sustain its investments in exploration and expansion projects during 2015 thereby ensuring its business continuity in the long term.

The following table summarizes the financial results of the period:



*Differed tax net impairment
**Sillustani results includes environmental remediation provisions of US$ 14 M

Excluding the financial results from subsidiaries, discretionary investment in growth, the impairment of assets of Marcobre, and the impact of the exchange loss in Brazil, Minsur would have recorded a net profit of US$ 33.4 M in 2015.

I. OPERATING RESULTS AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Production:**
  - **Tin: 7,706 tons** in 4Q15, **2%** above what was reported in 4Q14, despite lower Tin grades in San Rafael (-21%). Higher production is a result of an increase in volume of concentrates processed in Pisco as a consequence of a scheduled maintenance shutdown at the plant in September, which allowed to accumulate stocks of concentrate and process them during the last quarter of the year. Tin production at Pirapora during 4Q15 was in line with the production of 4Q14, mainly due to the processing of slags accumulated in Pirapora, which compensated for lower production at Pitinga. In 2015, the total production of refined Tin reached **25,749 tons**, a 12% reduction from 2014, in accordance with guidance provided early in 2015 (25,000-28,000 tons).
  - **Gold: 27,141 ounces** in 4Q15, -**3%** below that in 4Q14, but in line with the annual production plan established early in 1Q15. 2015 concluded with a record of **120,924 ounces** of gold production, 14% above those reported in 2014 due to the increase in plant capacity to 21,000 tons per day.
  - **Ferro alloys: 432 tons** in 4Q15 **9%** below that in 4Q14. In 2015, the production of Ferro alloys was 2,170 tons, 20% lower than 2014. The lower production was a result of the energy constraints at Pitinga after the event at the hydroelectric generation dam which forced us to operate the plant at 67% of its nameplate capacity during the 4Q15 and part of 3Q15. It is noteworthy that during 2015 the Company initiated production of two new products (FeNb and FeTa) which will replace the ferroalloy (FeNbTa) being produced, to achieve higher margins and to secure deeper markets.
- **Cash Cost per treated ton**: Lower costs (measured in dollars per treated ton of ore) in all operations as result of cost reduction initiatives and productivity improvements implemented during the year
  - San Rafael: US$119 in 4Q15 vs. US$156 at 4Q14 (-23%) due to the implementation of cost saving measures such as rate and prices re-negotiation with contractors, as well as the implementation of improvements in operational efficiency. This allowed us to end the year with a cost per processed ton of $127 in 2015 (vs. $143 in 2014).
  - Pucamarca: US$4.7 in 4Q15 vs. US$6.2 in 4Q14 (-24%) as a result of improvements in operational efficiencies and an increase in tonnage treated. In 2015, the cost per treated ton in Pucamarca was US$ 4.2 (vs. US$ 6.2 in 2014).
  - Pitinga: US$ 16.9 in 4Q15 vs. US$ 18.1 in 4Q14 (-7%), mainly due to cost saving initiatives and the devaluation of the Brazilian Real against the US dollar. This was partially offset by higher costs, mainly in energy, as a result of the use of generators due to constraints at the hydroelectric power plant, and lower treated volumes.
- **Average market prices:**
  - **Tin: $15,096** per ton in 4Q15, **25%** less than the price registered in 4Q14. In 2015, the average Tin price was $ 16,069 per ton, 27% below that recorded in 2014.
  - **Gold: $ 1,104** per ounce in 4Q15, **9%** less than the price registered in 4Q14. By 2015, the average price of gold was $ 1,160, 8% lower than 2014.
- **EBITDA: US$ 18.9 M,** 55% below that of 4Q14, mainly due to lower prices and reduced volumes of Tin sold, partially offset by a higher volume of gold sold and savings in costs and expenses in all operating units. The EBITDA of the 2015 period reached **US$ 148.8 M.**
- **Net loss: US$ 507.7 M** loss in 4Q15, vs. a loss of US$19.6 M in 4Q14, mainly affected by the impairment or adjustment of the book value of the assets of Marcobre, a lower EBITDA, and an

exchange loss in Taboca. The net result includes investments in growth (expenditure of explorations, B2 and Marcobre) of US$ 11.6 M in 4Q15 and US$ 56 M in 2015. Because of these extraordinary adjustments, Minsur recorded a net loss of -**U$$ 538 M** in 2015.

- **Adjusted net income[1]:** excluding the impairment charge at Marcobre (net of taxes), investments in subsidiaries and associated entities, discretionary investments in growth and the exchange difference in Brazil, adjusted net income would have been **US$ 5.7 M** in 4Q15 and **US$ 33.4 M** in 2015.

Table N ° 1: Summary of operating and financial results

Highlights	Unit	4Q15	4Q14	Var (%)	2015	2014	Var (%)
Production							
Tin (Sn)	t	7,706	7,590	2%	25,749	29,234	-12%
Gold (Au)	oz	27,141	28,097	-3%	120,924	105,939	14%
Financial Results							
Net Revenue	US$ M	153.9	202.9	-24%	618.6	914.3	-32%
EBITDA	US$ M	18.9	42.2	-55%	148.8	328.3	-55%
EBITDA Margin	%	12%	21%	-41%	24%	36%	-33%
Net Income	US$ M	-507.7	-19.6	2491%	-538.0	75.8	-810%
Adjusted Net Income[1]	US$ M	5.7	7.8	-28%	33.4	154.0	-78%

I. Main Considerations:

a. Average metal prices:

Average Tin (Sn) price in 4Q15 was US$ 15,096 per ton, which represents a decrease of 25% compared to the same period in 2014. Average Tin (Sn) price in 2015 was US$16,069 per ton, which represents a 27% a decrease to that of 2014.

Average Gold (Au) price reached US$ 1,104 per ounce in 4Q15, a 9% decrease compared to that of the same period of the previous year. The yearly average price of gold (Au) in 2015 was US$ 1,160 per ounce, an 8% decrease in comparison to that of the previous year.

Table N ° 2: contributions of metals

Average Metal Prices	Unit	4Q15	4Q14	Var (%)	2015	2014	Var (%)
Tin	US$/t	15,096	20,181	-25%	16,069	21,894	-27%
Gold	US$/oz	1,104	1,210	-9%	1,160	1,266	-8%

Source: Bloomberg

[1] Adjusted net income = Net income excluding Marcobre Impairment, results in subsidiaries and associates, net exchange difference, "one-time" adjustments and exploration and projects expenses

b. Exchange rate:

The average Peruvian Sol exchange rate in 4Q15 was S/. 3.32 per US$ 1, this represents a 14% depreciation compared to an average exchange rate in 4Q14 of S/. 2.92 per US$ 1. Similarly, the 2015 average exchange rate was of S/. 3.20 per US$ 1, this represents a depreciation of the Peruvian Sol equivalent to 13% compared to an average rate of S/. 2.84 per US$ 1 during 2014.

The average exchange rate of the Brazilian real in 4Q15 was R$ 3.85 per US$ 1, which represents a reduction of 51% compared to the average rate of 4Q14 (R$ 2.55 per US$ 1). Similarly, 2015´s average exchange rate was $R 3.34 per US$ 1, which represents a devaluation of 42% compared to that of 2014 (R$ 2.35 per US$ 1).

Table N ° 3: Exchange rate

Average Exchange Rate	Unit	4Q15	4Q14	Var (%)	2015	2014	Var (%)
PEN/USD	S/.	3.32	2.92	14%	3.20	2.84	13%
BRL/USD	R$	3.85	2.55	51%	3.34	2.35	42%

Source: Bloomberg

III.OPERATING MINING RESULTS:

a. San Rafael - Pisco (Perú):

Table N ° 4. San Rafael – Pisco Operating Results

San Rafael - Pisco	Unit	4Q15	4Q14	Var (%)	2015	2014	Var (%)
Ore Treated	t	285,797	277,703	3%	1,047,145	1,032,255	1%
Head Grade	%	1.96	2.48	-21%	2.05	2.48	-17%
Tin production (Sn) - San Rafael	t	5,129	6,218	-18%	19,511	23,105	-16%
Tin production (Sn) - Pisco	t	6,300	6,190	2%	20,224	24,223	-17%
Cash Cost per Treated Ton[2] - San Rafael	US$/t	119	156	-23%	127	143	-11%
Cash Cost per Ton of Tin[3]	US$/t Sn	7,720	9,145	-16%	8,461	8,459	0%

Refined Tin Production

In 4Q15, refined Tin production in Pisco reached 6,300 tons, a 2% increase compared to 4Q14, mainly due to a scheduled plant maintenance shutdown during the month of September as a result of which accumulated concentrate stocks from San Rafael were processed during the last quarter.

2015 production of refined Tin reached 20,224 tons, 17% below that reported in 2014, due to lower mineral head grades (2.05% vs. 2.48%) and to the reduction of Tin concentrate inventories in the smelting facilities of Pisco which was implemented during the first half of last year. The 2015 guidance of annual production of 20,000 - 22,000 tons was accomplished.

Cash Cost per treated ton

The cash cost per treated ton[1] of ore at San Rafael in 4Q15 reached US$ 119 vs. US$ 156 in 4Q14, representing a 24% decrease compared to that of the previous year. This was a significant decrease, mostly due to a cost reduction plan, which allowed us to reduce material, fuel and explosive prices, as well as a reduction in contractor rates, and to operational efficiencies.

[1] Cash Cost per treated ton = San Rafael production costs / Ore Treated

The cash cost per treated ton of ore at San Rafael in 2015 reached US$ 127 vs US$143 (- 11%), below our guidance of US$ 130 - US$140.

Cash Cost per ton of refined Tin

The cash cost per ton of Tin[2] in 4Q15 reached US$ 7,720 vs. US$ 9,145 in 4Q14, this represented a reduction of 16%, mainly due to a significant reduction in the cash cost per ton treated in San Rafael, which allowed us to compensate lower tin production. In 2015, cash cost per ton of tin was US$ 8,461, in line with that of the previous year. Even though the costs per treated ton decreased considerably, the lower refined tin production partially cushioned the reduction in cost per ton of tin.

b. Pucamarca (Peru):

Table N ° 5. Pucamarca Operating Results

Pucamarca	Unit	4Q15	4Q14	Var (%)	2015	2014	Var (%)
Ore Treated	t	1,943,151	1,492,728	30%	7,970,675	6,088,442	31%
Head Grade	g/t	0.57	0.77	-26%	0.60	0.70	-13%
Gold production (Au)	oz	27,141	28,097	-3%	120,924	105,939	14%
Cash Cost per Treated Ton	US$/t	4.7	6.2	-24%	4.2	6.2	-31%
Cash Cost per Ounce of Gold[4]	US$/oz Au	335	328	2%	280	356	-21%

Gold production

In 4Q15, gold production reached 27,141 ounces, representing a decrease of - 3% compared to the same period of the previous year, mainly due to lower production in December, resulting from a scheduled plant maintenance shut down. In line with the geological model and mine plan, head grades were 0.57 g/t in 4Q15, 26% lower compared to that mined in the 4Q14.

In 2015, gold production reached 120,924 ounces, a 14% increase compared to the same period of the previous year. Higher production was mainly explained by the increase in plant capacity and in recovery rates, partially offset by a lower head grade (- 13%). We surpassed, by a wide margin, the production guidance set at the beginning of the year, and also beat the last production guidance provided for 2015 of 120,000 ounces.

Cash cost per treated ton

The cash cost per treated ton at Pucamarca during 4Q15 reached US$ 4.7 vs. US$ 6.2 in 4Q14, representing a 24% reduction, mainly due to higher efficiencies resulting from increased plant capacity, cost reduction plans and initiatives to increase productivity.

The cash cost per treated ton at Pucamarca for 2015 reached US$4.2, a reduction in 31% when compared to that reported in 2014. Cash cost for the year was aligned with the lower end of the range of the latest cost guidance provided of US$4.0 - US$ 4.5 per treated ton for 2015.

[2] Cash Cost per ton of refined tin = (San Rafael and Pisco production cost + selling expenses + change in tin concentrates inventory, excluding employee profit sharing, depreciation and amortization) / (Tin Production in tons, excluding the tons recovered when treating Pitinga's concentrate at Pisco)

The cash cost per ounce of gold

Cash cost per ounce of gold[3] in 4Q15 was US$ 335, which represented an increase of 2% compared to 4Q14. This increase is explained by lower production in the quarter due to a scheduled plant stop in December.

The cash cost per ounce of gold in 2015 reached US$ 280, representing a reduction of 21% compared to that of 2014, consolidating Pucamarca as one of the Gold mines with the lowest cash costs in the world.

c. Pitinga - Pirapora (Taboca - Brazil):

Table N ° 6. Pitinga – Pirapora Operating Results

Pitinga - Pirapora	Unit	4Q15	4Q14	Var (%)	2015	2014	Var (%)
Ore Treated	t	1,268,530	1,398,451	-9%	5,399,044	5,647,982	-4%
Head Grade - Sn	%	0.19	0.20	-7%	0.20	0.20	-2%
Head Grade - NbTa	%	0.26	0.25	5%	0.24	0.25	-4%
Tin production (Sn) - Pitinga	t	1,314	1,525	-14%	5,744	5,611	2%
Tin production (Sn) - Pirapora	t	1,406	1,400	0%	5,525	5,010	10%
Niobium and tantalum alloy production	t	432	474	-9%	2,170	2,719	-20%
Cash Cost per Treated Ton	US$/t	16.9	18.1	-7%	18.1	22.7	-20%
By-product credits Cash Cost per Ton of Tin[5]	US$/t Sn	14,464	16,513	-12%	15,130	17,910	-16%

Production of refined Tin

In 4Q15, tin production at Pitinga was 1,314 tons, 14% below 4Q14 due to energy supply restrictions during the first days of August as a consequence of the event that affected the hydroelectric plant. Nevertheless, refined tin production at Pirapora in the period was 1,406 tones, in line with 4Q14, mainly reflecting the action plan implemented to mitigate the impact of energy constraints at the mine, focused on drawingdown tin concentrate stocks at Pirapora and processing tin concentrates produced from slags accumulated and stockpiled at Pirapora over the years.

In 2015, the production of refined Tin reached 5,525 tons; an increase of 10% vs 2014, in line with the guidance announced at the beginning of the year of 5,000 to 6,000 tons of Tin, representing an all-time high production volume since its acquisition in 2008.

Production of Ferro alloys

In 4Q15, the production of ferro alloys reached 432 tons, a decrease of 9% with respect to 4Q14, mainly due to power restrictions related to the event in the hydroelectric plant of Pitinga which forced us to stop a production line, partially offset by an increase in the grade of niobates of 5% in the quarter.

In 2015, the production of ferro alloys reached 2,170 tons, a reduction of 20% compared to 2014, due to a lower head grade (- 4%) and the effects of power restrictions mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The production of ferro alloys breaks down into 221 tons of FeNb, 302 tons of FeTa and

[3] Cash Cost per ounce of gold = (Pucamarca production cost + selling expenses, excluding employee profit sharing, depreciation and amortization) / (Gold production in ounces)

1,647 tons of traditional Alloy (FeNbTa). In 2016, the production of Ferro alloys will be concentrated in those two new products: FeNb and FeTa.

<u>Cash cost per treated ton</u>

Cash cost per treated ton at Pitinga reached US$ 16.9 in 4Q15 vs. US$ 18.1 in 4Q14, which represented a decrease of 7%. This was mainly due to the implementation of cost saving initiatives and the devaluation of the Brazilian real against the dollar, partially mitigated by higher costs from the use of diesel generators as a result of the accident at the power plant and the consequent lower volume processed (9%).

The cash cost per ton treated in Pitinga in 2015 reached US$ 18.1 vs. US$ 22.4 in 2014, representing a decrease of 20%.

<u>By-product credit cash cost per ton of tin</u>

By-product credit cash cost per ton of tin[4] in 4Q15 was US$14,464, a decrease of 12% compared to 4Q14. This decrease was mainly explained by cost efficiencies and the depreciation of the Brazilian Real. Cash cost per ton of tin was impacted by the temporary stoppage of part of the hydroelectric plant and the costs associated to the restructuring of Taboca. An aggressive restructuring project has been implemented both at the mine and smelter to further reduce costs and improve margins at Taboca, which we expect to yield results in 2016.

In 2015, the by-product credit cash cost per ton of tin was US$15,130, a 16% decrease compared to 2014.

IV. CAPEX:

Table N ° 6. CAPEX

CAPEX	Unit	4Q15	4Q14	Var (%)	2015	2014	Var (%)
San Rafael - Pisco	US$ M	12.9	8.6	50%	21.8	18.6	17%
Pucamarca	US$ M	4.6	5.9	-21%	7.1	17.7	-60%
Pitinga - Pirapora	US$ M	6.3	11.4	-45%	29.5	32.3	-9%
Explorations and Projects	US$ M	0.4	0.2	85%	6.2	1.8	244%
Total	**US$ M**	**24.2**	**26.1**	**-7%**	**64.6**	**70.4**	**-8%**

In the 4Q15, CAPEX reached US$ 24.2 M, representing a decrease of 7% compared to that of 4Q14. The CAPEX for 2015 was US$ 64.6 M, representing a reduction of 8% compared to that of 2014. The main investments during 2015 were:

- San Rafael: waste dump capacity expansion; in line with the mine sustainability plan for the short and medium-term, and investments in the construction of the Ore Sorting plant (which will allow as to put in value low grade ore stocks).

[4] By-product credit cash cost per ton of tin = (Pitinga and Pirapora production cost + selling expenses + change in tin concentrate inventory, excluding depreciation and amortization – commercial value of niobium and tantalum alloy production) / (Tin production in tons)

- Pucamarca: Truck overhauls and investments in ore processing for sustaining production at a plant capacity of 21,000 tpd.

- Pitinga: Increase in tailings dam capacity for the short and long-term, mine camp-site infrastructure improvements and operational improvements at the tin flotation facilities.

The company's capital investment reduction plan in all units allowed us achieve savings of 8% in capex for the year (compared to that of 2014), allowing all units to meet the guidance set at the beginning of the year. Note that at San Rafael, the guidance provided did not include the investments in the Ore Sorting project.

V. FINANCIAL RESULTS:

Table N ° 8. Profit and loss statement

Financial Statements	Unit	4Q15	4Q14	Var (%)	2015	2014	Var (%)
Net Revenue	US$ M	153.9	202.9	-24%	618.6	914.3	-32%
Cost of Sales	US$ M	-106.0	-136.5	-22%	-418.9	-523.9	-20%
Gross Profit	**US$ M**	**47.9**	**66.4**	**-28%**	**199.7**	**390.4**	**-49%**
Selling Expenses	US$ M	-1.8	-4.2	-57%	-7.9	-12.1	-35%
Administrative Expenses	US$ M	-10.3	-17.2	-40%	-43.4	-55.8	-22%
Exploration & Project Expenses	US$ M	0.0	-14.2	-100%	-41.0	-67.8	-40%
Other Operating Expenses, net	US$ M	-35.2	-5.7	522%	-46.1	-15.3	201%
Impairment of assets	US$ M	-640.5	0.0	-	-640.5	0.0	-
Operating Income	**US$ M**	**-639.9**	**25.2**	**-2643%**	**-579.2**	**239.3**	**-342%**
Finance Income (Expenses) and Others, net	US$ M	-13.7	-17.8	-23%	-43.8	-45.1	-3%
Results from Subsidiaries and Associates	US$ M	-7.0	2.1	-	11.9	13.2	-
Exchange Difference, net	US$ M	0.7	-15.3	-105%	-35.3	-23.6	49%
Profit before Income Tax	**US$ M**	**-659.9**	**-5.9**	**-**	**-646.3**	**183.8**	**-**
Income Tax Expense	US$ M	152.2	-13.7	-	108.3	-108.0	-
Net Income	**US$ M**	**-507.7**	**-19.6**	**-**	**-538.0**	**75.8**	**-**
Net Income Margin	%	-330%	-10%	-	-87%	8%	-
EBITDA	**US$ M**	**18.9**	**42.2**	**-55%**	**148.8**	**328.3**	**-55%**
EBITDA Margin	%	12%	21%	-41%	24%	36%	-33%
Adjusted Net Income	**US$ M**	**5.7**	**7.8**	**-28%**	**33.4**	**154.0**	**-78%**

a. Net revenue:

In 4Q15, net revenue reached US$ 153.9 M, a decrease of 24% (-US$ 49.1 M) compared to the same period in the previous year. This decrease is explained by a decrease in average Tin and Gold prices (- 25% and - 9%, respectively) and by lower volumes of Tin sold (-7%), partially offset by higher volume of Gold sold (+ 2%). In 2015 the net revenue reached US$ 618.6 M, -32% below that of the previous year as consequence of a lower price (-27%) and volume of sold tin (-18%), partially offset by a higher volume of gold sold (9%).

Table N ° 9. Volume sales by product

Net Revenue Volume	Unit	4Q15	4Q14	Var (%)	2015	2014	Var (%)
Tin	t	7,203	7,786	-7%	26,714	32,472	-18%
San Rafael - Pisco	t	5,704	6,334	-10%	21,056	27,443	-23%
Pitinga - Pirapora	t	1,499	1,452	3%	5,658	5,029	13%
Gold	oz	31,573	30,916	2%	119,649	109,607	9%
Niobium and Tantalum Alloy	t	491	400	23%	2,715	2,716	0%

Table N ° 10. Net Revenue in US$ by product.

Net Revenue in US$	Unit	4Q15	4Q14	Var (%)	2015	2014	Var (%)
Tin	US$ M	111.8	159.7	-30%	441.3	732.4	-40%
San Rafael - Pisco	US$ M	87.2	131.1	-33%	347.0	621.4	-44%
Pitinga - Pirapora	US$ M	24.6	28.6	-14%	94.3	111.0	-15%
Gold	US$ M	35.1	37.2	-5%	140.0	138.8	1%
Niobium and Tantalum Alloy	US$ M	6.9	6.1	13%	37.3	43.1	-14%
TOTAL	**US$ M**	**153.9**	**202.9**	**-24%**	**618.6**	**914.3**	**-32%**

b. Gross Profit:

Despite a 22% reduction in sales costs, the gross profit in 4Q15 reached US$ 47.9 M, a 28% reduction (-US$ 18.5 M) compared to the same period of 2014, primarily due to lower income from lower tin and gold prices in 4Q15 compared to those of 4Q14. In the same manner, in 2015, Minsur reported a gross profit of US$ 199.7, US$ 191 M lower than that of the previous year, also impacted by the lower metal prices.

c. Administrative Expenses:

Administrative expenses in 4Q15 were US$ 10.3 M, a 40% (US$ 6.9 M) decrease compared to that of the same period of the previous year. Lower expenses are explained primarily by the aggressive cost-reduction plan, lower employee profit sharing, and the devaluation of local currencies in Peru and Brazil. Annual administrative expenses reached US$ 43.4 M, 22% lower than that in 2014, showing the impact of savings applied during the first half of the year.

d. Exploration and project expenses:

In 4Q15, exploration and project expenses were US$ 11.6 M, a reduction of 18% compared to that of 4Q14. However, during the quarter, we recorded a reclassification in Marcobre´s expenditures of US$ 11.6 M from exploration and project expenses into “other operating expenses”. In 2015, exploration and project expenses were US$ 53 M (excluding reclassification of US$ 11.6 M), 22% below that of the previous year. This reduction is explained by the refocusing of our exploration efforts in nearby San Rafael and Pucamarca areas, as well as lower expenses incurred in the pre-feasibility study of the treatment of tailings project in San Rafael (B2).

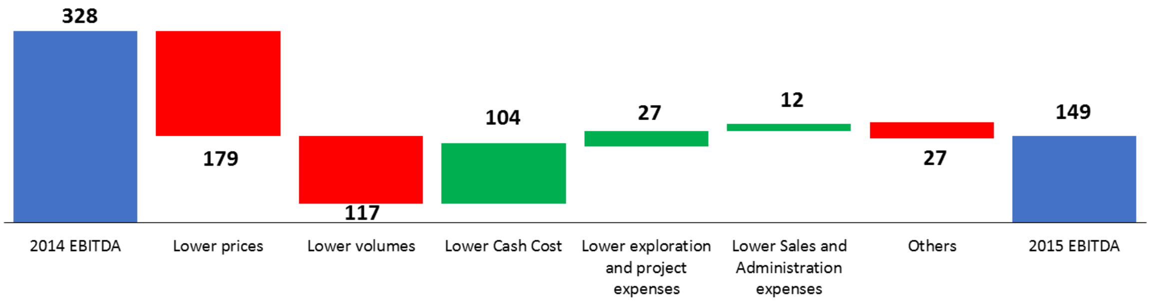
e. Other operating expenses, net:

In 4Q15, other net operating expenses reached US$ 35.2 M (US$ 46.1 M for the year) and included a reclassification of expenditure of US$ 11.6 M in Marcobre as explained in the previous paragraph, as well as a "one - time" adjustment for the updated plan for environmental remediation in Sillustani (US$ 14 M).

f. EBITDA:

EBITDA in 4Q15 reached US$18.9 M, a reduction of 55% (-US$ 23.3 M) compared to that of the 4Q14. This decrease can be explained by lower volumes of refined gold and tin sales and the decrease in their respective prices, partially offset by higher volumes of gold sold, lower cash costs in all units, lower selling expenses, administration and explorations. In 2015, the EBITDA was US$ 148.8 M, 55% lower vs. the previous year. Reported EBITDA includes discretionary growth investments, if these were to be excluded, 2015´s EBITDA would have been US$ 190 M (a 31% margin).

Table N ° 11. Accumulated EBITDA (US$M) waterfall graph



g. Income /financial expenses and other, net:

In 4Q15 financial net expenses were US$ 13.7 M, this meant a reduction of 23% versus the same period of time the year before (US$ 4.1 M). In 2015, net financial expenses were US$ 43.8 M, 3% below that of the previous year.

h. Net exchange difference:

4Q15 recorded a gain in exchange difference of US$ 0.7 M vs. a loss of US$ 15.3 M in 4Q14. In 2015, the net exchange difference reached -US$ 35.3 M, of which US$ 30 M came from Taboca. This difference comes from the impact of the depreciation of the Brazilian Real in 2015 vs. 2014 on a net monetary liability position in dollars in Taboca. It is important to highlight that the functional currency of Taboca is the Brazilian Real, the impact in the exchange rate of the Brazilian Real on the net liability or asset dollar position in the balance sheet of Taboca generates a financial gain or loss. However, Taboca generates revenues in dollars and therefore it is suitable to finance itself with debt in dollars. Therefore, such loss is an accounting loss not a real impact to the cash flow profile of Taboca.

i. Net income and adjusted net income:

Net loss in 4Q15 was US$ 507.7 M, compared to a loss of US$ 19.6 M in 4Q14, while in 2015 the net loss –reached US$ 538.0 M. This result was mainly affected by the impairment recorded in 4Q15, lower EBITDA and a currency exchange related losses in Taboca of US$ 30 M. It is important to mention that this reported net loss includes discretionary investments in long-term growth projects for US$ 56.0 M in 2015. Excluding the impairment, the results of subsidiaries and associates, the exchange difference, and discretionary investments in growth , the 2015 net result would have been a net income of US$ 33.4 M (in a year with the worst performance of tin prices in the last 7 years.

VI. LIQUIDITY:

As of 2015, cash and cash equivalents amounted to US$ 590.0 M, a 1% decrease compared to that in 2014 (US$ 597.5 M). Financial debt and financial obligations totaled US$ 557.4 M as of 31 December 2015, a 4% increase to that recorded at the end of 2014 (US$ 535.3 M). Net leverage ratio was - 0.2x at the end of 2015, a 15% increase to that reported at the end of 2014.

Table N ° 12. Net debt

Financial Ratios	Unit	dec-15	dec-14	Var (%)
Total Debt	US$ M	557.4	535.3	4%
Cash	US$ M	590.0	597.5	-1%
Net Debt	US$ M	-32.6	-62.2	-48%
Total Debt / EBITDA	x	3.7x	1.6x	130%
Net Debt / EBITDA	x	-0.2x	-0.2x	15%

Conference call information

Minsur S.A. cordially invites you to participate in the teleconference to present the consolidated results for the fourth quarter of 2015.

Date and time:
Tuesday, March 08, 2016
10:00 a.m. (New York time)
10:00 a.m. (Lima time)

To participate, please dial:
USA 1-800-311-9401
International (outside the USA dial) 1-334-323-7224
Access code: 98214

COMPANY DESCRIPTION:

MINSUR was established in 1977, following the transformation of the Peruvian branch of the mining company, MINSUR Partnership Limited de Bahamas, called MINSUR Sociedad Limitada, which operated in Peru since 1966.

Mainly dedicated to exploration, exploitation and treatment of ore deposits, MINSUR is a leader in the international tin market. It has recently entered the gold market through the Pucamarca mine, which initiated operations in February 2013, the other two production units of the Company are the San Rafael mine and the Foundry and Refining Plant of Pisco.

MINSUR is also a majority shareholder of Minera Latinoamericana S.A.C., which is a main shareholder of Mineração Taboca S.A., a company that operates, in the State of Amazonas in Brazil, the Pitinga mine, where tin, Niobium and Tantalum are extracted. Taboca is also owner of the Pirapora Foundry Plant in Sao Paulo. Through its subsidiaries, Minera Latinoamericana S.A.C., owns the 73.9% of Melón, a leading Company in the production and commercialization of cement, concrete, mortar and aggregates in the Chilean market.

Lastly, MINSUR through its subsidiary Cumbres Andinas S.A., owns 70% of the shares of Marcobre S.A.C., which manages a copper ore project called Mina Justa, located in the district of San Juan de Marcona, in Ica. Cumbres Andinas S.A. is also the main shareholder of Compañía Minera Barbastro S.A.C., which has a polymetallic project in the Huancavelica region.

Note on Forward-Looking Statements

This press release may contain forward-looking statements. These statements are statements that are not historical facts, and are based on management's current view and estimates of future economic circumstances, industry conditions, Company performance and financial results. Also, certain reclassifications have been made to make figures comparable for the periods. The words "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "expects", "plans" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Statements regarding the declaration or payment of dividends, the implementation of principal operating and financing strategies and capital expenditure plans, the direction of future operations and the factors or trends affecting financial condition, liquidity or results of operations are examples of forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the current views of management and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. There is no guarantee that the expected events, trends or results will actually occur. The statements are based on many assumptions and factors, including general economic and market conditions, industry conditions, and operating factors. Any changes in such assumptions or factors could cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations.