

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) or 12(g) OF THE *SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934*

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE *SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934*

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (with other information to July XX, 2015, except where noted)

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE *SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934*

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE *SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934*

Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

Commission file number 0-29870

AGAVE SILVER CORP.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**#1601-675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6B 1N2**

(Address of principal executive offices)

**Ronald M. Lang, President, CEO, and Director, (604) 687 4622, facsimile – (604) 687 4212, Suite 1601-675
West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6B 1N2**

(Name, telephone, e-mail and/or facsimile number and address of Company contact person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of Each Class

Name of each exchange on which registered

None

Not applicable

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act

Common Shares without Par Value

(Title of Class)

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act. None

Number of outstanding shares of Agave's only class of issued capital stock as at March 31, 2015:

25,834,059 Common Shares Without Par Value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934* during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

If other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item Registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17 Item 18

If this report is an Annual Report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934* subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

NOT APPLICABLE

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain statements in this Annual Report on Form 20-F (this “Annual Report”) under the captions “Item 3 - Risk Factors”, “Item 4 – “Business Overview”, Item 5 - “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and “Item 11 - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk” and elsewhere in this Annual Report and the documents incorporated herein by reference constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the U.S. Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and “forward-looking information” under applicable Canadian securities legislation. Some forward-looking statements may be identified by such terms as “believes”, “anticipates”, “intends” or “expects” collectively “forward-looking statements”. Forward-looking information in this Annual Report include statements regarding the Company's plans for its projects, statements relating to mineral resources, as they are based on various assumptions that are inherently forward-looking, statements regarding the anticipated timing by which the Company will require additional funds. These forward-looking statements are based on the Company's current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends affecting the financial condition of its business and the industry in which it operates. Such forward-looking statements are based on assumptions regarding future events and other matters and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors including the factors set forth in other filings with the Canadian securities commissions and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”), which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company or industry results to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Assumptions on which forward-looking statements are based include the assumptions underlying mineral resource estimates and in the technical reports supporting such estimates, the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern and will continue to be able to access the capital required to advance its projects and continue operations. Such risks and the assumptions that accompany them, uncertainties and other factors include, among others, the following: general economic and business conditions, which will, among other things, impact the demand for gold and silver and other precious metals explored for by the Company; industry capacity; the ability of the Company to raise the capital required to implement its business strategy; changes in, or the unintentional failure to comply with, government regulations (especially safety and environmental laws and regulations); changes in the uses of gold, silver and other precious metals; silver and gold price volatility; increased competition; risks of the mining industry; exploration programs not being successful; inability to obtain financing; inability to obtain, or cancellation of, government permits; changes to regulations and mining law; increased reclamation obligations; title defects with respect to properties; risks associated with international operations; and foreign exchange and currency fluctuations. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements in this Annual Report will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could vary materially from those implied by such statements. Consequently, all of the forward-looking statements made in this Annual Report are qualified by these cautionary statements. The Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise any written forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as required by applicable laws.

Currency and Measurement

All currency amounts in this Annual Report on Form 20-F are stated in **Canadian dollars** unless otherwise indicated. On July 27, 2015, the Bank of Canada noon rate for Canadian Dollars was U.S. \$1.00: Cdn\$1.30 (see Item 4 for further historical exchange rate information). Conversion of metric units into imperial equivalents is as follows:

<u>Metric Units</u>	<u>Multiply by</u>	<u>Imperial Units</u>
hectares	2.471	= acres
metres	3.281	= feet
kilometres (“km”)	0.621	= miles (5,280 feet)
grams	0.032	= ounces (troy)
tonnes	1.102	= tons (short) (2,000 lbs)
grams/tonne	0.029	= ounces (troy)/ton

The following table sets out the U.S. dollar exchange rates, based on the noon rate at the Bank of Canada for the calendar years 2010 through 2014 and 2015 to date.

	To March 31,					
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
End of Period	1.2683	1.1601	1,0160	0.9975	1.0009	1.0054
Average for Period	1.2412	1.1045	1,0013	0.9939	1,0077	0.9710
High for Period	1.2803	1.1643	1.0281	1.0006	1.0583	1.0054
Low for Period	1.1728	1.0614	0.9783	0.9859	0.9430	0.9278

	To July 27 2015	June 2015	May 2015	April 2015	March 2015	February 2015	January 2015
High	1.3060	1.2550	1.2485	1.2612	1.2803	1.2635	1.2717
Low	1.2566	1.2209	1.1951	1.1954	1.2440	1.2403	1.1728

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS

This Annual Report may use the terms “measured resources” and “indicated resources.” We advise U.S. investors that while such terms are recognized and permitted under Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves.

This Annual Report may use the terms “inferred resources.” We advise U.S. investors that while such term is recognized and permitted under Canadian regulations, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize it. “Inferred resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, as well as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or other economic studies. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of an inferred resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable.

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PART 1

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

A. Directors and Senior Management

This Form 20-F is being filed as an annual report under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended and as such, there is no requirement to provide any information under this item.

B. Advisors

This Form 20-F is being filed as an annual report under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended and as such, there is no requirement to provide any information under this item.

C. Auditor

This Form 20-F is being filed as an annual report under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended and as such, there is no requirement to provide any information under this item.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

The selected financial data of Agave Silver Corp. (“Agave” or the “Company”) for the years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was derived from the Company’s consolidated financial statements audited by Morgan & Company LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, as indicated in the audit report included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

The Selected Financial Data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and other financial information included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

The Company has not declared any dividends on its common shares since incorporation and does not anticipate that it will do so in the foreseeable future. The present policy of the Company is to retain future earnings for use in its operations and the expansion of its business.

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial information with respect to the Company for the periods indicated and is extracted from the more detailed consolidated financial statements included herein. The following constitutes selected financial data for Agave Silver Corp. for the last five fiscal years ended March 31, 2015, in Canadian dollars, presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) for the years 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011. The following table should be read in conjunction with “Item 5: Operating and Financial Review and Prospects”, and the consolidated financial statements included in Item 17. On July 27, 2015, the noon buying rate as quoted by the Bank of Canada was 1.30 Canadian dollars per U.S. dollar.

(Canadian Dollars in Thousands Except Per Share Amounts)

(Cdn\$)	As at March 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Statement of Financial Position Data					
Total assets according to financial statements (IFRS)(1)	\$ 26	\$ 135	\$ 261	\$ 1,415	\$ 5,633
Total liabilities	381	473	479	248	446
Share capital	33,755	33,755	33,067	32,590	32,110
Warrant reserve, share-based payment reserve, share subscriptions (Restated)	1,407	1,768	7,441	5,455	5,439
Deficit (IFRS) (Restated)	(35,448)	(35,861)	(40,726)	(36,877)	(32,362)

(Cdn\$)					
Period End Balances (as at)	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Working capital (deficiency)	\$ (355)	\$ (405)	\$ (252)	\$ 309	\$ 4,433
Mineral property interests (IFRS)	--	--	--	97	484
Shareholders' equity (IFRS)	(286)	(338)	(218)	1,168	5,186
Number of outstanding shares	25,834	25,834	15,534	15,264	14,946

No cash or other dividends have been declared.

(Canadian Dollars in Thousands Except Per Share Amounts)

(Cdn\$)	As at March 31				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Statement of Operations Data					
Investment and other income	--	(51)	(4)	(41)	(17)
General and administrative expenses (including Share-based payments)	405	767	984	1,720	2,907
Exploration costs	1	40	11	41	88
Net loss (income) from discontinued operations	(408)	443	706	2,722	1,614
Write-down of mineral property interests	--	--	97	441	13
Future income tax recovery	--	--	--	--	--
Net income (loss) according to financial statements (IFRS)	2	(1,199)	(1,794)	(4,883)	(4,605)

Note:

(1) Under IFRS applicable to junior mining exploration companies, mineral exploration expenditures can be deferred on prospective properties until such time as it is determined that further exploration is not warranted, at which time the property costs are written off. During the year ended March 31, 2009, the Company retrospectively changed its accounting policy for exploration expenditures to more appropriately align itself with policies adopted by other exploration companies at a similar stage in the mining industry. Prior to the year ended March 31, 2009, the Company capitalized all such costs to mineral property interests held directly or through an investment, and only wrote down capitalized costs when the property was abandoned or if the capitalized costs were not considered to be economically recoverable.

Exploration expenditures are now charged to earnings as they are incurred until the mineral property interest reaches the development stage. Significant costs related to mineral property acquisitions, including allocations for undeveloped mineral property interests, are capitalized until the viability of the mineral property interest is determined. When it has been established that a mineral deposit is commercially mineable and an economic analysis has been completed, the costs subsequently incurred to develop a mine on the property prior to the start of mining operations are capitalized.

The expensing of exploration costs as incurred is now consistent with US GAAP, whereby all exploration expenditures are expensed until an independent feasibility study has determined that the property is capable of economic commercial production.

The tables below include the quarterly results for the years ended March 31, 2015 (“fiscal 2015”) and 2014 (“fiscal 2014”).

(Cdn\$) Statement of Operations Data	Year Ended March 31, 2015				
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Investment and other income	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
General and administrative expenses	95,672	93,644	156,335	59,471	405,122
Share-based payments	--	--	--	--	--
Write-down of mineral property interests	--	--	--	--	--
Exploration costs	3,161	5,062	(7,885)	1,127	1,465
Loss (gain) on sale of discontinued operations	116,257	104,560	54,961	(684,023)	(408,245)
Net loss (income) according to financial statements	215,090	203,266	203,411	(623,425)	(1,658)
Net loss (income) from continuing operations per common share	0.01	0.01	0.00	(0.02)	0.00

(Cdn\$) Statement of Operations Data	Year Ended March 31, 2014				
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
Investment and other income	\$ (50,253)	\$ (8)	\$ (17)	\$ (226)	\$ (50,504)
General and administrative expenses	144,757	327,086	161,644	133,082	766,569
Share-based payments	--	--	--	--	--
Write-down of mineral property interests	--	--	--	--	--
Exploration costs	260	800	27,897	11,150	40,107
Loss on sale of discontinued operations	71,869	192,695	50,118	128,766	443,448
Net loss according to financial statements	166,633	520,573	239,642	272,772	1,199,620
Net loss from continuing operations per common share	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.06

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

The following is a brief discussion of those distinctive or special characteristics of Agave’s operations and industry which may have a material impact on Agave’s financial performance.

Readers should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below before deciding whether to invest in shares of the Company’s common stock.

Financial Risk Factors

Agave has no source of operating cash flow, has a history of operating losses and has no assets of any significance with positive financial statement carrying values. In addition all of the Company's projects have a financial statement value of zero. Agave has no revenues from operations and all of its mineral property interests are in the exploration stage. The Company will not receive revenues from operations at any time in the near future, and Agave has no prior years' history of earnings or cash flow. Agave has not paid dividends on its shares at any time since incorporation and does not anticipate doing so in the foreseeable future. Agave's consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming Agave will continue on a going-concern basis. Should funding not be obtained, this assumption will change and Agave's assets may be written down to realizable values. Agave has incurred losses since inception (deficit at March 31, 2015, is \$35,447,743), which casts doubt on the ability of Agave to continue as a going concern. Agave has no revenue other than interest income. A mining project can typically require ten years or more between discovery, definition, development and construction and as a result, no production revenue is expected from any of the Company's exploration properties in the near future. All of Agave's short to medium-term operating and exploration expenses must be paid from its existing cash position or external financing. At March 31, 2015, Agave had working capital deficit of \$355,003 compared to a working capital deficit of \$404,648 at March 31, 2014. Working capital is defined as current assets less current liabilities.

Agave may be unable to obtain the funds necessary to expand exploration. Agave's operations consist, almost exclusively, of cash consuming activities given that all of its mineral projects are in the early exploration stage. Agave has suspended exploration activities on all of its mineral properties. Agave will need to receive additional equity capital or other funding from the joint venture of one or more properties or the sale of one or more properties for the next year, and failing that, may cease to be economically viable. To date, the only sources of funds that have been available to the Company are the sale of equity capital or the offering by the Company of an interest in its properties to be earned by another party or parties carrying out further development thereof.

The Company does not have sufficient financial resources to fund operations for the balance of fiscal 2015. The Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities but as an exploration stage company, it is often difficult to obtain adequate financing when required, and it is not necessarily the case that the terms of such financings will be favourable. If Agave fails to obtain additional financing on a timely basis, the Company could forfeit its mineral property interests, dilute its interests in its properties, sell one or more properties and/or reduce or terminate operations.

Agave is continuously reviewing strategies for private placement equity financings as well as other forms of financing that would carry the Company through the next fiscal year. If a private equity financing were to be completed, it is expected that warrants may be included in the securities offered. Any such financings will result in dilution of existing shareholders.

Volatile gold and silver prices and external market conditions can cause significant changes in the Company's share price because as the prices of precious metals increase or decrease, the economic viability of the mineral properties is affected. Agave has no history of mining or current source of revenue. The Company is exploring for silver and gold, and historically, the prices of the common shares of junior silver and gold exploration companies are very volatile. This volatility may be partly attributed to the volatility of silver and gold prices, and also to the success or failure of the Company's exploration programs. Market, financial and economic factors not directly related to mining activities can also affect the Company's ability to raise equity financing.

Below are the annual average, high and low prices of gold and silver from the year 2004 to 2014, and year 2015 to date.

Gold¹

Year	Average Price per ounce (US\$)	High Price per ounce (US\$)	Low Price per ounce (US\$)
2004	409.72	454.20	375.00
2005	444.74	536.50	411.10
2006	603.46	725.00	524.75
2007	695.39	841.10	608.40
2008	871.96	1011.25	712.50
2009	972.35	1212.50	810.00
2010	1224.53	1421.00	1058.00
2011	1,568.59	1,895.00	1,319.00
2012	1,668.98	1,791.75	1,540.00
2013	1,411.23	1,693.75	1,195.25
2014	1,266.40	1,385.00	1,142.00
2015 – (Jan – July 27)	1,195.91	1,295.75	1,080.80

Silver²

Year	Average Price per ounce (US\$)	High Price per ounce (US\$)	Low Price per ounce (US\$)
2004	6.65	8.29	5.50
2005	7.22	9.23	6.39
2006	11.57	14.94	8.83
2007	13.39	15.82	11.67
2008	15.02	20.92	8.88
2009	14.66	19.18	10.51
2010	20.16	30.70	15.14
2011	35.11	48.70	26.16
2012	31.15	37.23	26.67
2013	23.84	32.23	18.61
2014	19.08	22.05	15.28
2015 (Jan-July 27)	16.36	18.23	14.49

Fluctuations in financial markets can negatively impact the Company's ability to achieve sufficient funding.

Over the last decade there have been periods of significant volatility in world financial markets. The volatility can negatively impact the company's ability to raise sufficient equity financing to sustain operations. Future financial market volatility is likely and it should not be assumed that adequate funding will be available to the Company in amounts or at times when it is required.

Risks Associated with Mineral Exploration

Agave's exploration efforts may be unsuccessful in locating viable mineral resources. Resource exploration is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks, including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but also from finding mineral deposits, which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and/or quality to return a profit from production.

There is no certainty that expenditures to be made by the Company on the exploration of its properties and prospects as described herein will result in discoveries of mineralized material in commercial quality and quantities.

Mineral Resource Estimates Are Only Estimates and May Not Reflect the Actual Deposits or the Economic Viability of Gold and Silver Extraction. Although the Company has carefully prepared its mineral resource figures, such figures are estimates only and no assurance can be given that the indicated tonnages and grade will be achieved. There is significant uncertainty in any mineral resource estimate. Estimates of inferred resources are the least certain of the resource categories and there is no assurance that such resources can or will be upgraded to another category of resource, or that further exploration will confirm or validate such estimates. Actual deposits

¹ www.kitco.com Gold prices, London Fix US dollars per ounce

² www.silverinstitute.org/priceuk.php Silver prices, London Fix US dollars per ounce

encountered and the economic viability of, and returns from, a deposit (if mined) may differ materially from estimates disclosed by the Company or implied by estimates of mineral resources. The estimating of mineral resources is a subjective process and the accuracy of mineral resource estimates is a function of the quantity and quality of available data, the accuracy of statistical computations, and the assumptions used and judgments made in interpreting engineering and geological information. Mineral resource estimates are based on many things, including assumed commodity prices, continuity of mineralization, tonnage and grade of mineralization, metallurgy, estimated mineral recovery rates, cost of capital, mine development costs, operating costs and exchange rates. Changes in assumptions may result in a significant reduction in the reported mineral resources and thereby have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Estimated mineral resources may also require downward revisions based on changes in metal prices and further exploration or development activity. This could materially and adversely affect estimates of the tonnage or grade of mineralization, estimated recovery rates or other important factors that influence mineral resource and reserve of estimates. Any reduction in estimated mineral reserves or estimated resources as a result could require material write downs in investment in the affected mining property, which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The Company has not established the presence of any proven and probable reserves at any of its mineral properties. There can be no assurance that subsequent testing or future studies will establish proven and probable reserves on the Company's properties. The failure to establish proven and probable reserves could severely restrict the Company's ability to successfully implement its strategies for long-term growth.

There is Uncertainty Relating to Mineral Resources. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Due to the uncertainty, which may attach to inferred mineral resources, there is no assurance that inferred mineral resources will be upgraded to indicated and measured mineral resources as a result of continued exploration. If mineral resources are not upgraded to proven and probable mineral reserves, it could materially and adversely affect and/or restrict the Company's ability to successfully implement its strategies for long-term growth.

Agave's projects have uncertain project realization values. Agave changed its accounting policy with respect to the deferral (capitalization) of exploration costs in fiscal 2009. The Company continues to defer (capitalize) acquisition costs incurred in connection with its projects on its balance sheet. Agave has written down all its properties to Nil. Although the current financial statement carrying value of each Company's projects is zero, in the future the Company may have projects with positive financial statement carrying values. In such cases a diminution in the book value of shareholders' equity would be the result.

Agave may not be able to market minerals if any are acquired or discovered by the Company due to factors beyond the control of the Company. The marketability of minerals that could in the future be acquired or discovered by the Company may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the control of the Company and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment, and such other factors as government regulation, including regulation relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection, the combination of which factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on investment capital.

Environmental and Regulatory Risk Factors

Compliance with environmental regulations could affect future profitability and timeliness of operations. The current and anticipated future operations of the Company require permits from various federal, territorial and local governmental authorities. Companies engaged in the exploration and development of mines and related facilities must comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits.

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various laws governing land use, the protection of the environment, prospecting, development, commodity prices, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational safety and health, waste disposal, toxic substances, mine safety and other matters. Agave believes it is in substantial compliance with all material laws and regulations which currently apply to its activities. The Company may be unable to obtain all permits required for exploration and development, and the costs of obtaining these permits may not be commercially reasonable. Existing laws and regulations may be modified, which could have an adverse effect on any exploration project that the Company might undertake.

Failure to comply with environmental and reclamation rules could result in penalties. The Company's activities are subject to laws and regulations controlling not only mineral exploration and exploitation activities but also the possible effects of such activities upon the environment. Environmental legislation may change and make mining uneconomic or result in significant environmental or reclamation costs. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions and a breach of environmental legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties or the suspension or closure of operations. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission of environmental impact statements and approval thereof by government authorities. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that may mean stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their directors, officers and employees. Permits from a variety of regulatory authorities are required for many aspects of mineral exploitation activities, including closure and reclamation. Future environmental legislation could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions, liabilities and delays in the development of the Company's properties, the extent of which cannot be predicted. In the context of environmental permits, including the approval of closure and reclamation plans, the Company must comply with standards and laws and regulations that may entail costs and delays, depending on the nature of the activity to be permitted and how stringently the regulations are implemented by the permitting authority. The Company does not maintain environmental liability insurance.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. The Company and its employees have been involved in the exploration of mineral properties for many years. Currently, the operations of the Company have been limited to exploration, and no mining activity has yet been undertaken. The mining industry is heavily regulated in North America, where the Company has its operations, so that permitting is required before any work is undertaken where there is any form of land disturbance. Exploration activity undertaken in Mexico is subject to the laws and regulations established and administered by the Federal government. To date, land disturbance has been minimal and all required reclamation has been completed.

Other Risk Factors

Agave is dependent on its ability to recruit and retain key personnel. The success of the activities of Agave is dependent to a significant extent on the efforts and abilities of its management. Investors must be willing to rely to a significant extent on their discretion and judgment. Agave does not maintain key employee insurance for any of its employees. Agave has relied on and will continue to rely on consultants and others for exploration, development and technical expertise. The ability of the Company to retain employees and its ability to continue to pay for services are dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain adequate financing to continue operating as a going concern.

Agave's title to mineral property interests may be challenged. Although Agave has done a review of titles to its mineral interests, it has not obtained title insurance with respect to its properties and there is no guarantee of title. The Company has obtained a land title review and legal opinion by a Mexican law firm which affirmed Agave's title to Nuevo Milenio. However, the mineral properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or native land claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects. Agave's Canadian mineral property interests consist of mineral claims, which have not been surveyed, and therefore the precise area and location of such claims or rights may be in doubt. As there are unresolved native land claim issues in British Columbia, the Company's properties and prospects in this jurisdiction may be affected in the future. The Company's mineral properties in British Columbia are early stage exploration, and have no known mineral resources or reserves.

Agave's directors and officers serve as directors and officers of other publicly traded junior resource companies. Some of the directors of Agave serve as officers and/or directors of other resource exploration companies and are engaged and will continue to be engaged in the search for additional resource opportunities on their own behalf and on behalf of other companies, and situations may arise where these directors will be in direct competition with Agave. Such potential conflicts, if any, will be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of British Columbia corporate and common law. In order to avoid the possible conflict of interest which may arise between the directors' duties to Agave and their duties to the other companies on whose boards they serve, the directors and officers of Agave expect that participation in exploration prospects offered to the directors will be allocated among or between the various companies that they serve on the basis of prudent business judgement and the relative financial abilities and needs of the companies.

Agave may not be able to insure certain risks which could negatively impact the Company's operating results. In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, certain risks, and in particular unanticipated geological and operating conditions as well as fires, explosions, flooding, earthquakes, power outages, labour disruptions, and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks and the Company may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

U.S. investors may not be able to enforce their civil liabilities against the Company or its directors, controlling persons and officers. It may be difficult for U.S. investors to bring and enforce suits against the Company. The Company is a corporation incorporated in British Columbia under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) and, consequently, there is a risk that Canadian courts may not enforce judgements of U.S. courts or enforce, in an original action, liabilities directly predicated upon the U.S. federal securities laws. The Company's directors and officers are residents of Canada and all of the Company's assets are located outside of the United States. Consequently, it may be difficult for United States investors to affect service of process upon those directors or officers who are not residents of the United States, or to realize in the United States upon judgements of United States courts predicated upon civil liabilities under United States securities laws. It is unlikely that an original action could be brought successfully in Canada against any of such persons or the Company predicated solely upon such civil liabilities under U.S. securities laws.

Agave has been operating in Mexico, which has different risks than those of British Columbia, or Manitoba, Canada. Agave's activities in Mexico may be subject not only to risks common to operations in the mining industry, but also to the political and economic uncertainties of operating in foreign jurisdictions, namely Mexico. This may result in misinterpretation of laws, unilateral modification of mining or exploration rights, operating restrictions, increased taxes or environmental regulation, any or all of which could have an adverse impact upon Agave. Agave's operations may also be affected to varying degrees by political and economic instability, terrorism, crime, extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates and inflation. Agave's operations and exploration activities in Mexico are subject to Mexican federal and state laws and regulations governing protection of the environment. These laws are evolving and, as a general matter, are becoming more restrictive.

Mineral exploration and mining activities may be affected in varying degrees by political stability and government regulations relating to the mining industry and foreign investors. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations, policies or directives with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, and repatriation of income, royalties, environmental legislation and mine safety.

Risks Relating to an Investment in the Securities of the Company

Agave could be deemed a Passive Foreign Investment Company which could have negative consequences for U.S. Holders. ***Potential investors who are U.S. Holders (defined below) should be aware that Agave expects to be a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") for the current fiscal year, may have been a PFIC in prior fiscal years and may continue to be a PFIC in subsequent years. If Agave were to be treated as a PFIC, U.S. Holders of the Agave common shares would be subject to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences, including a substantially increased U.S. income tax liability and an interest charge upon the sale or disposition of the Agave common shares and upon the receipt of distributions on the Agave common shares to the extent such distributions are treated as "excess distributions" under the U.S. federal income tax rules relating to PFICs. U.S. Holders could potentially mitigate such consequences by making certain elections with respect to the Agave common shares. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding Agave's PFIC classification, the consequences to them if Agave is a PFIC, and the availability and the consequences of making certain elections to mitigate such consequences. (See Item 10 Taxation -United States Tax Consequences).***

Agave's stock price may limit its ability to raise additional capital by issuing common shares. The low price of Agave's common shares also limits Agave's ability to raise additional capital by issuing additional shares. There are several reasons for this effect. First, the internal policies of certain institutional investors prohibit the purchase of low-priced stocks. Second, many brokerage houses do not permit low-priced stocks to be used as collateral for margin accounts or to be purchased on margin. Third, some brokerage house policies and practices tend to discourage individual brokers from dealing in low-priced stocks. Finally, broker's commissions on low-priced stocks usually represent a higher percentage of the stock price than commissions on higher priced stocks. As a

result, Agave’s shareholders pay transaction costs that are a higher percentage of their total share value than if Agave’s share price were substantially higher.

The liquidity of Agave’s shares in the United States markets may be limited or more difficult to effectuate because Agave is a “Penny Stock” issuer. Agave’s stock is subject to U.S. “Penny Stock” rules which make the stock more difficult for U.S. shareholders to trade on the open market. The SEC has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in “penny” stocks. Penny stocks are equity securities with a price of less than US\$5.00 per share, other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ system provided that current prices and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system.

The Penny Stock Rules require a broker-dealer, prior to effecting a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from such rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the SEC that provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market.

In addition, the Penny Stock Rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from such rules the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser’s written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement, a written agreement to transactions involving penny stocks, and a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement. At the present market prices, Agave’s common shares will (and in the foreseeable future are expected to continue to) fall within the definition of a penny stock. Accordingly, United States broker-dealers trading in Agave’s shares will be subject to the Penny Stock Rules. Rather than complying with those rules, some broker-dealers may refuse to attempt to sell penny stocks. As a result, shareholders and their broker-dealers in the United States may find it more difficult to sell their shares of Agave, if a market for the shares should develop in the United States.

The market for the Company’s stock has been subject to volume and price volatility which could negatively affect a shareholder’s ability to buy or sell the Company’s shares. The market for the common shares of the Company may be highly volatile for reasons both related to the performance of the Company or events pertaining to the industry (e.g. mineral price fluctuation/high production costs/accidents) as well as factors unrelated to the Company or its industry.

Market demand for products incorporating minerals in their manufacture fluctuates over time, resulting in a change of demand for the mineral and an attendant change in the price for the mineral. The Company’s common shares can be expected to be subject to volatility in both price and volume arising from market expectations, announcements and press releases regarding the Company’s business, and changes in estimates and evaluations by securities analysts or other events or factors. In the last decade, securities markets in the United States and Canada and internationally have experienced periods of high price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies, particularly small-capitalization companies such as the Company, have experienced wide fluctuations that have not necessarily been related to the operations, performances, underlying asset values, or prospects of such companies. For these reasons, the Company’s common shares can also be expected to be subject to volatility resulting from purely market forces over which the Company will have no control. Further, despite the existence of a market for trading the Company’s common shares in Canada, shareholders of the Company may be unable to sell significant quantities of common shares in the public trading markets without a significant reduction in the price of the stock. The trading price of Agave’s shares has ranged between \$0.05 and \$4.80 in the last five calendar years.

Significant potential equity dilution. A summary of Agave’s diluted share capital at July 27, 2015 is as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
6,000,000	\$0.25	October 3, 2015
4,300,000	\$0.25	November 29, 2015
5,000,000	\$0.10	June 17, 2015
15,300,000		

Agave had stock options outstanding (377,500 at March 31, 2015 and 1,717,500 at July 27, 2015), which are exercisable at prices ranging from \$0.07 to \$3.80 per share (retroactively adjusted to reflect share consolidation effective October 3, 2013) which are above the current market price for the Company’s shares. In the money options could be exercised prior to expiry while the higher priced options may not be exercised before expiry. In

either case, the outstanding options could act as an upside damper on the price of Agave's shares. There are no shares of Agave remaining subject to hold period restrictions in Canada or the United States as of March 31, 2015 as such hold restrictions have expired. As at July 27, 2015 there are 5,000,000 common shares subject to hold period restriction to expire on October 16, 2015 and a further 1,147,500 common shares subject to hold period restriction to expire on October 22, 2015. At March 31, 2015 and at July 27, 2015 there were 10,300,000 warrants exercisable at an average price of \$0.25. The resale of outstanding shares from the exercise of dilutive securities would have a depressing effect on the market for Agave's shares. Dilutive securities based on the trading range of Agave's common shares at March 31, 2015, including the warrants and the stock options noted above, collectively represent approximately 0% of Agave's issued shares as at March 31, 2015.

There were no common shares issued during the year ended March 31, 2015.

During the year ended March 31, 2014 the Company completed, in two tranches, a non-brokered private placement for total proceeds of \$1,030,000. The private placement was entirely subscribed by insiders, directors and officers of the Company. The private placement consisted of the issuance of 10,300,000 units of the Company at a price of \$0.10 per Unit. Each Unit is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant, each warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.25 for a term of two years after closing. The share purchase warrants were valued using a Black-Scholes pricing model using the following assumptions: weighted average risk free interest rate of 1.08-1.18%, volatility factors ranging from 135.38% to 136.66% and an expected life of two years.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

The Company's executive office is located at:
Suite 1601-675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6B 1N2
Telephone: (604) 687-4622
Facsimile: (604) 687-4212
Email: info@agavesilver.com
Website: www.agavesilver.com

The contact person in Vancouver, British Columbia, is Ronald Lang, President, CEO, and Director.

The mailing address of the Company is the Company's executive office at the address noted above. Agave operated directly and also, until February 12, 2015, through one wholly-owned subsidiary in Mexico, Cream Minerals de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("Cream de Mexico"). References to "Agave" or to "the Company" include Cream de Mexico except where otherwise indicated.

The Company's fiscal year end is March 31.

The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "AGV." Agave was quoted on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board in the United States under the symbol "CRMXF", until July 26, 2012 at which time Agave's shares began being exclusively quoted on the OTCQB, (also under the symbol "CRMXF") an electronic trading platform operated by the OTC Markets Group Inc. On October 3, 2013 the symbol was changed to "ASKDF" and effective May 1, 2014 the Company was listed on OTC "Pink". The Company's common shares are also quoted on the Frankfurt market under the symbol "DFL".

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada as Cream Silver Mines N.P.L. on October 12, 1966, with an authorized capital of 300,000 shares, each having a par value of \$5.00. By Special Resolution passed on July 12, 1974, Agave cancelled its Memorandum and Articles and substituted a new Memorandum and Articles therefore providing for the limited liability of members and the increase of the authorized capital to 1,000,000 shares with a par value of \$5.00 each. By Special Resolution passed September 24, 1987, Agave again altered its Memorandum, changing its name to Cream Silver Mines Ltd. in its English form and "Mines Cream Silver Ltee." in its French form and amending its authorized share capital to 3,000,000 common shares without par value. By Special Resolution passed September 15, 1994, Agave altered its Memorandum to consolidate its authorized and issued share capital of 3,000,000 common shares on a five-for-one basis into 600,000 common shares authorized, and issued common shares were consolidated from 1,870,794 common shares on a five-

for-one basis into 374,158 common shares; to further increase its authorized capital to 50,000,000 common shares without par value (the "Common Shares"); and to change its name to Cream Minerals Ltd. Agave has been listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSX Venture"), formerly the Vancouver Stock Exchange ("VSE"), since June 3, 1970. The Company subsequently altered its Memorandum to increase its authorized capital to 50,000,000 common shares.

At Agave's request, the VSE placed the Company on inactive status on August 12, 1994. Agave had requested inactive status in order to reorganize its affairs after the government of the Province of British Columbia placed Agave's Vancouver Island mineral claims adjoining those of Westmin Resources Ltd. in moratorium, and refused to grant Agave a permit to explore these claims. The claims, in Strathcona Park on Vancouver Island, were placed in moratorium in connection with the Strathcona Park area being declared a provincial park in 1972. These actions by the provincial government left Agave with no viable project at the time and with little working capital. The claims currently remain in moratorium. Throughout the early to mid-1970s, Agave initiated several court cases seeking compensation for these claims. The matter was ultimately decided by a decision of the British Columbia Court of Appeal denying Agave's right to compensation. Leave to appeal this decision to the Supreme Court of Canada was refused and Agave was then advised that it was without further legal recourse with respect to its Vancouver Island claims. The British Columbia Court of Appeal specifically overruled its previous decision in the Agave case. The Company reviewed its legal position in the light of this development, but has been advised that it remains bound by the previous decision.

Following Agave's entry into inactive status, Agave embarked on a reorganization program that included a consolidation of its issued and outstanding share capital and subsequent increase of authorized capital (as described above); a restructuring of the board of directors and appointment of new officers; a review of its financial affairs which included completing two private placements for the issuance of a total of 68,000 units, each consisting of one common share and one warrant, at a price of \$3.50 per unit, which raised a total of \$231,000; and a review of its property holdings. During Agave's inactive period, certain of its claim groups in British Columbia were allowed to lapse, and others were sold off. Following completion of this reorganization, Agave resumed active status on April 11, 1996.

Effective March 29, 2004, the *Company Act* (British Columbia) was replaced by the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). The *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) does not require a company's Notice of Articles to contain a numerical limit on the authorized capital with respect to each class of shares. Effective September 21, 2004, the Company altered the authorized capital of the Company from 50,000,000 shares without par value to an unlimited number of shares without par value. By Special Resolution effective June 23, 2011, shareholders approved the adoption of new articles for Agave. See Item 10B – Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Effective October 3, 2013, the Company completed a share consolidation on the basis of ten (10) pre-consolidation common shares for one (1) post-consolidation common share. The periods presented prior to the consolidation have not been retroactively adjusted to reflect this consolidation unless otherwise stated.

Since its incorporation in 1966, the Company has been in the business of acquiring and exploring mineral properties. For most of the past three completed years, and prior thereto, the Company has been principally attempting to locate deposits of precious metals in Mexico and the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba, Canada.

Mexico

The Company's exploration project in Mexico is Nuevo Milenio, located south of Tepic in the municipality of Xalisco, State of Nayarit, Mexico, having denounced (staked) the property in 2000 and receiving title to the property in 2001. Mineral licenses in Mexico have a term of 50 years following which an application can be made to extend the term. Carrying costs are comprised of annual taxes of approximately \$50,000. Work requirements are nominal and cash payment can be made in lieu of work requirements.

In 2001, Agave entered into an exploration program on Nuevo Milenio. Agave explored the property until the year ended March 31, 2005, at which time it wrote it down by \$1,523,030 to a nominal carrying value of \$1. No acquisition costs are associated with the property, as it was denounced (staked). In 2006, the Company recommenced exploration.

On July 24, 2009, the Company entered into an option agreement with Roca Mines Inc. (“Roca”) that would have allowed Roca to earn up to a 70% interest in the project. In order to acquire a 50% legal and beneficial interest in the Nuevo Milenio, Roca was to spend a cumulative US\$12,000,000 for exploration work by July 24, 2013.

On April 30, 2010, the Company signed a letter of intent (“LOI”), pursuant to which it acquired an option from an arm's length party on the Las Habas Project, comprised of 336 hectares (“Ha”) located in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico. The LOI was for a period of three months. The proposed option agreement outlined in the LOI called for total payments of US\$1 million over a 5-year period and a 2% NSR royalty, payable out of production. On June 1, 2010, Agave filed an application to denounce approximately 700 hectares adjoining the Las Habas property. The Company let the LOI lapse and has not pursued title to the adjacent 700 Ha's. On July 22, 2010, Roca notified the Company that it was not proceeding with the option agreement and the agreement was terminated.

On December 7, 2010, Agave agreed to a bought deal financing of \$5 million with the provision of an over-allotment of \$1 million. The terms of the bought deal were \$1.60 per unit with a full warrant exercisable at \$2.40 for two years from the date of closing. The Company subsequently closed the bought deal financing on December 21, 2010, and received gross proceeds of \$6 million.

The Company initiated a 20,000 metre drill program in February 2011 which was completed in September 2011. Following completion of the drill program during calendar year 2011 (the “**2011 Drill Program**”), the Company engaged an independent consulting firm to prepare an independent NI 43-101-compliant resource estimate (the “**2012 Report**”) based on review of the Company's previously compiled exploration data as well as exploration data collected during the 2011 Drill Program. The 2012 Report was filed on SEDAR on October 2, 2012.

The board of directors initiated a review of Agave's strategic alternatives intended to maximize shareholder value and a Special Committee of independent directors (the “Special Committee”) was appointed in the first quarter of the fiscal year. Following completion of the Independent Mineral Resource the Board upon consideration of the poor market conditions and challenging financing environment for junior resource exploration companies determined that alternatives to potentially very dilutive equity financings be considered. The review includes, but is not limited to, the sale or strategic merger of the Company, the joint venture or sale of non-core assets, or the sale or joint venture of a primary asset.

On March 25, 2013, the Company filed an independent NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Nuevo Milenio project (the “**2013 Report**”) co-authored by Dr. Derek McBride, P.Eng, and Al Workman of Watts, Griffis and McQuatt Limited (“WGM”). The 2013 Report replaces the 2012 Report in its entirety. The 2013 Report addresses the concerns raised by the British Columbia Securities Commission with respect to the 2012 Report as outlined in the Company's news release dated October 23, 2012.

The 2013 Report contains an updated independent mineral resource estimate on the Nuevo Milenio project (the “**Mineral Resource Estimate**”) and replaces in its entirety all previous resource estimates filed by Agave and the previous resource estimates can no longer be relied upon.

The Company entered into a share purchase agreement, dated November 14, 2014 among Frank Lang and Ferdinand Holcapek (collectively, the “Purchasers”), Cream Minerals de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. (“Cream Mexico) and the Company (the “Share Purchase Agreement”), pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell the Company's interest in the Nuevo Milenio Property, in Nayarit State, Mexico, to the Purchasers via the sale of all of the securities of Cream Mexico held by the Company (the “Transaction”).

Pursuant to the terms of the Share Purchase Agreement the Purchasers purchased all of the Cream Mexico shares held by the Company in exchange for the aggregate sum of \$686,000, payable as the forgiveness of the debts owed by the Company to Frank Lang (or other entities controlled by Frank Lang) and Ferdinand Holcapek.

The Company closed the transaction for the sale of its interest in the Nuevo Milenio project on February 12, 2015.

Canada

British Columbia

The Goldsmith Property

Prior to May 6, 2013 the Company had a 100% interest in the Goldsmith Property (“Goldsmith”) (comprised of the Goldsmith and Lucky Jack Properties) located near Kaslo, British Columbia. Small scale underground mines operated on the property in the early 1900’s. Quartz veins are contained in the intrusive rocks and contain quantities of free gold. Higher grade gold mineralization was reported in the quartz veins which range in width from a few centimetres to five metres. The Company held an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Goldsmith property. The option agreement called for the issuance of 20,000 common shares (issued) and cash payments totaling \$110,000 (paid) over six years. The optionors retain a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) on all metals. The Company was able to acquire 50% of the NSR for \$1,000,000 upon commencement of commercial production or sooner.

The Company wrote down the carrying value of Goldsmith Property to \$Nil in fiscal 2012 as there were no plans to continue exploration. During the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company transferred title to the Goldsmith and Lucky Jack properties to the optionors.

The Kaslo Property

The 100% owned 4,000 Ha Kaslo Silver Property (“Kaslo”), a silver target, hosts eleven historic high-grade silver mineralized zones within 14 kilometres of favourable horizon. Nine high-grade silver-lead-zinc mines operated on Kaslo at various times from 1895 to 1966. The property is located 12 kilometres west of Kaslo in southern British Columbia. The Company has no plans to conduct exploration work at this time.

Dr. Derek McBride, P.Geo, has supervised the Company’s previous exploration programs summarized above and is the Company’s supervisor and “Qualified Person” with respect to this property for the purpose of NI 43-101.

Manitoba

The Wine Property

Prior to April 22, 2013 the Company held a 100% interest in the Wine Claim (comprised of the Wine and Wine 1 claims) located approximately 60 kilometres south of Flin Flon, Manitoba. The Wine claim is a high grade nickel-copper target. During fiscal 2007 and in fiscal 2008, the Company entered into option agreements to acquire up to 100% interest in two mineral property interests in the Province of Manitoba, the Wine claims and the Grand Nickel Project. In March 2006, the Company entered into an option agreement, subsequently amended, to acquire 100% interest in the Wine Claim, MB 3964 and Wine 1 Claim (the “Wine” claims), all located approximately 60 km southeast of Flin Flon, Manitoba. The Company earned its interest by making payments totaling \$105,000 (paid) and issuing 20,000 common shares over a 48-month period (issued). The Company also incurred required exploration expenditures on the property of \$5,000 annually for four years. On completion of these obligations, the property was subject only to a 2.0% NSR royalty payable to the optionor from the production of gold, silver and all base metals and other minerals. The Company had the right to reduce the NSR royalty to 1.0% by the payment of \$1,000,000 to the optionor at any time up to and including the commencement of commercial production.

During the year ended March 31, 2014 the Company sold the Wine Claim Property to the optionor for the amount of \$50,000 cash.

In October 2007, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire 100% interest in the Grand Nickel Project, being the Cedar 1, MB7355 and MEL 324B claims (the “Cedar” claims), located in the Thompson Nickel Belt, approximately 40 km north-west of the town of Grand Rapids, Manitoba. After a short exploration program, the Company determined that the property did not meet its expectations, returned the property to the optionor and recorded a write-down of acquisition costs of \$34,250 in fiscal 2009. The Grand Nickel project was written off in the year ended March 31, 2009.

The Blueberry Property

In November 2009, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire the Blueberry property from W.S. Ferreira Ltd. and the Company staked additional claims which have been appended to the option agreement. The property is located approximately 20 km north-east of Flin Flon, Manitoba. The option agreement provided for a cash payment of \$100,000 (\$40,000 paid) and the issuance of 40,000 shares (16,000 issued) over five years with a down payment of \$10,000 (paid). The cash payments were to be made as follows: \$10,000 on regulatory approval (paid), \$10,000 on the first anniversary (paid), and \$20,000 on each of the second (paid) to the fifth anniversary dates. The shares were to be issued as follows: 4,000 on regulatory approval (completed) and 4,000 on the first anniversary of regulatory approval (completed), and 0,000 common shares on each of the second (completed) to the fifth anniversary dates.

The Company was required to incur cumulative exploration expenditures totaling \$30,000 following the date of regulatory approval, commencing with expenditures of \$5,000 prior to the first anniversary date and a minimum of \$5,000 annually by each anniversary date on or prior to the fifth anniversary. The total incurred to March 31, 2013 was \$156,411. On completion of these obligations, the property will be subject only to a 2.0% NSR royalty payable to the optionor from the production of gold, silver and all base metals and other minerals. The Company had the right to reduce the NSR royalty to 1.0% by the payment of \$1,000,000 to the optionor at any time up to and including the commencement of commercial production.

In November 2012 the Company elected not to make the required \$20,000 option payment and issue 8,000 common shares to the optionor. Title to the Blueberry Property has since been transferred to the optionor. In addition, title to the Blue 1 to Blue 4 claims which were staked following the optioning of the Blueberry Property have been assigned to the optionor as these claims were appended to the original option agreement.

Ontario

Hastings Highland Property

On February 19, 2015 the Company announced that it has signed a letter agreement (the “Letter”) with Hastings Highland Resources Limited (“Hastings”) for an exclusive option to earn a 90 percent interest in Hastings’ Limerick Township nickel-copper property located in Ontario, Canada (the “Property”).

The acquisition of the Hastings option brings the Company a Canadian nickel-copper property with many historical targets for future evaluation. The Company plans to bring historical data into a fully-compliant NI 43-101 format allowing for further work programs to develop a resource calculation on this privately-owned property in a proven mining area.

Effective May 12, 2015 Agave and Hastings signed a definitive agreement (the “Agreement”) with respect to the option on the Property.

The terms of the Letter set forth the terms to be included in the Agreement as follows:

	Cash Option Payment	# of Agave Common Shares (1)	Work in the Ground including Property Costs (2)
Upon TSX approval	\$ 10,000	1,400,000	\$ -
End of Year 1	\$ 25,000	200,000	\$ 295,000
End of Year 2	\$ 75,000	350,000	\$ 545,000
End of Year 3	\$ 300,000	750,000	Amount Remaining to complete the Scoping Study of the North Zone

(1) The shares are subject to a 4 month hold period.

(2) The Optionee also assumes the property costs of Hastings which are approximately \$45,000 and are included in the “Work in Ground” amount

The 51% would be earned on completion of the above Scoping Study within three years of signing the option. No retained interest is earned if the scoping study is not completed by the due date.

STAGE 2

A further 25% can be earned by financing a bankable feasibility study within two years of the scoping study and making further annual payments of \$200,000-300,000 commencing one year after completion of the scoping study. These payments cease upon the mine beginning commercial production.

STAGE 3

Bringing the mine into commercial production and making a further payment of \$10,000,000 in 5 equal annual instalments commencing September 1st, 2023 will increase Agave's holding to 90% of the Property, with Hastings retaining a 10 per cent carried interest and Agave assuming responsibility for NSR's attached to the Property. At any time after a greater than 76% interest is earned, Agave has the right to buy out Hastings' remaining interest in the Property at mutually acceptable terms.

Dr. Derek McBride P. Eng., a director of Agave, is a principal of Hastings.

B. Business Overview

General

(i) Nature of Company:

Agave has historically been a mineral exploration company. The Company is currently focused on exploration and development of Silver-Nickel-Copper properties. Agave has a portfolio, or option, of early-stage mineral exploration projects in British Columbia and Ontario that may contain silver, nickel, copper and other mineralization. These properties have been explored by a number of companies over the years, with further work being completed by Agave since their acquisition.

(i) Principal Markets: Not Applicable.

(ii) Seasonality: Not Applicable.

(iii) Raw Materials: Not Applicable.

(iv) Marketing Channels: Not Applicable.

(v) Dependence: Not Applicable.

(vi) Competitive Position: Not Applicable.

(vii) Material Effect of Government Regulation: The Company's exploration activities and its potential mining and processing operations are subject to various laws governing land use, the protection of the environment, prospecting, development, production, contractor availability, commodity prices, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational safety and health, waste disposal, toxic substances, safety and other matters. The Company believes it is in substantial compliance with all material laws and regulations which currently apply to its activities. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all permits required for exploration, any future development and construction of mining facilities and conduct of mining operations on reasonable terms or that new legislation or modifications to existing legislation, would not have an adverse effect on any exploration or mining project which the Company might undertake.

C. Organizational Structure

Until February 12, 2015 the Company had one direct subsidiary, Cream Minerals de Mexico, S.A. de C.V., incorporated in Mexico. Unless the context otherwise requires, references herein to the “Company” or “Agave” includes the subsidiary of the Company.

D. Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company has mineral exploration interests in two properties: the Kaslo Property (British Columbia) and an option on Hastings Highland Property (Ontario)

The Company’s mineral property interests in Canada are in good standing and all payments on the properties are up to date.

None of the Company’s projects have known reserves, and exploration work is exploratory in nature.

Nuevo Milenio Project

The Nuevo Milenio Property, in Nayarit State, Mexico, is owned by Cream de Mexico. All interest to the Nuevo Milenio Project were sold along with the sale of the subsidiary, Cream de Mexico on February 12, 2015.

Exploration Expenditures

Expenditures incurred by the Company on Nuevo Milenio in fiscal 2015 (fiscal 2014 numbers in parentheses) include the following: assays and analysis - \$Nil (\$Nil); drilling – \$Nil (\$Nil); geological and geophysical - \$106,680 (\$153,009); site activities - \$116,114 (\$279,513) and travel and accommodation- \$2,984 (\$10,926).

Exploration Projects, British Columbia Properties

The Company has two early-stage exploration projects in British Columbia, Canada. The locations are shown on the map below, with details of the projects following.

Exploration activities on the Kaslo properties have been planned and carried out under the supervision of Dr. Derek McBride, P.Geol and is the Company’s “Qualified Person” for the purpose of NI 43-101, “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects”.

Kaslo Property, British Columbia

Introduction

The Kaslo property is without known mineral resources and reserves and the proposed programs are exploratory in nature. In fiscal 2012, the Company wrote down the value of the property to \$nil.

Property Location and Geology

The 100% owned property encompasses nine former high-grade silver-lead-zinc historic small scale mines located in southeastern British Columbia, Canada. The various mines operated at different times during the period from 1895 to 1966. The property currently consists of 7 modified grid claims, 13 crown grants, 8 reverted crown grants, 37 two-post claims and one mining lease of three units, for a total 160 units.

In October 2004 Agave commenced a diamond drill program on Kaslo. This two-hole drill program was designed to test the lateral and down dip extensions of the high grade silver mineralization found within the strongly faulted Silver Bear shear structure. Diamond drilling was suspended after attempts to drill through the highly mineralized fault zone were unsuccessful. The initial drill hole was abandoned at 34 metres when the drill proved incapable of coring the shear zone. A second steeper angled drill hole was successful in intersecting the hanging wall of the mineralized shear structure. However, the second hole did not penetrate the entire width of the shear zone and did not intersect the high-grade footwall mineralization.

Prior drilling by Agave in 1998 returned values up to 2,271 g/t silver over 0.51 metres within a 3.25 metre interval that assayed 390.05 g/t silver from drill hole 98SB-05. The highest silver values intersected in the previous drill program were obtained from the strongest part of the shear zone tested during that program. These step-out holes intersected what appears to be broader and more intense shearing that may be related to higher-grade silver values.

Location and Access

The 4,000-hectare property is located 12 km west of the town of Kaslo in southern British Columbia. Access to the property is via Highway 31A for seven km west from Kaslo, then 4.5 km southwest along Keen Creek Road to the property boundary. The property lies along the Keen Creek Road for approximately 10 km. Logging roads and numerous old mining roads and trails, some of which are heavily overgrown, bisect the property. Power lines come to within 4 km of the property boundary, and water is abundant throughout.



Physiography

Kaslo is located in an area of rugged mountainous terrain. Topography on the property is steep with elevations ranging from 1,050 metres along the Keen Creek valley to 2,200 metres on the Gold Cure ridge.

The Keen Creek valley runs along the northwest boundary of the property, with numerous tributaries crossing the property and emptying into Keen Creek. The major tributaries, from northeast to southwest are Ben Hur, Briggs, Klawala, Kyawats and Desmond Creeks.

History

Kaslo includes nine former, small mines, which were originally discovered and worked for high-grade silver ores during the heyday of the Slocan Mining Camp at the end of the 19th century. Intermittent exploration, development and production have taken place at various locations on the property since that time, most notably in the 1920s and 1950s. The Cork-Province Mine was consolidated in 1914 and was the longest-lived producer in the camp when it closed in 1966. Five former workings, the Silver Bear, Hartford, Gibson, Gold Cure, and Bismark are situated along the Gold Cure Shear zone, which has been traced northeast across the property for 7.1 km. Five additional workings, the Black Bear, Cork, Province, Dublin and Black Fox workings lie along the parallel 4.1 km long Cork Shear zone, located in the Keen Creek valley approximately 1 km north of the Gold Cure Shear zone. Both shears are open along strike to the north and at depth.

Geophysics

Since it acquired the property, Agave has completed 51.7 km of VLF-EM geophysical coverage over the mineralized Cork and Gold Cure Shear zones. The geophysical surveys clearly define the location and extent of the controlling shears, as they are very conductive by nature.

In 1999, a gravity geophysical survey was conducted over the Cork North zone to define which of the several limestone beds have the best potential to host massive sulphide mineralization. Targets generated by the gravity survey have not been drill tested.

Geochemistry

Soil geochemical surveys have been completed over the length of the Cork and Gold Cure Shear zones. Linear trends of anomalous values for silver, lead and zinc in soil have been found running coincident with the shear zones. Occasionally gold, arsenic, cadmium and other elements occur with the silver, lead and zinc anomalies.

Black Bear Group of Claims

For a description of Agave's interest in this property, see "Kaslo Silver Property" under Item 4 above.

Location and Access

The Black Bear claims are located immediately north of and are contiguous with the Bismark Claims. The property is composed of a three-claim mining lease and three reverted, crown-granted mineral claims situated just 600 metres along strike to the north of the former Cork-Province Mine on the adjacent Bismark Claims. The Black Bear claims can be accessed through the Kaslo property, which is located 12 km west of the town of Kaslo in southern British Columbia. Access to Kaslo is via Highway 31A for 7 km west from Kaslo, then 4.5 km southwest along Keen Creek Road to the property boundary.

History

The property encompasses three former silver producers, the Mastodon, Liberty, and Black Bear workings. The Mastodon and Liberty workings were discovered and operated in the late 1890s. The Black Bear was probably discovered at the same time but the only government reports of this occurrence are from 1920 when the mine was rehabilitated to explore a 48-centimetre wide vein that yielded 2.74 g/t gold, 181.7 g/t silver, 15.0% lead and 3.6% zinc.

The Liberty and Mastodon workings were on adjacent crown grants that were initially worked in 1899. Workings consist of eight or more short adits and shafts that explore two or more fissure-vein lodes striking northeast and in part conforming with the structure of the host metasediments. Exploration completed by Agave in 1997 on the adjacent Bismark Claims suggests that the Black Bear workings are probably hosted by the same shear structure that hosts the Cork-Province Mine. The Liberty and Mastodon workings are believed to be on parallel structures.

Agave completed a preliminary program of geological mapping, geochemical surveys, VLF electro-magnetometre surveys, a reconnaissance gravity geophysical survey, excavator trenching and 110 metres of diamond drilling in three short holes over the Black Bear Claims in 1998 and 1999. The trenching program successfully encountered several small massive sulphide bodies that were tested with three short, wide spaced, diamond drill holes. Sulphides were primarily pyrite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite containing low-grade silver values.

Black Fox Claims

In June 1998, Agave purchased a 100% interest in the Black Fox Claims located near Kaslo, British Columbia. The property comprises three crown-granted mineral claims: the Daisy, Black Fox and California. The former Black Fox mine workings are located on the Daisy Claim, immediately adjacent to the Cork-Province area on Agave's Bismark Claims. The claims lie on the southwest extension of the Cork Shear zone.

There was no material work carried out on the property in fiscal 2003 or 2004 as Agave did not have sufficient working capital to conduct a full-scale exploration program on the properties that make up Kaslo. As a result, in 2003, Agave wrote down deferred acquisition and exploration costs to a nominal carrying value of \$1 to reflect the extended period of inactivity on the property. The claims remain in good standing and the property is considered a long-term asset of the Company. Exploration costs incurred since the year ended March 31, 2005, to March 31, 2008 of \$162,099 have been expensed. Additional costs of \$359 were expensed in fiscal 2009. The property was written down to \$Nil during fiscal 2012.

Proposed Exploration

No significant exploration work is proposed for fiscal 2016.

Dr. Derek McBride, has supervised the Company's Canadian exploration programs summarized above and is the Company's supervisor and "Qualified Person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.

Goldsmith Property, British Columbia

During the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company transferred title to the Goldsmith and Lucky Jack properties to the optionors.

Exploration Projects, Manitoba Properties



Blueberry Property, Manitoba

In November 2012 the Company elected not to make the required \$20,000 option payment and issuance of 80,000 common shares to the optionor. Title to the Blueberry Property has since been transferred to the optionor. In addition title to the Blue 1 to Blue 4 claims which were staked following the optioning of Blueberry Property have also been assigned to the optionor as these claims were appended to the original option agreement.

Wine Nickel-Copper Property, Manitoba

During the year ended March 31, 2014 the Company sold the Wine Claim to the optionor for the amount of \$50,000 cash.

Capital Expenditures and write-downs

Agave's principal capital expenditures and write-downs over the two fiscal years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, are as follows:

Year	Mineral Property Acquisitions	Equipment Acquisitions	Mineral Property Write-downs
2015	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
2014	--	--	--

Amounts Expensed

Exploration expenses in the five fiscal years ended March 31:

Year	Nuevo Milenio	Kaslo Silver Property, British Columbia	Goldsmith and Other Properties, British Columbia	Manitoba Properties	Total
2015	\$ 275,778	\$ 1,465	Nil	Nil	\$ 277,243
2014	443,448	40,107	Nil	Nil	483,555
2013	706,186	7,065	Nil	3,935	717,186
2012	2,721,792	39,027	Nil	2,300	2,763,119
2011	1,614,295	580	80,019	7,256	1,702,150

The Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements to sophisticated investors and institutions. The Company has issued common shares in each of the past few years, pursuant to private placement financings and the exercise of warrants and options.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Agave for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 and the related notes thereto. Agave's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Overview

Agave is a mineral exploration company with no producing properties and consequently has no current operating income or cash flow. All of Agave's short to medium-term operating and exploration cash flow must be derived from external financing.

Critical accounting policies and changes in accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements requires management to establish accounting policies, estimates and assumptions that affect the timing and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These estimates are based upon historical experience and on various other assumptions that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, and require judgment on matters which are inherently uncertain. A summary of the Company's significant accounting policies is set out in Note 2 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

Recent accounting pronouncements

A summary of recent accounting pronouncements issued which may affect the Company in the future are set out in Note 2 (p) of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

A. Operating Results

Year Ended March 31, 2015 ("fiscal 2015"), Compared to Year Ended March 31, 2014 ("fiscal 2014")

In fiscal 2015, Agave earned income of \$1,658, a per common share of \$0.00, compared to a loss \$1,199,620, a loss of \$0.06 per common share in fiscal 2014.

Exploration costs of \$1,465 were incurred in fiscal 2015, compared to \$40,107 in fiscal 2014, contributing to the loss in each year. Expenditures in both years were related to the Kaslo project.

Total expenses other than exploration costs and gain on sale of discontinued operations totaled \$405,122 in fiscal 2015, compared to \$766,569 in fiscal 2014. Significant differences between the levels of expenditures in the two fiscal years include the following:

General and administrative expenses, consisting of depreciation, office and administration, travel and conferences increased from \$56,916 to \$76,951 in expenses. Expenses in the year ended March 31, 2014 were reduced as a result of recoveries of previously recognized Quorum expenses.

Professional fees, which include legal, accounting and audit fees, decreased from \$174,741 to \$113,335 primarily as a result of increased legal fees related to the reorganization of the Company effective October 3, 2013.

Salaries and benefits decreased from \$394,530 to \$191,087 primarily due to the decrease in executive salaries upon the reorganization of the Company effective October 3, 2013 and the severances paid during the year-ended March 31, 2014 related to the reorganization.

Shareholder communications decreased from \$95,860 to \$20,786, due to the decreases in salary and services related to investor relations, and the decrease in advertising costs, filing costs and news release disseminated.

Agave conducted most of its exploration activities in Mexico and in Canada in fiscal 2015, and as such, the Company has foreign exchange risks associated with exploration in foreign jurisdictions. The Company had a foreign exchange loss of \$2,963 in fiscal 2015, compared to a foreign exchange loss of \$6,022 in fiscal 2014. The Company's cash balances were primarily held in Canadian dollars with nominal funds held in United States dollars and in Mexican pesos.

Fiscal 2014 Compared to Year Ended March 31, 2013 (“fiscal 2013”)

In fiscal 2014, Agave incurred a loss of \$1,199,620, a loss per common share of \$0.06, compared to a loss \$1,794,629, a loss of \$0.12 per common share in fiscal 2013.

Exploration costs of \$40,107 were incurred in fiscal 2014, compared to \$11,000 in fiscal 2013, contributing to the loss in each year. Expenditures in fiscal 2014 by project area, with comparative figures for fiscal 2013 in parentheses are as follows: Kaslo, British Columbia - \$40,107 (\$7,065) and Manitoba Properties, Manitoba - \$Nil (\$3,935).

Total expenses other than exploration costs and write-down of exploration and evaluation assets totaled \$766,569 in fiscal 2014, compared to \$968,160 in fiscal 2013. Significant differences between the levels of expenditures in the two fiscal years include the following:

General and administrative expenses, consisting of depreciation, office and administration, travel and conferences decreased from \$134,585 to \$56,916 in expenses.

Management, administrative, and other services were provided by Quorum Management and Administrative Services Ltd. (“Quorum”), a private company held jointly, with a one-third interest each, by the Company and two other public companies, ValGold Resources Ltd. and Emgold Mining Corporation. Quorum provided services on a full cost recovery basis to the various entities sharing office space with the Company until August 31, 2012. In September, the Company hired a Controller to take over the services that were provided by Quorum. The reason for the credit balance in fiscal 2012 was due to the Company renegotiating fees related to prior periods with Quorum. The credit received in 2012 was used to offset fiscal 2012 invoices. The three public companies have deferred dissolving Quorum and will maintain the company as inactive.

Professional fees, which include legal, accounting and audit fees, increased from \$154,245 to \$174,741 due to no audit and accounting IFRS transition related fees in fiscal 2013. The decrease of these costs in the year ended March 31, 2013 were partially offset by higher legal fees relating to the Company's filing of its NI 43-101 technical report.

Salaries and benefits decreased from \$395,947 to \$394,530 due to a decrease of services provided by Quorum and no fees paid for services of a Corporate Secretary for the year ended March 31, 2013. These decreases were partially offset due to hiring a Controller to take over the services that were provided by Quorum.

Shareholder communications decreased from \$193,257 to \$95,860, due to decreases in services of an investor relations employee and consultants, website design and maintenance, printing, conference fees, (“AGM”) materials, and related shareholder awareness costs.

Share-based payments decreased from \$3,811 to \$Nil. During the year ended March 31, 2014 there were no stock options granted. In the year ended March 31, 2013 there were no stock options granted and the only expense that was incurred was due to the vesting of options.

Write-downs on exploration and evaluation assets decreased from \$97,080 to \$Nil. During the year ended March 31, 2012 the Company wrote down the majority of its remaining Canadian properties, Goldsmith, Stephens and Wine. The Blueberry property was the only property that was not written down until fiscal 2013, which is when the Company terminated its option.

Agave conducted most of its exploration activities in Mexico and in Canada in fiscal 2014, and as such, the Company has foreign exchange risks associated with exploration in foreign jurisdictions. The Company had a foreign exchange loss of \$6,022 in fiscal 2014, compared to a foreign exchange loss of \$1,053 in fiscal 2013. The

Company's cash balances are primarily held in Canadian dollars with nominal funds held in United States dollars and in Mexican pesos.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Financial Conditions for the year ended March 31, 2015

The Company's major source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements to sophisticated investors and institutions. The Company has issued common shares in each of the past few years, pursuant to private placement financings and the exercise of warrants and options.

There is no assurance that the Company will be successful with any financing ventures. Please refer to Item 3 – Key Information – section D - Risk Factors in this document.

At March 31, 2015, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$355,003, defined as current assets less current liabilities, compared with a working capital deficit of \$404,648 at March 31, 2014. The Company's consolidated financial statements were prepared using IFRS applicable to a going concern. Several adverse conditions cast substantial doubt on the validity of this assumption – see “Going Concern” disclosure below. When the Company has unused cash, it primarily invests its unused cash in guaranteed investment certificates which are redeemable in full after 30 days with interest or in treasury bills. There have been no investments in commercial paper. Where the initial term of the guaranteed investment certificate is greater than 90 days, it is recorded as a short-term investment.

Operations for the year ended March 31, 2015, have been funded primarily from loans and share subscriptions made by insiders, officers and directors.

Investing Activities

As at March 31, 2015, Agave has capitalized \$Nil (2013 - \$Nil).

Capital Resources

As discussed above, at March 31, 2015, Agave's working capital deficit was \$355,003 compared to a working capital deficit of \$404,648 at March 31, 2014. The Company's continued operations are dependent upon the Company's ability to obtain sufficient financing to carry on planned operations. The Company does not have sufficient working capital to meet its obligations in the ordinary course of business but is attempting to generate sufficient amounts of cash and cash equivalents in the short and long term, to maintain the Company's operations and meet obligations by reviewing all options including the sale of one or more properties, a joint venture of one or more properties, or an equity financing. The Company will select whichever funding options are available and are in the best interest of the shareholders.

At March 31, 2015, the Company had 25,834,059 common shares issued and outstanding

Share Capital

The Company's continued operations are dependent upon the Company's ability to obtain sufficient financing to carry on planned operations.

2015

On December 2, 2014, the Company announced a proposed non-brokered private placement whereby it intends to offer up to 11,000,000 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.06 per flow-through common share and 9,000,000 non-flow-through units at a price of \$0.05 per non-flow-through unit. Each non-flow-through unit will be comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each whole non-flow-through warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one non-flow-through common shares at any time for a period of 24 months from the date the warrant is issued, at a price of \$0.10. The Company intends to raise up to \$1,110,000 through the private placements. As at March 31, 2015, share subscriptions of \$100,000 had been received.

2014

Effective October 3, 2013, the Company completed a share consolidation on the basis of ten (10) pre-consolidation common shares for one (1) post-consolidation common share. The periods presented prior to the consolidation have been retroactively adjusted to reflect this consolidation unless otherwise stated.

During the year ended March 31, 2014 the Company completed, in two tranches, a non-brokered private placement for total proceeds of \$1,030,000. The private placement was entirely subscribed by insiders, directors and officers of the Company. The private placement consisted of the issuance of 10,300,000 units of the Company at a price of \$0.10 per Unit. Each Unit is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant, each warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.25 for a term of two years after closing. The share purchase warrants were valued using a Black-Scholes pricing model using the following assumptions: weighted average risk free interest rate of 1.08-1.18%, volatility factors ranging from 135.38% to 137% and an expected life of two years.

2010-2013

On April 13, 2010, the Company completed a private placement of a total of 2,296,321 units at a price of \$0.70 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,607,425. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of 24 months at the exercise price of \$1.00 for a period of 12 months from the date of issue of the warrant and at a price of \$1.50 for the remaining 12-month period. Compensation was paid to certain eligible arms-length parties in an amount equal to 10% of the total proceeds raised from the sale of the units to subscribers, and payable at their election in cash or units of the Company or a combination thereof. A cash commission of \$59,185 was paid, and a total of 14,400 finder's units were issued. The finder's units have the same terms as the units. The finder's warrants and share purchase warrants were valued using a Black Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: weighted average risk free interest rate of 1.15%-1.98%, volatility factors of 94%-131% and an expected life of 2 years. The total value ascribed to the finder's warrants and share purchase warrants was \$659,782.

If the Company's common shares trade at or above \$3.00 per share for 10 consecutive trading days, the Company may, at its discretion, accelerate the expiration of the warrants (and including the warrants forming part of the finder's units) by providing notice in writing to the holders of such securities, whereby such warrants will expire within 30 days from the date of such written notice. Mr. Frank A. Lang, a former President and director and the former Non-Executive Chairman of the Company who resigned subsequent to the fiscal year end, acquired 510,000 units in the private placement for the subscription price of \$357,000.

On December 21, 2010, the Company completed a bought deal financing of a total of 3,750,000 units at a price of \$1.60 per unit for gross proceeds of \$6,000,000. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$2.40 per common share until December 21, 2012, provided that if after four months and one day following the Closing Date, the closing price of the common shares of the Company traded on the TSX Venture Exchange, close at a price in excess of \$6.00 per common share for 20 consecutive days, the Company will be able to accelerate the expiry of the warrants to the date that is 30 days after notice of the new expiry date is provided to the holders of the warrants. The share purchase warrants were valued using a Black Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: weighted average risk free interest rate of 1.64%, volatility factors of 102.24% and an expected life of 2 years. The total value ascribed to the share purchase warrants was \$2,073,168.

Compensation was paid to certain eligible arms-length parties in an amount equal to 8% of the total proceeds raised from the sale of the units to subscribers, and payable in cash. A cash commission of \$480,000 was paid, and a total of 375,000 finder's units were issued. Each finder's warrant entitles the warrant holder to acquire one common share and warrant at a price of \$1.60 until December 21, 2012. The warrant entitles the holder to acquire an additional warrant at a price of \$2.40 until December 21, 2012. The finder's warrants were valued using a Black Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: weighted average risk free interest rate of 1.33%-1.64%, volatility factors of 97.46%-102.24% and an expected life of 2 years. The total value ascribed to the finder's warrants was \$755,565.

The securities offered have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and may not be offered or sold in the United States absent registration or an available exemption from the registration requirements.

Options and Warrants

In April 2010, the Company issued 2,296,321 share purchase warrants relating to a private placement. Each warrant entitles the holder to subscribe for one common share for a period of 24 months following the date of issue, exercisable at \$1.00 in the first 12 month period, and \$1.50 in the remaining 12 month period. Finder's warrants totaling 14,400 were awarded in relation to the financing. The finder's warrants have the same terms as the warrants included in the units sold to purchasers. If the Company's common shares trade at or above \$3.00 per share for 10 consecutive trading days, the Company may, at its discretion, accelerate the expiration of the warrants (and including the warrants forming part of the finder's units) by providing notice in writing to the holders of such securities, whereby such warrants will expire within 30 days from the date of such written notice. The shares and warrants issued in connection with this non-brokered private placement are subject to a minimum hold period of four months.

On December 21, 2010, the Company issued 3,750,000 share purchase warrants relating to a private placement. Each warrant entitles the holder to subscribe for one common share for a period of 24 months following the date of issue, exercisable at \$2.40. Finder's warrants totaling 375,000 were awarded in relation to the financing. The finder's warrants entitle the holder to acquire one common share and warrant at a price of \$1.60 until December 21, 2012. The warrant entitles the holder to acquire an additional warrant at a price of \$2.40 until December 21, 2012. The shares and warrants issued in connection with this non-brokered private placement are subject to a minimum hold period of four months. Following expiry of the four month hold period, if the closing price of the common shares of the Company traded on the TSX Venture Exchange, close at a price in excess of \$6.00 per common share for 20 consecutive days, the Company will be able to accelerate the expiry of the warrants to the date that is 30 days after notice of the new expiry date is provided to the holders of the warrants.

During the year ended March 31, 2011, the Company granted a total of 657,500 incentive stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company exercisable over a five year period expiring March 4, 2016 valued at a price of \$3.80 per share using the Black-Scholes valuation model, in accordance with the Company's 10% rolling stock option plan.

Financing Activities

Further financing will be required for general and administrative costs. This could involve joint venture, equity financing, sale of assets, or other forms of financing.

Going Concern

At March 31, 2015, the Company has a working capital deficit. Additional financing is required.

The Company has incurred operating losses since inception, has no source of operating cash flow, minimal income from short-term investments, and there can be no assurances that sufficient funding, including adequate financing will be available to explore its mineral properties and to cover general and administrative expenses necessary for the maintenance of a public company. The ability of the Company to arrange additional financing in the future depends in part, on the prevailing capital market conditions and mineral property exploration success. These factors cast substantial doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts of, and classification of liabilities that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. Such adjustments could be material.

Plans for Fiscal 2016

The Board of Directors has and will continue the review of all available strategic alternatives intended to maximize shareholder value.

It has not determined whether its mineral property interests contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company's continuing operations and the underlying value and recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral property interests are entirely dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of the mineral property interests and on future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the mineral property interests.

Contractual Obligations in 2016

See Item 5 (d) for a table of contractual obligations at March 31, 2015.

Trend information

As a mineral resource exploration company, Agave's activities are mainly in response to metal prices and the availability of equity financings. Historically Agave has strategically focused its exploration activities on potential silver and gold projects. The recent trend for metal prices has been somewhat volatile for gold and silver. The mineral exploration industry has been through a very difficult period with low prices for both precious and base metals over the period from 1999 to 2004. Beginning in 2004 prices for both gold and silver began a sustained increase in price that has largely persisted through mid-2012, at which time prices began to decline. However, during the period from 2004 and, in particular, from the 2008 financial crisis onward, such financing has been available periodically. The factors cited above have acted to restrict the availability of funding at certain times.

Agave's Management and board of directors are not financial or commodity analysts and therefore cannot and should not forecast prices for silver and gold. Management and the directors do monitor silver and gold industry trends, specifically demand supply data and believe that the silver and gold markets should continue to experience positive fundamentals. As such Agave will continue to advance its properties, subject to available funds.

See the risk section for average, high and low gold and silver prices to the date of the filing of this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

C. Off-statement of financial position arrangements

The Company does not have any off-statement of financial position arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

D. Tabular disclosure of contractual obligations

The following table summarizes the Company's short-term and long-term obligations as at March 31, 2015:

	Less than one year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5 th and subsequent years (1)	Total
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) Mineral property option payments are made at the option of the Company, however non-payment of mineral property leases may result in forfeiture of Agave's rights to a particular property.

Safe Harbour

See above – "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information."

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Senior Management

The following table lists the directors and senior management of the Company. The directors have served in their respective capacities since their election and/or appointment and will serve until the next AGM or until a successor

is duly elected, unless the office is vacated in accordance with the Articles/By-Laws of the Company. Mr. Ronald Lang was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer on October 3, 2013, and Ms. Sherri Odribege was appointed as Chief Financial Officer on June 16, 2015. Ms. Angela Yap was appointed Chief Financial Officer on May 30, 2011 and resigned on June 16, 2015. Ms. Shannon Ross resigned as Chief Financial Officer on May 30, 2011. Mr. Gerald Feldman was appointed as a director on December 21, 2010. Mr. Christopher Hebb, Mr. Ronald Lang and Mr. Dwayne Melrose were appointed directors on June 23, 2011. Mr. Frank Lang resigned as a director of the Company on June 23, 2011. Mr. Ferdinand Holcapek did not stand for re-election at the Company's December 13, 2012 AGM. Messrs. O'Connor, Hebb, Berner, Feldman, Merrifield and Melrose did not stand for re-election at the Company's September 27, 2013 AGM, at which time Mr. Benjamin Ainsworth and Dr. A. Darryl Drummond were appointed. On July 7, 2014 Dr. Drummond retired and on July 8, 2014 Dr. Derek McBride and Mr. Robert Paul were appointed. Mr. Ainsworth did not stand for re-election at the Company's December 14, 2014 AGM at which time Mr. Navin Varshney was elected.

Name and Position	Other Principal Directorships	Shares Beneficially Owned as at July 27, 2015	Principal Business Activities Outside the Company
Ronald M. Lang President and Chief Executive Officer	None	3,352,855	Businessman and consultant to companies in the junior resource sector
Sherri Odribege Chief Financial Officer	None	Nil	None
Derek McBride Director	None	Nil	Consulting Geologist
Robert Paul Director	None	Nil	Corporate Communications Professional
Navin Varshney Director	Earny Resources Ltd. Jaxon Minerals Inc.	Nil	President – N.K.V. Engineering & Consulting Ltd.

Ronald M. Lang has been President and Chief Executive Officer since October 2013. Mr. Lang is a businessman and consultant with over twenty years' experience working with companies in the junior resource sector.

Sherri Odribege was appointed Chief Financial Officer on June 16, 2015. Ms. Odribege brings over 25 years of industry accounting and financial management experience. This experience includes successively senior positions with Breakwater Resources Ltd., Hunter Dickinson Inc., ValGold Resources Ltd, Emgold Mining Corporation, Sultan Minerals Inc. and Cream Minerals Ltd. Prior to her appointment as Chief Financial Officer, Ms. Odribege had served as the Company's Corporate Controller since 2012.

Dr. Derek McBride, P.Eng. (Ontario/British Columbia) graduated from the Haileybury School of Mines with a diploma in mining technology, obtained B.Sc. and M.Sc. Degrees in geological engineering from Queen's University, and a Ph.D. in geology from the University of New Brunswick. Dr. McBride has taught at St. Francis Xavier University, and for the past 35 years worked throughout the world in mineral exploration, authoring reports on mineral deposits in 16 countries.

Robert Paul has worked within the Canadian mineral industry for over 20 years, serving as a director and corporate communications professional for numerous TSX Venture listed companies.

Mr. Navin Varshney is the President of N.K.V Engineering & Consulting Ltd., a private company that has provided structural and geotechnical engineering services for residential projects for the last 25 years. Mr. Varshney obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering from the Aligarh Muslim University in India in 1982, a Diploma from the Faculty of Civil Engineering at the University of Calgary in 1985, and his P. Eng. designation from the Association of Professional Engineers & Geoscientists of British Columbia in 1988. Mr. Varshney has been involved in the equity market since 1988. He has vast experience in investing in public companies as well as in

acting as Director and/or Officer for public companies traded on the Vancouver Stock Exchange and TSX Venture.

Executive officers are appointed by the board of directors to serve until terminated by the board of directors or until their successors are appointed. Certain of the directors serve as directors of other reporting companies and if a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the board of directors, any director in a conflict will declare his interest and abstain from voting on such matter. All directors have a term of office expiring at the next AGM.

Family Relationships

There are no family relationships among any of the persons named above.

Arrangements

There are no arrangements or understandings regarding the selection of any of the persons named above.

B. Compensation and Discussion Analysis

Compensation of Executive Officers

“Named Executive Officer” (“NEO”) means each of the following individuals:

- (a) A Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) or one who acted in a capacity similar to a CEO, for any part of the financial year ended March 31, 2015;
- (b) A Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) or one who acted in a capacity similar to a CFO, for any part of the financial year ended March 31, 2015;
- (c) Each of the three most highly compensated executive officers, or the three most highly compensated individuals acting in a similar capacity, other than the CEO and CFO, at the end of the most recently completed financial year whose total compensation was, individually, more than \$150,000 for that financial year; and
- (d) Each individual who would be a NEO under paragraph (c) but for the fact that the individual was neither an executive officer of the Company, nor acting in a similar capacity, as at the financial year ended March 31, 2015.

The Company had two NEOs during the year. The following disclosure sets out the compensation that the Board intended to pay, make payable, award, grant, give or otherwise provide to each NEO and director for the financial year ended March 31, 2014.

Compensation of Directors and NEOs

The Company’s Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee (“CGCC”) has responsibility for reviewing compensation for the Company’s directors and senior management. The independent directors are encouraged to meet at any time they consider necessary without any members of management including the non-independent directors being present. The Company’s auditors, legal counsel and employees may be invited to attend. The independent directors exercise their responsibilities for independent oversight of management through a strong CGCC. The Board has appointed Dr. Derek McBride as Chairman of the Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee to assist the Board in being effective, cohesive and independent from management.

To determine compensation payable, the CGCC reviews compensation paid for directors and NEOs of companies of similar size and stage of development in the mineral exploration industry and determines an appropriate compensation reflecting the need to provide incentive and compensation for the time and effort expended by the directors and senior management while taking into account the financial and other resources of the Company. In setting the compensation, the CGCC annually reviews the performance of the NEOs in light of the Company’s objectives and considers other factors that may have impacted the success of the Company in achieving its objectives and financial resources.

The Company's compensation policies and its stock option plan are intended to assist the Company in attracting, retaining and motivating directors, officers and employees of the Company and of its subsidiaries and to closely align the personal interests of such directors, officers and employees with those of the shareholders by providing them with the opportunity, through stock options, to acquire shares in the capital of the Company.

Option-Based Awards

The board of directors of the Company implemented a stock option plan, as amended (the "Plan"), effective September 23, 2013, which was approved by the TSX Venture Exchange and the shareholders of the Company on September 23, 2013, at the Company's AGM on that date. The number of shares which may be issued pursuant to options previously granted and those granted under the Plan is a maximum of 2,723,500 shares of the Company. In addition, the number of shares which may be reserved for issuance to any one individual may not exceed 5% of the issued shares on a yearly basis or 2% if the optionee is engaged in investor relations activities or is a consultant. .

In accordance with good corporate governance practices and as recommended by Canadian National Policy 51-201 *Disclosure Standards*, the Company imposes black-out periods restricting the trading of its securities by directors, officers, employees and consultants during periods surrounding the release of annual and interim financial statements and at other times when deemed necessary by management and the Board. In order to ensure that optionees are not prejudiced by the imposition of such black-out periods, the Plan includes a provision to the effect that any outstanding options with an expiry date that falls during a management imposed black-out period or within five days thereafter will be automatically extended to a date that is ten trading days following the end of the black-out period.

The Plan provides that if a change of control (as defined therein) occurs, or if the Company is subject to a take-over bid, all shares subject to stock options shall immediately become vested and may thereupon be exercised in whole or in part by the optionees. The Board may also accelerate the expiry date of outstanding stock options in connection with a take-over bid.

The Plan contains a provision that, if pursuant to the operation of the plan's adjustment provisions, in respect of options granted under the Plan (the "Subject Options"), an optionee receives options to purchase securities of another company (the "New Company"), such new options shall expire on the earlier of: (i) the expiry date of the Subject Options; (ii) if the optionee does not become an eligible person in respect of the New Company, the date that the Subject Options expire pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Plan relating to expiration of options in cases of death, disability or termination of employment discussed in the preceding paragraph above (the "Termination Provisions"); (iii) if the optionee becomes an eligible person in respect of the New Company, the date that such new options expire pursuant to the terms of the New Company's stock option plan that correspond to the Termination Provisions; and (iv) the date that is one (1) year after the Optionee ceases to be an eligible person in respect of the New Company or such shorter period as determined by the Board.

The Plan allows the board to impose vesting provisions and provides that, unless otherwise specified at the time of grant, all options shall vest and become exercisable in full immediately upon grant of such options. However, as required by the policies of the Exchange, options granted to optionees performing Investor Relations Activities must vest in stages over 12 months with no more than ¼ of such options vesting in any three month period.

The purpose of the Plan is to allow the Company to grant options to directors, officers, employees and service providers, as an incentive for performance, and as an opportunity to participate in the success of Agave. The granting of such options is intended to align the interests of such persons with that of the shareholders. Options are exercisable over periods of up to ten years as determined by the board of directors of Agave and are required to have an exercise price no less than the market price as defined in the Plan prevailing on the day that the option is granted. Pursuant to the Plan, the board of directors may from time to time authorize the issue of options to directors, officers and employees of and consultants to Agave and its subsidiaries or employees of companies providing management services to Agave or its subsidiaries.

At March 31, 2015, and at July 27, 2015, the maximum number of common shares which may be issued pursuant to stock options granted under the Plan is equal to 2,723,500 of the issued and outstanding common shares at the respective dates. A total of 377,500 stock options were outstanding at March 31, 2015 and 1,717,500 stock options were outstanding at July 27, 2015.

During the year ended March 31, 2015, there were no options granted or exercised. Subsequent to March 31, 2015, there were 1,450,000 options granted, none were exercised and 110,000 were forfeited.

The board of directors generally grants options to corporate executives on the recommendation of the CGCC. As part of its annual work plan, the CGCC reviews, among other things, executive compensation and makes appropriate recommendations to the board regarding such compensation, including but not limited to the grant of options. Options may be granted at other times of the year to individuals commencing employment with the Company.

Summary Compensation Table

The compensation paid to the NEOs during the years ended March 31, is as set out below:

NEO Name and Principal Position	Year ⁽¹⁾	Salary (\$)	Share-Based Awards (\$)	Option-Based Awards ⁽²⁾ (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)		Pension Value (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$ ⁽³⁾)	Total Compensation (\$)
					Annual Incentive Plans	Long-term Incentive Plans			
Ronald M. Lang President and CEO	2015	60,000	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,004	61,004
	2014	15,000	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,250	36,250
	2013	Nil	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,750	12,750
Michael E. O'Connor⁽⁴⁾ President and CEO	2015	Nil	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil	Nil
	2014	52,500	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	144,159	196,659
	2013	180,000	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	35,915	215,915
Angela Yap⁽⁴⁾ CFO and Corporate Secretary	2015	Nil	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	26,538	26,538
	2014	64,485	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	23,705	88,190
	2013	37,422	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,453	44,875

(1) Financial years ended March 31, 2013, March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015, respectively.

(2) The "grant date fair value" of options granted during the year is determined by using the Black-Scholes model, as described below, and the following assumptions: stock price - \$1.60-\$2.30 (post-consolidation), exercise price - \$1.60-\$2.30, an option life of 5.0 years, a risk-free interest rate of 2.09-2.30% and a volatility of 104.44-113.50%. Please see the table under "Incentive Plan Awards" for the 'in-the-money' value of these options.

(3) Includes any health, dental, parking, group plan insurance benefits and professional fees paid by the Company on behalf of the NEO.

(4) Includes salary paid through Quorum Management and Administrative Services Inc.

In the year ended March 31, 2015, \$Nil- (2014- \$40,456; 2013 - \$312,556) in management, administrative, geological and other services were provided by Quorum on a cost recovery basis to the various entities sharing certain personnel costs, office space, and overhead with the Company until August 31, 2012.

As part of its annual work plan, the CGCC reviews, among other things, executive compensation and makes appropriate recommendations to the board regarding such compensation.

Incentive Plan Awards

Outstanding Share-Based Awards and Option-Based Awards

The following table sets out all share-based awards and option-based awards outstanding as at the financial year ended March 31, 2015, for each NEO:

Name	Option-based Awards				Share-based Awards	
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options ⁽¹⁾	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Expiry Date	Value of Unexercised in-the money Options ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	Number of Shares or Units of Shares that have not Vested (#)	Market or Payout Value of Share-based Payments that have not Vested (\$)
Ronald M. Lang	40,000	1.60	June 23, 2016	Nil	N/A	N/A
	20,000	3.80	March 4, 2016	Nil	N/A	N/A
Angela Yap	60,000	2.20	June 1, 2016	Nil	N/A	N/A

(1) This amount is calculated based on the difference between the market value of the shares underlying the options at March 31, 2015, the end of the most recently completed financial year, which was \$0.02, and the exercise price of the options.

Incentive Plan Awards – Value Vested or Earned During the Year

The following table sets out all incentive plans (value vested or earned) during the financial year ended March 31, 2015, for each NEO:

Name	Option-based awards – Value vested during the year ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	Share-based awards – Value vested during the year (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation – Value earned during the year ⁽²⁾ (\$)
Ronald M. Lang	Nil ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A
Angela Yap	Nil ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A

Notes:

- (1) The aggregate dollar value that would have been realized if the options had been exercised on the vesting date, based on the difference between the market price of the underlying securities at exercise and the exercise price of the options on the vesting date.
- (2) The Company does not have Incentive Plan Awards in place other than option-based awards.

Discussion

The Company accounts for stock options issued to employees at the fair value determined on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the options is recognized as an expense using the graded vesting method where the fair value of each tranche is recognized over its respective vesting period. When stock options are forfeited prior to becoming fully vested, any expense previously recorded is reversed.

Share-based payments made to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined that the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured. These payments are recorded at the date the goods and services are received.

Warrants issued are recorded at estimated fair values determined on the grant date using the Black-Scholes model. If and when the stock options or warrants are ultimately exercised, the applicable amounts of their fair values in the reserves account are transferred to share capital.

See “Option Based Awards” and “Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans” for further information on the Stock Option Plan.

The Company does not have Incentive Plan Awards, pursuant to which cash or non-cash compensation intended to serve as an incentive for performance (whereby performance is measured by reference to financial performance or the price of the Company’s securities) was paid.

Pension Plan Benefits

Defined Benefit Plan or Defined Contribution Plan

The Company has no pension plans for NEOs that provide for payment or benefits at, following, or in connection with retirement.

Deferred Compensation Plans

The Company has no deferred compensation plan for NEOs.

Termination and Change in Control Benefits

The Company and its subsidiaries have no contract, agreement plan or arrangement that provides for payment to a NEO at, following or in connection with any termination (whether voluntary, involuntary or constructive), resignation, retirement, a change in control of the Company or a change in a NEO's responsibilities, with the exception of the following:

The contract of Angela Yap provides for payment to Ms. Yap of a minimum severance allowance if the Company should terminate the employment agreement without cause or Ms. Yap should terminate the agreement for good cause. The minimum severance allowance would be calculated as one year's salary as in effect as at the termination date plus benefits will be covered, other than disability insurance coverage or comparable alternate benefits, for the same period as the severance. Additionally, the contract provides for payment to Ms. Yap of the same severance allowance in certain circumstances in the event of an acquisition or change of control by another company or other similar form of transaction. Ms. Yap's employment was terminated effective June 3, 2015 and a lump sum payment in the amount of \$42,000 was negotiated as severance.

Director Compensation

On June 23, 2011 the board of directors approved a resolution to compensate all directors of the Company, with the exception of one non-independent director, Mr. O'Connor:

Chairman and Chair of the Audit Committee	\$15,000 per year
Other Directors	\$10,000 per year
Attendance at directors meetings	\$ 250 per meeting

In addition, directors are entitled to reimbursement for reasonable travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attendance at meetings of the board of directors. The board of directors may award special remuneration to any director undertaking any special services on behalf of the Company other than services ordinarily required of a director. This is subject to recommendation by the Compensation and Corporate Governance committee.

Payment of directors' fees have been deferred as of Q2-2013 due to the company's cash situation.

Effective September 27, 2013 the Company has ceased payment or accrual of directors' fees.

Director Compensation Table

The following table sets out all amounts of compensation provided to the directors who are not NEOs for the Company's most recently completed financial year:

Name	Fees earned (\$)	Share-based awards (\$)	Option-based awards (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)	Pension value (\$)	All other compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Derek McBride	4,000	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	4,000
Robert Paul	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Navin Varshney	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Drummond, A. Darryl	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Ainsworth, Benjamin	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>

Outstanding Share-based Awards and Option-based Awards

The following table sets out all option-based awards outstanding as at the financial year ended March 31, 2015 each director, excluding one director whose awards are already provided in the disclosure for NEOs for the Company:

Name	Option-based Awards				Share-based Awards	
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Value of Unexercised in-the-money Options ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	Number of Shares or Units of Shares that have not Vested ⁽²⁾ (#)	Market or Payout Value of Share-based Awards that have not Vested ⁽²⁾ (\$)
Drummond, Darryl	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ainsworth, Benjamin	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Derek McBride	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Robert Paul	40,000	\$3.80	March 4, 2016	Nil	Nil	Nil
Navin Varshney	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) This amount is calculated based on the difference between the market value of the shares underlying the options at March 31, 2015, the end of the most recently completed financial year, which was \$0.02, and the exercise price of the options.

(2) The Company does not have incentive plan awards in place other than option-based awards.

Incentive Plan Awards – Value Vested or Earned During the Year

The following table sets out all incentive plans (value vested or earned) during the financial year ended March 31, 2015, for each director, excluding a director who is already set out in disclosure for a NEO for the Company:

Name	Option-based Awards – Value Vested During the Year⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (\$)	Share-based Awards – Value Vested During the Year⁽³⁾ (\$)	Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation – Value Earned During the Year⁽³⁾ (\$)
Darryl Drummond	Nil	N/A	N/A
Benjamin Ainsworth	Nil	N/A	N/A
Derek McBride	Nil	N/A	N/A
Robert Paul	Nil	N/A	N/A
Navin Varshney	Nil	N/A	N/A

- (1) The aggregate dollar value that would have been realized if the options had been exercised on the vesting date, based on the difference between the market price of the underlying securities at exercise and the exercise price of the options on the vesting date.
- (2) Under the terms of the Plan, all options vest upon the grant date.
- (3) The Company does not have incentive plan awards in place other than option-based awards.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

Equity Compensation Plan Information

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Plan Category ⁽¹⁾	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders ⁽²⁾	377,500	\$3.31	2,346,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total	377,500	\$3.31	2,346,000

- (1) The only “equity compensation plan” in place is the Company’s stock option plan. See “Option Based Awards” above.
- (2) As at March 31, 2015.

Indebtedness of Directors and Executive Officers

None of the directors, executive officers, or associates of any such person, has been indebted to the Company at any time during the most recently completed financial year.

Aggregated Options Exercises during the Most Recently Completed Financial Year

None.

C. Board Practices

All directors of Agave at July 27, 2015 were elected at the December 18, 2014 AGM for a term of office expiring at the next AGM of Agave. All officers have a term of office lasting until their removal or replacement by the board of directors.

An “independent” director under the TSX governance guidelines is a director who is independent from management and is free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could materially interfere with his or her

ability to act in the best interest of the Company other than interests arising from shareholding. Where a company has a significant shareholder, in addition to a majority of “independent” directors, the Board should include a number of directors who do not have interest or relationships with either the Company or the significant shareholder. The Board currently consists of seven directors, six of whom are independent based upon the tests for independence set forth in Canadian National Instrument 52-110. Derek McBride, Robert Paul and Navin Varshney are independent. Ronald Lang is not independent as he is the President and CEO of the Company.

Except as set out below, no director and/or executive officer has been the subject of any order, judgment, or decree of any governmental agency or administrator or of any court of competent jurisdiction, revoking or suspending for cause any license, permit or other authority of such person or of any corporation of which he is a director and/or executive officer, to engage in the securities business or in the sale of a particular security or temporarily or permanently restraining or enjoining any such person or any corporation of which he is an officer or director from engaging in or continuing any conduct, practice or employment in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, or convicting such person of any felony, or misdemeanor involving a security or in any aspect of the securities business of theft.

There are no director’s services contracts with the Company providing for benefits upon termination of employment except for benefits to Ms. Angela Yap as set out under “Termination and Change of Control Benefits” above. Agave has no compensatory plan or arrangement in respect of compensation received or that may be received by the directors of the Company in its most recently completed or current financial year to compensate such directors in the event of termination as director (resignation, retirement) or in the event of a change in control. There are no arrangements or understandings with any two or more directors or executive officers pursuant to which he was selected as a director or executive officer. Other than as disclosed in related party transactions, fees payable to directors as disclosed above under "Director Compensation", and salaries for executive officers, there is no compensation paid to outside directors other than stock-based compensation.

The following information is provided with respect to the Company’s directors, and members of its administrative, supervisory or management body and includes the date of expiration of the current term of office and the period during which the person has served in that office.

Name	Position(s) with Company	Term of Office/Period of Service
Ronald M. Lang	President and Chief Executive Officer Director	Since October 3, 2013 Since June 23, 2011 1989 to 2005
Sherri Odrige	Chief Financial Officer Corporate Secretary	Since July 16, 2015 Since July 16, 2015
Angela Yap	Chief Financial Officer Corporate Secretary	May 30, 2011 to June 16, 2015 February 24, 2012 to June 16, 2015
Derek McBride	Director	Since July 8, 2014
Robert Paul	Director	Since July 8, 2014
Navin Varshney	Director	Since December 18, 2014
Darryl Drummond	Director	September 27, 2013 to July 8, 2014
Ben Ainsworth	Director	September 27, 2013 to December 18, 2014
Christopher H. Hebb	Chairman Director	June 23, 2011 to September 27, 2013 June 23, 2011 to September 27, 2013
Michael E. O’Connor	President Chief Executive Officer Director	October 2, 2008 to October 3, 2013 October 2, 2008 to October 3, 2013 October 2, 2008 to September 27, 2013

Name	Position(s) with Company	Term of Office/Period of Service
Ferdinand Holcapek	Director Sole Administrator, Cream Minerals de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. (sold effective February 12, 2015)	Since October 10, 2001 to December 13, 2012 Since December 1999
Robin Merrifield	Director Chair, Audit Committee	September 21, 2004 to September 27, 2013 September 21, 2004 to September 27, 2013
Sargent H. Berner	Director Chair – Corporate Governance & Compensation Committee	January 23, 1996 to August 12, 2013 January 23, 1996 to August 12, 2013
Gerald Feldman	Director	December 21, 2010 to September 27, 2013
Dwayne Melrose	Director	June 23, 2011 to September 27, 2013
Frank A. Lang	Non-Executive Chairman President & Chief Executive Officer Director	October 2, 2008 to June 23, 2011 October 12, 1966 to October 2, 2008 September 25, 2002 to October 2, 2008 October 12, 1966 to June 23, 2011
C. Douglas Lang	Director	May 30, 2006 to November 9, 2010
Arthur G. Troup	Vice President, Exploration Director	September 24, 1987 to November 8, 2010 September 25, 1997 to November 8, 2010
Shannon M. Ross	Chief Financial Officer & Corporate Secretary	January 31, 2000 to May 30, 2011

Audit Committee

Navin Varshney, Ronald Lang and Robert Paul are the members of Agave’s audit committee. The audit committee is appointed annually by the directors of Agave at the first meeting of the board held after Agave’s AGM. Its primary function is to review the financial statements of Agave before they are submitted to the board for approval. The audit committee is also available to assist the board if required with matters relating to the appointment of Agave’s auditor and the overall scope and results of the audit, internal financial controls, and financial information for publication for various purposes.

Corporate Governance and Executive Compensation Committee

Members of the Corporate Governance and Executive Compensation Committee are Derek McBride, Navin Varshney and Robert Paul. The committee was formed for making recommendations to the board with respect to developments in the area of corporate governance, the practices of the board, finding appropriate candidates for nomination to the board and for evaluating the performance of the board, and senior executives and making recommendations as to their compensation.

D. Employees

At March 31, 2015, Agave had three employees, Ronald Lang, the President and CEO, Angela Yap, the CFO, and Sherri Odribege, the Controller.

E. Share Ownership

See Item 6A. – “Directors and Senior Management”.

The following table sets forth, as at March 31, 2015, all stock options held by the directors and members of senior management of the Company, including the number of common shares issuable upon the valid exercise of the options, the exercise price and expiration date of the options.

Name and Title of Optionholder	Number of Shares Underlying Options	Title of Class	Exercise Price (\$)	Expiry Date
Directors and Officers of Agave and Subsidiaries				
Ronald M. Lang, President and Chief Executive	40,000	Common	1.60	June 23, 2016
	20,000	Common	3.80	March 4, 2016
Robert Paul Director	40,000	Common	3.80	March 4, 2016
Angela Yap Chief Financial Officer	60,000	Common	2.20	June 1, 2016 ⁽¹⁾
Total Directors/Officers (3 persons)	160,000	Common		
Total Employees/Consultants (6 persons)	217,500	Common	1.60 to 3.80	March 4, 2016 to June 23, 2016 ⁽²⁾
Total Directors/Officers/ Employees/ Consultants (9 persons)	517,500	Common	\$1.60 to \$3.80	March 4, 2016 to June 23, 2016

⁽¹⁾ Forfeited effective September 14, 2015 – 60,000 options.

⁽²⁾ Forfeited effective May 13, 2015 - 110,000 options

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

The Company is a publicly traded corporation, incorporated in the province of British Columbia, the registered shareholders of which include residents of the United States, residents of Canada and other foreign residents. To the extent known by the directors and executive officers of the Company, the Company is not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another corporation.

To the knowledge of the directors and executive officers of the Company as at July 27 2015, there are no holders of 5% or more of the common shares of Agave, except as set out below:

Name of Shareholder	Number of Shares held, directly and indirectly, at July 27, 2015	% of Issued and Outstanding Shares at July 27, 2015
Estate of Frances A. Lang	9,557,866	29.89%
Ronald M. Lang	3,352,855	10.48%

The above information was obtained from SEDI and SEDAR.

All shareholders, including major and/or controlling shareholders have the same voting rights with respect to the issued common shares.

Agave's securities are recorded on the books of its transfer agent in registered form, however, the majority of such shares are registered in the name of intermediaries such as brokerage houses and clearing houses on behalf of their respective brokerage clients, and Agave does not have knowledge of or access to information about the beneficial owners thereof. To the best of its knowledge, Agave is not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a corporation or foreign government. As of July 27, 2015 Agave had authorized an unlimited number of common shares without par value of which 31,981,559 were issued and outstanding.

As of July 27, 2015, there were 586 registered shareholders of record holding a total of 31,981,559 common shares of Agave. To the best of Agave's knowledge there were 190 registered shareholders of record with registered addresses in Canada, 380 shareholders of record with registered addresses in the United States and 16 shareholders of record with registered addresses in other countries holding approximately 31,802,015 (99.44%), 168,823 (0.53 %) and 10,721 (0.03%) of the outstanding common shares, respectively. Shares registered in the name of intermediaries are assumed to be held by residents of the same country in which the clearing-house was located.

The Company is not aware of any arrangements between shareholders or other persons which may result in a change of control of the Company.

B. Related Party Transactions

No director or senior officer, and no associate or affiliate of the foregoing persons, and no insider has or has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transactions, or in any other proposed transaction, during the year ended March 31, 2015, except as noted below.

The Company entered into a share purchase agreement, dated November 14, 2014 among Frank Lang and Ferdinand Holcapek (collectively, the "Purchasers"), Cream Minerals de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("Cream Mexico) and the Company (the "Share Purchase Agreement"), pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell the Company's interest in the Nuevo Milenio Property, in Nayarit State, Mexico, to the Purchasers via the sale of all of the securities of Cream Mexico held by the Company (the "Transaction").

Pursuant to the terms of the Share Purchase Agreement the Purchasers purchased all of the Cream Mexico shares held by the Company in exchange for the aggregate sum of \$686,000, payable as the forgiveness of the debts owed by the Company to Frank Lang (or other entities controlled by Frank Lang) and Ferdinand Holcapek.

The Transaction was subject to a number of conditions, including TSXV approval and the approval by special resolution of 662/3 of the shareholders of Agave in accordance with the “majority of the minority” requirements of Multilateral Instrument 61-101 – Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions (“MI 61-101”) at the annual general and special meeting of the shareholders of Agave which was held on December 18, 2014.

As the Transaction is a related party transaction (as such term is defined in MI 61-101), the Transaction is exempt from the formal valuation requirement of MI 61-101 as the Company’s securities are not listed on certain specified stock exchanges.

The Company closed the transaction for the sale of its interest in the Nuevo Milenio project on February 12, 2015.

Commencing August 1, 2001 and ending August 31, 2012, management, administrative, geological and other services were provided by Quorum on a cost recovery basis to the various public entities sharing office space with the Company. The Company has a 1/3 interest in Quorum and is using the equity method to account for its investment. In September, the Company hired a Controller to take over the services that were provided by Quorum. The three public companies have deferred dissolving Quorum and will maintain the company as inactive. All transactions were conducted in an arms-length manner. During the years ended March 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, \$(40,456), \$312,556, and \$565,319 were paid to Quorum, respectively. These totals include salaries and benefits and full cost recoveries for rent and other administrative costs. Consulting fees of \$Nil (2013 - \$Nil; 2012 - \$22,500) were paid or are payable to Kent Avenue Consulting Ltd., a private company controlled by Sargent H. Berner. These amounts were paid to Quorum which then paid Kent Avenue Consulting Ltd. as a function of the management and administrative services provided to the Company by Quorum.

Fees were paid or accrued to Fred Holcapek, a director of the Company until December 13, 2012 and the Sole Administrator and Director General of the subsidiary in Mexico, for administrative and geological services, for a total of \$85,000 (2014 –\$119,532; 2013 - \$120,000).

The Company held investments in public companies comprised of shares of Emgold Mining Corporation, Sultan Minerals Inc. (“Sultan”) and ValGold Resources Ltd. (“ValGold”), each being companies with directors and management in common with the Company. The Company also holds interests in the Stephens Lake Property (Trout Lake Claims) jointly with Sultan and ValGold. The marketable securities held by the Company were sold in fiscal 2012.

Balances payable to related parties, and balances receivable from related parties are non-interest bearing and due on demand.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

See “Item 17 - Financial Statements”. The consolidated financial statements as required are found at Exhibit F-1 to this Annual Report. The audit report of Morgan & Company LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, is included immediately preceding the consolidated financial statements.

Legal Proceedings

Agave is not involved in any litigation or legal proceedings and to Agave’s knowledge no material legal or arbitration proceedings involving Agave or its subsidiary are threatened.

Dividend Policy

Agave has not paid any dividends on its outstanding common shares since its incorporation and does not anticipate that it will do so in the foreseeable future. All funds of Agave are being retained for working capital and exploration of its projects.

B. Significant Changes

There are no significant changes of financial condition since the most recent audited financial statements filed with this Annual Report. Interim financial statements are incorporated into the financial statements included herein.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. Offer and Listing Details

i) Trading Markets

The tables below list the high and low prices for common shares of the Company on the TSX Venture Exchange and the OTCBB to July 22, 2014 then the OTCQB, for the past five years on an annual basis, two years on a quarterly basis and for the six months up to the filing date of this Annual Report (July 27, 2015):

TSX Venture Exchange: AGV – Trading in Canadian Dollars		
	High (\$)	Low (\$)
Annual		
2015 (to July 27, 2015)	0.04	0.02
2014	0.09	0.03
2013	0.50	0.06
2012	2.90	0.30
2011	4.80	1.40
2010	2.70	0.50

TSX Venture Exchange: AGV – Trading in Canadian Dollars		
	High (\$)	Low (\$)
Calendar 2015		
First Quarter	0.04	0.02
Second Quarter	0.04	0.02
Calendar 2014		
First Quarter	0.09	0.05
Second Quarter	0.07	0.05
Third Quarter	0.07	0.04
Fourth Quarter	0.07	0.03
Calendar 2013		
First Quarter	0.50	0.10
Second Quarter	0.20	0.10
Third Quarter	0.10	0.10
Fourth Quarter	0.12	0.06
Calendar 2012		
First Quarter	2.90	2.20
Second Quarter	2.50	0.90
Third Quarter	1.40	0.40
Fourth Quarter	1.40	0.30
Month ended		
June 30, 2015	0.03	0.02
May 31, 2015	0.03	0.02
April 30, 2015	0.02	0.02
March 31, 2015	0.03	0.02
February 28, 2015	0.04	0.02
January 31, 2015	0.03	0.02

The high, low and closing price of the Company's common stock on the TSX Venture Exchange on July XX, 2015, was Cdn\$0.02, Cdn\$0.02 and Cdn\$0.02 respectively. The Company's common stock is issued in registered form.

OTCBB: ASKDF – Trading in US Dollars		
	High (\$)	Low (\$)
Annual		
2015	0.03	0.01
2014	0.07	0.02
2013	0.05	0.01
2012	3.00	0.30
2011	4.60	1.40
2010	2.70	0.50
OTCBB: ASKDF – Trading in US Dollars		
	High (\$)	Low (\$)
Calendar 2015		
First Quarter	0.03	0.02
Second Quarter (to July XX, 2015)	0.03	0.01
Calendar 2014		
First Quarter	0.07	0.05
Second Quarter	0.07	0.04
Third Quarter	0.06	0.04
Fourth Quarter	0.05	0.02
Calendar 2013		
First Quarter	0.50	0.10
Second Quarter	0.30	0.10
Third Quarter	0.20	0.10
Fourth Quarter	0.11	0.05
Calendar 2012		
First Quarter	3.00	2.00
Second Quarter	2.30	0.90
Third Quarter	1.40	0.40
Fourth Quarter	0.80	0.30
Month ended		
June 30, 2014	0.06	0.04
May 31, 2014	0.07	0.05
April 30, 2014	0.07	0.05
March 31, 2014	0.07	0.05
February 28, 2014	0.07	0.05
January 31, 2014	0.06	0.05

The high, low and closing price of the Company's common stock on the OTCBB on July 27, 2015, was Cdn\$0.01, Cdn\$0.01 and Cdn\$0.01 respectively. The Company's common stock is issued in registered form.

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

The shares of Agave have traded in Canada on the TSX Venture Exchange (formerly the Canadian Venture Exchange and successor to the Vancouver Stock Exchange) since June 3, 1970, (symbol-AGV). Since October 5, 1999, Agave's shares have traded on the over-the-counter market ("OTC-BB") in the United States (symbol-

ASKDF.OB) to July 26, 2012 at which time Agave's shares were exclusively quoted on the OTCQB. Effective May 1, 2014 the Company was listed on the OTCBB "Pink", (symbol ASKDF) an electronic trading platform operated by the OTC Markets Group Inc. They also trade on the Frankfurt Exchange under the symbol "DFL".

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Shareholder Rights Plan

Effective May 24, 2011, the Board of Agave adopted a Shareholder Rights Plan (the "Rights Plan"). The Rights Plan has been implemented by way of a shareholder rights plan agreement (the "Rights Plan Agreement") dated as of May 24, 2011 between the Company and Computershare Investor Services Inc., as rights agent. The Board adopted the Rights Plan to ensure, to the extent possible, that all shareholders of the Company are treated equally and fairly in connection with any take-over bid or similar offer for all or a portion of the outstanding common shares of the Company.

Background to the Rights Plan Agreement

The Rights Plan Agreement is designed to protect shareholders from unfair, abusive or coercive take-over strategies including the acquisition of control of the Company by a bidder in a transaction or series of transactions that may not treat all shareholders fairly nor afford all shareholders an equal opportunity to share in the premium paid upon an acquisition of control. The Rights Plan Agreement was adopted to provide the Board with sufficient time, in the event of a public take-over bid or tender offer for the common shares of the Company, to pursue alternatives which could enhance shareholder value. These alternatives could involve the review of other take-over bids or offers from other interested parties to provide shareholders desiring to sell the Company's common shares with the best opportunity to realize the maximum sale price for their common shares. In addition, with sufficient time, the Board would be able to explore and, if feasible, advance alternatives to maximize share value through possible corporate reorganizations or restructuring. The directors need time in order to have any real ability to consider these alternatives.

Potential Advantages of the Rights Plan Agreement

The Board believes that under the current rules relating to take-over bids and tender offers in Canada there is not sufficient time for the directors to explore and develop alternatives for the shareholders such as possible higher offers or corporate reorganizations or restructurings that could maximize shareholder value. Under current rules, a take-over bid must remain open in Canada for a minimum of 35 days. Accordingly, the directors believe the Rights Plan Agreement continues to be an appropriate mechanism to ensure that they will be able to discharge their responsibility to assist shareholders in responding to a take-over bid or tender offer.

In addition, the Board believes that the Rights Plan Agreement will encourage persons seeking to acquire control of the Company to do so by means of a public take-over bid or offer available to all shareholders. The Rights Plan Agreement will deter acquisitions by means that deny some shareholders the opportunity to share in the premium that an acquirer is likely to pay upon an acquisition of control. By motivating would-be acquirers to make a public take-over bid or offer or to negotiate with the Board, shareholders will have the best opportunity of being assured

that they will participate on an equal basis, regardless of the size of their holding, in any acquisition of control of the Company.

The Rights Plan Agreement is not intended to prevent a take-over or deter fair offers for securities of the Company. The Board believes that the Rights Plan Agreement will not adversely limit the opportunity for shareholders to dispose of their common shares through a take-over bid or tender offer which provides fair value to all shareholders. The directors will continue to be bound to consider fully and fairly any bona fide take-over bid or offer for common shares of the Company and to discharge that responsibility with a view to the best interests of the shareholders.

Potential Disadvantages of the Rights Plan Agreement

Because the Rights Plan Agreement may increase the price to be paid by an acquirer to obtain control of the Company and may discourage certain transactions, confirmation of the Rights Plan Agreement may reduce the likelihood of a take-over bid being made for the outstanding common shares of the Company. Accordingly, the Rights Plan Agreement may deter some take-over bids that shareholders might wish to receive.

Term

The Rights Plan will remain in effect until termination of the annual meeting of shareholders of the Company in 2014 unless the term of the Rights Plan Agreement is terminated earlier. The Rights Plan may be extended beyond 2014 by resolution of shareholders at such meeting.

Issue of Rights

One right (a "Right") has been issued by the Company pursuant to the Rights Plan Agreement in respect of each Common Share outstanding at 4:00 p.m. (Pacific Time) on May 24, 2011 (the "Record Time"). One Right will also be issued for each additional Common Share issued after the Record Time and prior to the earlier of the Separation Time (as defined below) and the Expiration Time (as defined in the Rights Plan Agreement).

Rights Exercise Privilege

The Rights will separate from the common shares to which they are attached and become exercisable at the time (the "Separation Time") which is 10 trading days following the date a person becomes an Acquiring Person (as defined below) or announces an intention to make a take-over bid that is not an acquisition pursuant to a take-over bid permitted by the Rights Plan (a "Permitted Bid").

Any transaction or event in which a person (an "Acquiring Person"), including associates and affiliates and others acting in concert, acquires (other than pursuant to an exemption available under the Rights Plan or a Permitted Bid) Beneficial Ownership (as defined in the Rights Plan Agreement) of 20% or more of the voting shares of the Company is referred to as a "Flip-in Event". Any Rights held by an Acquiring Person on or after the earlier of the Separation Time or the first date of public announcement by the Company or an Acquiring Person that an Acquiring Person has become such, will become void and the Rights (other than those held by the Acquiring Person) will permit the holder to purchase common shares at a 50% discount to their market price. A person, or a group acting in concert, who is the beneficial owner of 20% or more of the outstanding common shares as of the Record Time is exempt from the dilutive effects of the Rights Plan.

The issuance of the Rights is not dilutive until the Rights separate from the underlying common shares and become exercisable or until the exercise of the Rights. The issuance of the Rights will not change the manner in which shareholders currently trade their common shares.

Certificates and Transferability

Prior to the close of business on the earlier of the Separation Time and the Expiration Time, the Rights will be evidenced by a legend imprinted on certificates for common shares issued after the Record Time. Rights are also attached to common shares outstanding at the Record Time, although share certificates issued prior to the Record Time will not bear such a legend. Shareholders are not required to return their certificates in order to have the benefit of the Rights. Prior to the Separation Time, Rights will trade together with the common shares and will not be exercisable or transferable separately from the common shares. From and after the Separation Time and prior to

the Expiration Time, the Rights will become exercisable, will be evidenced by Rights certificates and will be transferable separately from the common shares.

Permitted Bid Requirements

The requirements of a Permitted Bid include the following:

- (a) the take-over bid must be made by means of a take-over bid circular;
- (b) the take-over bid is made to all holders of voting shares as registered on the books of the Company, other than the offeror for all of the voting shares held by them;
- (c) the take-over bid contains, and the take-up and payment for securities tendered or deposited is subject to, an irrevocable and unqualified provision that no voting shares will be taken up or paid for pursuant to the take-over bid prior to the close of business on the date which is not less than 60 days following the date of the take-over bid and only if at such date more than 50% of the voting shares held by independent shareholders shall have been deposited or tendered pursuant to the take-over bid and not withdrawn;
- (d) the take-over bid contains an irrevocable and unqualified provision that, unless the take-over bid is withdrawn, voting shares may be deposited pursuant to such take-over bid at any time during the period of time between the date of the take-over bid and the date on which voting shares may be taken up and paid for and that any voting shares deposited pursuant to the take-over bid may be withdrawn until taken up and paid for; and
- (e) the take-over bid contains an irrevocable and unqualified provision that if, on the date on which voting shares may be taken up and paid for, more than 50% of the voting shares held by independent shareholders shall have been deposited pursuant to the take-over bid and not withdrawn, the offeror will make a public announcement of that fact and the take-over bid will remain open for deposits and tenders of voting shares for not less than ten business days from the date of such public announcement.

The Rights Plan allows for a competing Permitted Bid (a "Competing Permitted Bid") to be made while a Permitted Bid is in existence. A Competing Permitted Bid must satisfy all of the requirements of a Permitted Bid except that it must expire prior to the expiry of that Permitted Bid, subject to the requirement that it be outstanding for a minimum period of 35 days in accordance with applicable securities legislation.

Waiver and Redemption

If a potential offeror does not desire to make a Permitted Bid, it can negotiate with, and obtain the prior approval of, the Board to make a take-over bid by way of a take-over bid circular sent to all holders of voting shares on terms which the Board considers fair to all shareholders. In such circumstances, the Board may waive the application of the Rights Plan thereby allowing such bid to proceed without dilution to the offeror. Any waiver of the application of the Rights Plan in respect of a particular take-over bid shall also constitute a waiver of any other take-over bid which is made by means of a take-over bid circular to all holders of voting shares while the initial take-over bid is outstanding. The Board may also waive the application of the Rights Plan in respect of a particular Flip-in Event that has occurred through inadvertence, provided that the Acquiring Person that inadvertently triggered such Flip-in Event reduces its beneficial holdings to less than 20% of the outstanding voting shares of the Company at the time of the granting of the waiver by the Board. With the prior consent of the holders of voting shares, the Board may, prior to the occurrence of a Flip-in Event that would occur by reason of an acquisition of voting shares otherwise than pursuant to a take-over made by means of a take-over bid circular to holders of voting shares, waive the application of the Rights Plan to such Flip-in Event.

The Board may, at any time prior to the occurrence of a Flip-in Event, elect to redeem all but not less than all of the then outstanding Rights at a redemption price of \$0.00001 per Right. Rights are deemed to be redeemed following completion of a Permitted Bid, a Competing Permitted Bid or a take-over bid in respect of which the Board has waived the application of the Rights Plan.

Board of Directors

Adoption of the Rights Plan does not in any way lessen or affect the duty of the Board to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company. The Board, when a take-over bid or similar offer is made, will continue to have the duty and power to take such actions and make such recommendations to shareholders as are considered appropriate. It is not the intention of the Board to secure the continuance of existing directors or

officers to avoid an acquisition of control of the Company in a transaction that is fair and in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders, or to avoid the fiduciary duties of the Board or of any director. The proxy mechanism of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) is not affected by the Rights Plan Agreement, and a shareholder may use his, her or its statutory rights to promote a change in the management or direction of the Company, including the right of shareholders holding not less than 5% of the outstanding common shares to requisition the Board to call a meeting of shareholders.

Amendment

The Company may, with the prior approval of shareholders (or the holders of Rights if the Separation Time has occurred), supplement, amend, vary or delete any of the provisions of the Rights Plan Agreement. The Company may make amendments to the Rights Plan Agreement at any time to correct any clerical or typographical error or, subject to confirmation at the next meeting of shareholders, make amendments which are required to maintain the validity of the Rights Plan Agreement due to changes in any applicable legislation, rules or regulations.

Existing Charter Provisions

The Notice of Articles and Articles of the Company do not contain any provisions intended by the Company to have, or, to the knowledge of the Board having, an anti-takeover effect. However, the power of the Board to issue additional common shares could be used to dilute the share ownership of person seeking to obtain control of the Company.

A copy of the Shareholder Rights Plan dated May 24, 2011 is attached as an exhibit to this Annual Report.

B. Notice of Articles

Agave's original corporate constituting documents comprising Articles of Association and Memorandum are registered with the British Columbia Registrar of Companies under Corporation No. 71412. A copy of the Articles of Association and Memorandum then in effect were filed as an exhibit with Agave's initial registration statement on Form 20-F. In 2004 the Company's existing Memorandum was replaced by a Notice of Articles. Subsequent amendments to the Company's Articles have been also filed as exhibits subsequent to the initial registration statement. On June 23, 2011 Agave adopted new Articles of Association, and these Articles are attached as an exhibit to this Annual Report.

Objects and Purposes

Agave's Articles of Incorporation do not specify objects or purposes. Under British Columbia law, a British Columbia corporation has all the legal powers of a natural person. British Columbia corporations may not undertake certain limited business activities such as operating as a trust company or railroad without alterations to its form of articles and specific government consent.

Directors – Powers and Limitations

Agave's articles do not specify a maximum number of directors (the minimum under British Columbia law for a public company is three). Shareholders at the annual shareholders meeting determine the number of directors annually and all directors are elected at that time. There are no staggered directorships. Under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act, ("BCA") directors are obligated to abstain from voting on matters in which they may be financially interested after fully disclosing such interest. Directors' compensation is not a matter on which they must abstain. Directors must be of the age of majority (18), and meet eligibility criteria including not being mentally infirm, an undischarged bankrupt, no fraud related convictions in the previous five years and a majority of directors must be ordinarily resident in Canada. There is no mandatory retirement age either under Agave's Articles or under the BCA.

Directors' borrowing powers are not generally restricted where the borrowing is in Agave's best interests. Directors need not own any shares of Agave in order to qualify as directors.

The Articles specify the number of directors shall be the number of directors fixed by shareholders annually, or the number that are actually elected at a general shareholders meeting. Shareholders at the annual shareholders' meeting determine the number of directors annually and all directors are elected at that time. Under the Articles the

directors are entitled between successive AGMs to appoint one or more additional directors but not more than one-third of the number of directors fixed at a shareholders meeting or actually elected at the preceding annual shareholders' meeting. Directors automatically retire at the commencement of each annual meeting but may be re-elected thereat.

A director or senior officer who holds any office or possesses any property, right or interest that could result, directly or indirectly, in the creation of a duty or interest that materially conflicts with that individual's duty or interest as a director or senior officer, is required under the BCA to disclose the nature and extent of the conflict as required by the Business Corporations Act, and may be counted for the purpose of quorum requirements is required to abstain from voting on any directors' resolution to approve a contract or transaction in which he has a disclosable interest.

The new form of articles adopted by the Company in June 2011 ("Articles") update some of the terminology therein as well as incorporating some of the more flexible provisions of the BCA. The major changes from the existing Articles are: 1. certain changes to the Notice of Articles, Articles and share structure may be able to be made by directors' resolution or ordinary resolution of the Company's shareholders, in each case as determined by the directors. A more detailed description of this changes is provided below; 2. the directors may, by directors' resolution, approve a change of name of the Company without the necessity for shareholder approval; 3. shareholder meetings may be held by electronic means; 4. the quorum for shareholder meetings is changed from two shareholders or proxyholders present to one shareholder present in person or represented by proxy; 5. shareholder meetings may, if authorized by directors' resolution, be held in jurisdictions outside British Columbia; and 6. the Chairman of a directors' meeting does not have a casting vote, in the event of an equality of votes.

Agave is subject to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") and compliance with Exchange policy may supersede powers granted to the Board pursuant to the Articles.

Descriptions of rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares

Common Shares

Agave has only one class of shares, common shares without par value of which an unlimited number are authorized and 31,981,559 are outstanding as of July 27, 2015. All common shares rank pari passu for the payment of dividends and distributions in the event of wind-up.

Some of the significant provisions under British Columbia law and Agave's Articles relating to the common shares may be summarized as follows:

Capital increases and Other Changes

The Company may alter its Notice of Articles, Articles and share structure in the following manner: 1. by directors' resolution or ordinary resolution of the shareholders of the Company, in each case as determined by the directors, (a) create one or more classes or series of shares and, if none of the shares of a class or series of shares are allotted or issued, eliminate that class or series of shares and alter the identifying name of any of its shares; (b) establish, increase, reduce or eliminate the maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to issue out of any class or series of shares; (c) if the Company is authorized to issue shares of a class of shares with par value, decrease the par value of those shares or, if none of the shares of that class of shares are allotted or issued, increase the par value of those shares; (d) change all or any of its unissued shares with par value into shares without par value or vice versa or change all or any of its fully paid issued shares with par value into shares without par value; (e) create, attach, vary or delete special rights or restrictions for the shares of any class or series of shares, if none of those shares have been issued; (f) subdivide or consolidate all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares; (g) authorize alterations to the Articles that are procedural or administrative in nature or are matters that pursuant to the Articles are solely within the directors' powers, control or authority; and (h) alter the identifying name of any of its shares. 2. if the BCBCA does not specify the type of resolution and the Articles do not specify another type of resolution, by ordinary resolution of the shareholders otherwise alter its shares or authorized share structure and, if applicable, alter its Notice of Articles and, if applicable, alter its Articles accordingly.

Certain changes such as amalgamations, re-domiciling may also give rise to rights of dissent and appraisal (the right subject to meeting certain conditions, to be paid the "fair value" determined in accordance with the BCA for their shares in cash if the matter is proceeded with).

Shares Fully Paid

All Agave shares must, when issued be fully paid for in cash, property or services. The common shares, when validly issued are non-assessable and not subject to further calls for payment.

Redemption

Agave has no redeemable securities authorized or issued.

Pre-emptive Rights

There are no pre-emptive rights under the Articles of the Company which provide a right to existing shareholders to participate in offerings of Agave's securities.

Liquidation

All common shares of Agave are entitled to participate ratably in, if any, available for distribution assets in the event of a winding up or other liquidation of the Company.

No Limitation on Foreign Ownership

There are no limitations under Agave's Articles or in the BCA on persons who are not citizens of Canada holding or exercising their voting rights as holders of common shares. (See also "Exchange Controls")

Dividends

Dividends may be declared by the Board out of available assets and are paid ratably to holders of common shares. No dividend may be paid if Agave is, or would thereby become, insolvent.

Voting Rights

Each Agave share is entitled to one vote on matters on which common shares ordinarily vote including the election of directors, appointment of auditors and approval of corporate changes. There are no cumulative voting rights applicable to Agave.

Shareholder Meetings

Shareholders' meetings are governed by the Articles of Agave but many important shareholder protections are also contained in the Securities Act (British Columbia) and the BCA. The Articles provide that Agave will hold an annual shareholders' meeting, will provide at least 21 days' notice and will provide for certain procedural matters and rules of order with respect to the conduct of the meeting. Under British Columbia securities legislation and policies Agave is required to conduct advanced searches to facilitate delivery of meeting materials and proxy to beneficial shareholders. The form and content of information circulars and proxies and like matters are governed by the Securities Act (British Columbia) and the BCA. This legislation specifies the disclosure requirements for the proxy materials and various corporate actions, background information on the nominees for election for director, executive compensation paid in the previous year, unusual matters or related party transactions. Agave must hold determination general meeting of shareholders within 15 months of the previous annual shareholders' meeting. A quorum for a shareholders' meeting is one shareholder present in person or by proxy.

Change in Control

Other than as disclosed under Item 6.B "Termination and Change of Control Benefits", Agave does not have any agreements which are triggered by a take-over or other change of control, except that a takeover or change of control may result in the vesting of stock options previously granted. There are no provisions in its Articles triggered by or affected by a change in outstanding shares which gives rise to a change in control. There are no provisions in Agave's material agreements giving special rights to any person on a change of control.

As discussed in Item 10.A, effective May 24, 2011, the Board of Agave adopted the Rights Plan which was implemented by way of the Rights Plan Agreement. The Board adopted the Rights Plan to ensure, to the extent

possible, that all shareholders of the Company are treated equally and fairly in connection with any take-over bid or similar offer for all or a portion of the outstanding common shares of the Company. For more information on the Shareholder Rights Plan please see Item 10.A, Share Capital.

Insider Share Ownership Reporting

The articles of Agave do not require disclosure of share ownership. Share ownership of director nominees must be reported annually in proxy materials sent to Agave's shareholders. There are no requirements under British Columbia corporate law to report ownership of shares of Agave but the Securities Act (British Columbia) requires disclosure of trading by insiders (generally officers, directors and holders of 10% of voting shares) within 5 days of the trade. Controlling shareholders (generally those in excess of 20% of outstanding shares) must provide 3 days advance notice of share sales.

Securities Act (British Columbia)

This statute applies to Agave and governs matters typically pertaining to public securities such as continuous disclosure, quarterly financial reporting, immediate disclosure of material changes, insider trade reporting, take-over protections to ensure fair and equal treatment of all shareholders, exemption and resale rules pertaining to non-prospectus securities issuances as well as civil liability for certain misrepresentations, disciplinary, appeal and discretionary ruling matters.

C. Material Contracts

Other than the Shareholder Rights Plan Agave is not party to any contracts that are material to its operations, business or assets, other than those entered into in the ordinary course of business for the two years preceding the date of this document.

D. Exchange Controls

The Company is not aware of any Canadian federal or provincial laws, decrees or regulations that restrict the export or import of capital, including foreign exchange controls, or that affect the remittance of dividends, interest or other payments to a non-resident holder of common shares, other than withholding tax requirements. Any such remittances to United States residents are generally subject to withholding tax, however no such remittances are likely in the foreseeable future. See "Taxation", below.

There is no limitation imposed by the laws of Canada or by the charter or other constituent documents of Agave on the right of a non-resident to hold or vote the common shares, other than as provided in the Investment Canada Act (the "Investment Act"). The following discussion summarizes the material features of the Investment Act for a non-resident who proposes to acquire the common shares. It is general only, it is not a substitute for independent advice from an investor's own advisor, and it does not anticipate statutory or regulatory amendments. Agave does not believe the Investment Act will have any effect on it or on its non-Canadian shareholders due to a number of factors including the nature of its operations and Agave's relatively small capitalization.

The Investment Act generally prohibits implementation of a "reviewable" investment by an individual, government or agency thereof, corporation, partnership, trust or joint venture (each an "entity") that is not a "Canadian" as defined in the Investment Act (a "non-Canadian"), unless after review the Director of Investments appointed by the minister responsible for the Investment Act is satisfied that the investment is likely to be of net benefit to Canada. The size and nature of a proposed transaction may give rise to an obligation to notify the Director to seek an advance ruling. An investment in Agave's common shares by a non-Canadian other than a "WTO Investor" (as that term is defined in the Investment Act and which term includes entities which are nationals of or are controlled by nationals of member states of the World Trade Organization) when Agave was not controlled by a WTO Investor, would be reviewable under the Investment Act if it was an investment to acquire control of Agave and the value of the assets of Agave, as determined in accordance with the regulations promulgated under the Investment Act, was over a certain figure, or if an order for review was made by the federal cabinet on the grounds that the investment related to Canada's cultural heritage or national identity, regardless of the value of the assets of Agave. An investment in the common shares by a WTO Investor, or by a non-Canadian when Agave was controlled by a WTO Investor, would be reviewable under the Investment Act if it was an investment to acquire control of Agave and the value of the assets of Agave, as determined in accordance with the regulations promulgated under the Investment Act, was not less than a specified amount, which for 2009 is Cdn\$295 million. A non-Canadian would acquire control of

Agave for the purposes of the Investment Act if the non-Canadian acquired a majority of the common shares. The acquisition of less than a majority but one-third or more of the common shares would be presumed to be an acquisition of control of Agave unless it could be established that, on the acquisition, Agave was not controlled in fact by the acquirer through the ownership of the common shares.

The foregoing assumes Agave will not engage in the production of uranium or own an interest in a producing uranium property in Canada, or provide any financial service or transportation service, as the rules governing these businesses are different.

Certain transactions relating to the common shares would be exempt from the Investment Act, including:

- i. an acquisition of the common shares by a person in the ordinary course of that person's business as a trader or dealer in securities,
- ii. an acquisition of control of Agave in connection with the realization of security granted for a loan or other financial assistance and not for a purpose related to the provisions of the Investment Act, and
- iii. an acquisition of control of Agave by reason of an amalgamation, merger, consolidation or corporate reorganization following which the ultimate direct or indirect control in fact of Agave, through the ownership of the common shares, remained unchanged.

E. Taxation

All prospective investors are advised to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the specific tax consequences of purchasing the common shares of the Company.

Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences for United States Residents

The following summarizes the material Canadian federal income tax consequences generally applicable to the holding and disposition of common shares by a holder (in this summary, a "U.S. Holder") who, (a) for the purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "Tax Act"), is not resident in Canada, deals at arm's length with Agave, holds the common shares as capital property and does not use or hold the common shares in the course of carrying on, or otherwise in connection with, a business in Canada, and (b) for the purposes of the Canada-United States Income Tax Convention, 1980 (the "Treaty"), is a resident solely of the United States, has never been a resident of Canada, and has not held or used (and does not hold or use) common shares in connection with a permanent establishment or fixed base in Canada. This summary does not apply to traders or dealers in securities, limited liability companies, tax-exempt entities, insurers, financial institutions (including those to which the mark-to-market provisions of the Tax Act apply), or any other U.S. Holder to which special considerations apply.

This summary is based on the current provisions of the Tax Act including all regulations thereunder, the Treaty, all proposed amendments to the Tax Act, the regulations and the Treaty publicly announced by the Government of Canada to the date hereof, and the current administrative practices of the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency. It has been assumed that all currently proposed amendments will be enacted as proposed and that there will be no other relevant change in any governing law or administrative practice, although no assurances can be given in these respects. This summary does not take into account provincial, U.S., state or other foreign income tax law or practice. The tax consequences to any particular U.S. Holder will vary according to the status of that holder as an individual, trust, corporation, partnership or other entity, the jurisdictions in which that holder is subject to taxation, and generally according to that holder's particular circumstances. Accordingly, this summary is not, and is not to be construed as, Canadian tax advice to any particular U.S. Holder.

Dividends

Dividends paid or deemed to be paid to a U.S. Holder by Agave will be subject to Canadian withholding tax. Under the Treaty, the rate of withholding tax on dividends paid to a U.S. Holder is generally limited to 15% of the gross amount of the dividend (or 5% if the U.S. Holder is a corporation and beneficially owns at least 10% of Agave's voting shares). Agave will be required to withhold the applicable withholding tax from any such dividend and remit it to the Canadian government for the U.S. Holder's account.

Disposition

A U.S. Holder is not subject to tax under the Tax Act in respect of a capital gain realized on the disposition of a Common Share in the open market unless the share is "taxable Canadian property" to the holder thereof and the U.S.

Holder is not entitled to relief under the Treaty. A Common Share will be taxable Canadian property to a U.S. Holder if, at any time during the 60 months preceding the disposition, the U.S. Holder or persons with whom the U.S. Holder did not deal at arm's length alone or together owned, or had rights to acquire, 25% or more of Agave's issued shares of any class or series. If the shares of Agave constitute taxable Canadian property to the holder, the holder may be subject to Canadian income tax on the gain. The taxpayer's taxable capital gain or loss from a disposition of the share is the amount, if any, by which the proceeds of disposition exceed (or are exceeded by) the aggregate of the adjusted cost base and reasonable expenses of disposition. One-half of the capital gain is included in income and one-half of the capital loss is deductible from capital gains realized in the same year. Unused capital losses may be carried back three taxation years or forward indefinitely and applied to reduce capital gains realized in those years. It should be noted that Canada requires a withholding tax on the gross proceeds of a sale of taxable Canadian property by a non-resident. The withholding tax may be reduced on completion of a Clearance Certificate Request. If the disposition of the share is subject to tax in Canada, the non-resident must also file a Canadian income tax return reporting the disposition.

A U.S. Holder whose common shares do constitute taxable Canadian property, and who might therefore be liable for Canadian income tax under the Tax Act, will generally be relieved from such liability under the Treaty unless the value of such shares at the time of disposition is derived principally from real property situated in Canada. The value of Agave's common shares is not currently derived principally from real property situated in Canada.

United States Tax Consequences

United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

This summary is for general information only and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any holder or prospective holder of common shares of Agave and no opinion or representation with respect to the U.S. federal income tax consequences to any such holder or prospective holder is made.

The following is a discussion of certain material United States federal income tax consequences, under current law, generally applicable to a U.S. Holder of common shares of Agave. This discussion does not address all potentially relevant federal income tax matters and it does not address consequences peculiar to persons subject to special provisions of federal income tax law, such as those described below as excluded from the definition of a U.S. Holder. In addition, this discussion does not cover any state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences (see "Taxation – Material Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences for United States Residents" above for Canadian tax consequences). **Accordingly, we strongly recommend that holders and prospective holders of common shares of Agave consult their own tax advisors about the specific U.S. federal, state, local, and non-U.S. tax consequences to them of purchasing, owning and disposing of common shares of Agave, based upon their individual circumstances.**

The following discussion is based upon the sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), Treasury Regulations, published Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") rulings, published administrative positions of the IRS and court decisions that are currently in effect as of the date hereof. Any or all of these authorities could be materially and/or adversely changed, possibly on a retroactive basis, at any time and are subject to differing interpretations. We have not requested, and will not request, a ruling from the IRS with respect to any of the U.S. federal income tax consequences described below, and as a result there can be no assurance that the IRS will not disagree with or challenge any of the conclusions we have reached and described herein.

As used herein, a "U.S. Holder" means a holder of common shares of Agave who is (i) a citizen or individual resident of the United States as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (ii) a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof, (iii) an estate whose income is taxable in the United States irrespective of source or (iv) a trust (A) that is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more U.S. persons have authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (B) that has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person. This summary does not address the tax consequences to special classes of U.S. Holders, such as tax-exempt organizations, qualified retirement plans, individual retirement accounts and other tax-deferred accounts, financial institutions, insurance companies, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, broker-dealers, non-resident alien individuals, U.S. expatriates, persons or entities that have a "functional currency" other than the U.S. dollar, shareholders subject to the alternative minimum tax, shareholders who hold common shares as part of a straddle, hedging or conversion transaction, and shareholders who acquired their common shares through

the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation for services. This summary is limited to U.S. Holders that own Agave common shares as capital assets, within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code, and that own (directly and indirectly, pursuant to applicable rules of constructive ownership) less than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of Agave stock entitled to vote. This summary does not address the consequences to a person or entity holding an interest in a shareholder or the consequences to a person of the ownership, exercise or disposition of any options, warrants or other rights to acquire common shares. In addition, this summary does not address special rules applicable to persons holding common shares through a partnership, or other pass-through entity. If an investor is a partner (or other owner) of a pass-through entity that acquires Agave common shares, the investor should consult its tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Agave common shares.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

United States income tax law contains rules governing “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFIC”) which can have significant tax effects on U.S. Holders of foreign corporations. Section 1297 of the Code defines a PFIC as a non-U.S. corporation if, for any taxable year, either (i) 75% or more of its gross income is “passive income,” which includes interest, dividends and certain rents and royalties or (ii) the average percentage, by fair market value (or, if the corporation is not publicly traded and either is a controlled foreign corporation or makes an election, by adjusted tax basis), of its assets that produce or are held for the production of “passive income” is 50% or more. Agave appears to have been a PFIC for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, and at least certain prior fiscal years. In addition, Agave may qualify as a PFIC in future fiscal years. Each U.S. Holder is encouraged consult a tax advisor with respect to how the PFIC rules affect such U.S. Holder.

If Agave were a PFIC during any year and Agave owns an indirect interest in any lower-tier PFICs during such year (a “Lower-Tier PFIC”), U.S. Holders will be treated as owning directly such proportionate amount (by value) of Agave’s direct or indirect interests in the Lower-Tier PFICs. Accordingly, a U.S. Holder will be subject to the adverse tax consequences described below with respect to any excess distributions made by such Lower-Tier PFIC, any gain on the disposition by Agave of Agave’s equity interest in such Lower-Tier PFIC treated as indirectly realized by a U.S. Holder, and any gain treated as indirectly realized by a U.S. Holder on the disposition of such U.S. Holder’s ownership of Agave common shares which may arise even if the U.S. Holder realizes an overall net loss on such disposition. Such amount will not be reduced by Agave’s expenses or losses, but any income recognized may increase a U.S. Holder’s tax basis in Agave common shares. Furthermore, any gain realized on the direct or indirect disposition by a U.S. Holder of an interest in a Lower-Tier PFIC will not be able to be offset by any loss realized on the direct or indirect disposition of other lower-tier PFICs.

Accordingly, a U.S. Holder should be aware that such U.S. Holder could be subject to tax even if no distributions from Agave are received and no redemptions or other dispositions of Agave common shares are made.

In the absence of a timely election described below, if a U.S. Holder’s holding period in the Agave common shares includes any period during a taxable year of Agave in which Agave is or will be a PFIC, the rules described below in “The ‘No Election’ Alternative” generally apply to gain realized on a disposition of Agave common shares and certain distributions received with respect to Agave common shares. If certain requirements are met, a U.S. Holder may mitigate certain of the consequences of those rules by timely making an election to treat Agave as a “qualified electing fund” (a “QEF”), described below in “The QEF Election Alternative” or to mark its Agave common shares to market, described below in “The Mark-to-Market Election Alternative”.

The QEF Election Alternative

A U.S. Holder that makes a timely and effective QEF election (an “Electing Holder”) generally would not be subject to the rules discussed below in “The ‘No Election’ Alternative”. However, an Electing Holder will be subject to United States federal income tax on such Electing Holder’s pro rata share of Agave’s (a) net capital gain, which will be taxed as long-term capital gain to such Electing Holder, and (b) ordinary earnings, which will be taxed as ordinary income to such Electing Holder, in each case regardless of whether such amounts are actually distributed to such Electing Holder. However, an Electing Holder may, subject to certain limitations, elect to defer payment of current U.S. federal income tax on such amounts, subject to an interest charge. If such Electing Holder is not a corporation, any such interest paid will be treated as “personal interest,” which is not deductible.

An Electing Holder generally (a) may receive a tax-free distribution from Agave to the extent that such distribution represents “earnings and profits” that were previously included in income by the Electing Holder because of such QEF election and (b) will adjust such Electing Holder’s tax basis in the Agave common shares to reflect the amount

included in income or allowed as a tax-free distribution because of such QEF election. In addition, an Electing Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss on the sale or other taxable disposition of Agave common shares.

The procedure for making a QEF election, and the United States federal income tax consequences of making a QEF election, will depend on whether such QEF election is timely. A QEF election will be treated as “timely” if such QEF election is made for the first taxable year in the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the Agave common share in which Agave is a PFIC. If a U.S. Holder makes a QEF election after the first taxable year in the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the common shares in which Agave is a PFIC, then in addition to filing the QEF election documents, a U.S. Holder may elect to recognize gain (which will be taxed under the rules discussed below in “The ‘No Election’ Alternative”) as if the Agave common shares were sold on the qualification date (a “purging election”). The “qualification date” is the first day of the first taxable year in which Agave is a QEF with respect to such U.S. Holder. The election to recognize such gain can only be made if such U.S. Holder’s holding period for the Agave common shares includes the qualification date. By electing to recognize such gain, such U.S. Holder will be deemed to have made a timely QEF election. In addition, under very limited circumstances, a U.S. Holder may make a retroactive QEF election if such U.S. Holder failed to file the QEF election documents in a timely manner. If a U.S. Holder fails to make a QEF election for the first taxable year in the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the Agave common shares in which Agave is a PFIC, and does not make a purging election, such holder will not be treated as having made a “timely” QEF election and will continue to be subject to the special taxation rules discussed below in “The ‘No Election’ Alternative”.

A QEF election will apply to the taxable year for which such QEF election is made and to all subsequent taxable years, unless such QEF election is invalidated or terminated or the IRS consents to revocation of such QEF election. If a U.S. Holder makes a QEF election and, in a subsequent taxable year, Agave ceases to be a PFIC, the QEF election will remain in effect (although it will not be applicable) during those taxable years in which Agave is not a PFIC. Accordingly, if Agave becomes a PFIC in another subsequent taxable year, the QEF election will be effective and the U.S. Holder will be subject to the QEF rules described above during any such subsequent taxable year in which Agave qualifies as a PFIC.

A QEF election applies only to the non-U.S. corporation for which it is made. If Agave were a PFIC, a U.S. Holder likely would remain subject to the excess distribution rules discussed below in "The 'No Election' Alternative" in respect of its indirectly owned shares in each Lower-Tier PFIC regardless of a QEF election in respect of Agave, unless such U.S. Holder has made a QEF election in respect of such Lower-Tier PFIC.

Each U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisor regarding the availability of, and procedure for making, a QEF election. A U.S. Holder cannot make and maintain a valid QEF election unless Agave provides certain U.S. tax information necessary to make such an election. In order for a U.S. Holder to make (or maintain) a valid QEF election, Agave must provide certain information regarding its net capital gains and ordinary earnings and permit its books and records to be examined to verify such information.

The Mark-to-Market Election Alternative

A U.S. Holder that holds “marketable stock” in a PFIC may avoid the imposition of the additional tax and interest described below by making a mark-to-market election in the first year of its holding period in such PFIC’s shares. Agave’s common shares will be marketable securities if they are regularly traded on a qualifying exchange that is either (i) a national securities exchange which is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or the national market system established pursuant to the Exchange Act or (ii) any exchange or other market that the United States Treasury Department determines is adequate. Agave believes that the TSX Venture Stock Exchange meets this test, and accordingly, provided that the common shares are regularly traded on the TSX Venture Stock Exchange, a U.S. Holder should be able to make a mark-to-market election with respect to the common shares if Agave is classified as a PFIC.

If a U.S. Holder were to make a timely mark-to-market election with respect to Agave common shares that it will own at the close of its taxable year, such electing U.S. Holder would include as ordinary income in that taxable year any excess of the fair market value of its Agave common shares as of the close of such year over its adjusted tax basis in the Agave common shares. In addition, the U.S. Holder may claim an ordinary loss deduction for the excess, if any, of its adjusted tax basis in the common shares over the fair market value of the common shares at the close of the taxable year, but only to the extent of any prior net mark-to-market gains. An electing U.S. Holder’s tax basis in its Agave common shares will be adjusted to reflect any such income or loss. Any gain or loss on the sale of Agave common shares will be ordinary income or loss, except that any loss will be ordinary loss only to the extent of the

previously included net mark-to-market gain. U.S. Holders considering the mark-to-market election should note that although it generally avoids the interest charge associated with PFICs, as described below, the application of the rules regarding indirect interests in Lower-Tier PFICs to the mark-to-market election is not entirely clear under current law. Accordingly, it may well be that a mark-to-market election would not be effective with respect to interests in a Lower-Tier PFIC. If the mark-to-market election is not effective with respect to interests in a Lower-Tier PFIC, then a U.S. Holder may be subject to the adverse tax consequences described below with respect to any interests in a Lower-Tier PFIC. An election to mark-to-market applies to the year for which the election is made and to subsequent years unless the PFIC shares cease to be marketable or the IRS consents to the revocation of the election. If Agave were to cease being a PFIC, a U.S. Holder that marked its common shares to market would not include mark-to-market gain or loss with respect to its Ordinary Shares for any taxable year that Agave was not a PFIC.

The “No Election” Alternative

If a U.S. Holder does not make a timely QEF or mark-to-market election (a “Non-Electing Holder”) and Agave is a PFIC, then special taxation rules will apply to (i) gains realized on the disposition of such U.S. Holder’s Agave common shares and (ii) certain “excess distributions” (generally, distributions received in the current taxable year that are in excess of 125% of the average distributions received during the three preceding years or, if shorter, such U.S. Holder’s holding period) by Agave. Pursuant to these rules, a Non-Electing Holder generally would be required to pro rate all gains realized on the disposition of any of its Agave common share and all excess distributions on its Agave common shares over its entire holding period. All gains or excess distributions allocated to prior years of a U.S. Holder (other than any year before the first taxable year of Agave during such U.S. Holder’s holding period for which it was a PFIC) would be taxed at the highest tax rate for each such prior year applicable to ordinary income.

A Non-Electing Holder also would be liable for interest on the foregoing tax liability for each such prior year calculated as if such liability had been due with respect to each such prior year but had not been paid until the taxable year within which the gains or excess distributions have occurred. A Non-Electing Holder that is not a corporation would be required to treat this interest charge as “personal interest” which would be nondeductible. The balance of the gain or the excess distribution would be treated as ordinary income in the year of the disposition or distribution, and no interest charge would be incurred with respect to such balance.

Considerations if PFIC Rules Do Not Apply

Distribution on Common Shares of Agave

Subject to the rules discussed under PFIC above, in general, U.S. Holders receiving dividend distributions (including constructive dividends) with respect to common shares of Agave are required to include in gross income for United States federal income tax purposes the gross amount of such distributions, equal to the U.S. dollar value of such distributions on the date of receipt (based on the exchange rate on such date), to the extent that Agave has current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under United States federal income tax principles), without reduction for any Canadian income tax withheld from such distributions. Canadian tax withheld may be credited, subject to certain limitations, against the U.S. Holder’s federal income tax liability or, alternatively, may be deducted in computing the U.S. Holder’s federal taxable income by those who itemize deductions. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex and involve the application of rules that depend upon a U.S. Holder’s particular circumstances. Accordingly, a U.S. Holder is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under its particular circumstances.

To the extent that distributions exceed Agave’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, they will be treated first as a return of capital up to the U.S. Holder’s adjusted basis in the common shares causing a reduction in such U.S. Holder’s adjusted basis in the common shares (thereby increasing the amount of gain, or decreasing the amount of loss, to be recognized upon subsequent disposition of the common shares) and thereafter as gain from the sale or exchange of property. (discussed in further detail below under “Disposition of Common Shares of Agave”). However, Agave does not maintain calculations of earnings and profits in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles, and U.S. Holders should therefore assume that any distribution with respect to the Agave common shares will constitute ordinary dividend income.

Subject to applicable exceptions with respect to short-term and hedged positions, certain dividends received by non-corporate U.S. Holders prior to January 1, 2013 from a “qualified foreign corporation” may be eligible for reduced rates of taxation. A qualified corporation includes a foreign corporation that is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States that the U.S. Treasury Department determines to be

satisfactory for these purposes and that includes an exchange of information provision. The U.S. Treasury has determined that the Treaty meets these requirements, and we believe that we are eligible for the benefits of the Treaty. Dividends received by U.S. Holders from a foreign corporation that was a PFIC in either the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year will not constitute qualified dividends. As discussed above in “Passive Foreign Investment Company,” Agave believes that it is a PFIC, and accordingly, dividends paid on our Agave common shares will not constitute qualified dividends.

In the case of foreign currency received as a dividend that is not converted by the recipient into U.S. dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. Holder will have a tax basis in the foreign currency equal to its U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Generally any gain or loss recognized upon a subsequent sale or other disposition of the foreign currency, including the exchange for U.S. dollars, will be ordinary income or loss.

Disposition of Common Shares of Agave

Subject to the rules discussed under “Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations” above, in general, U.S. Holders will recognize gain or loss upon the sale of common shares of Agave equal to the difference, if any, between (i) the amount of cash plus the fair market value of any property received, and (ii) the shareholder’s tax basis in the common shares of Agave. Currently, preferential tax rates apply to long-term capital gains of U.S. Holders, which are individuals, estates or trusts. In general, gain or loss on the sale of common shares of Agave will be long-term capital gain or loss if the common shares are a capital asset in the hands of the U.S. Holder and are held for more than one year. Deductions for net capital losses are subject to limitations.

Gain or loss, if any, that a U.S. Holder realizes upon a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of Agave common shares will be treated as having a United States source for U.S. foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Consequently, U.S. Holders may not be able to use any foreign tax credits arising from any Canadian tax imposed on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of Agave common shares unless such credit can be applied (subject to applicable limitations) against tax due on other income treated as derived from foreign sources or unless an applicable treaty provides otherwise.

If a U.S. Holder receives any foreign currency on the sale of Agave common shares, such U.S. Holder may recognize ordinary income or loss as a result of currency fluctuations between the date of the sale of Agave common shares and the date the sale proceeds are converted into U.S. dollars.

United States Information and Backup Withholding Tax

Under current Treasury Regulations, dividends paid on Agave’s common shares, if any, generally will not be subject to information reporting and generally will not be subject to U.S. backup withholding tax. However, dividends and the proceeds from a sale of Agave’s common shares paid in the U.S. through a U.S. or U.S. related paying agent (including a broker) will be subject to U.S. information reporting requirements and may also be subject to U.S. backup withholding tax (currently at 26% rate), if a U.S. Holder does not provide its taxpayer identification number and otherwise comply with the backup withholding rules. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are available to be credited against a U.S. Holder’s United States federal income tax liability and may be refunded by the IRS to the extent they exceed such liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS in a timely manner.

Under United States federal income tax law and regulations, certain categories of U.S. Holders must file information returns with respect to their investment in, or involvement in, a foreign corporation. Penalties for failure to file certain of these information returns are substantial. U.S. Holders of Agave common shares should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the requirements are imposed of filing information returns. U.S. Holders should be aware that reporting requirements with respect to the holding of certain foreign financial assets, including stock of foreign issuers that is not held in an account maintained by certain types of financial institutions, if the aggregate value of all of such assets exceeds U.S. \$50,000. IRS guidance suspends this annual filing requirement pending the release of new forms. Filings will eventually be required with respect to any year for which the obligation is suspended.

United States person who directly or indirectly own an interest in a PFIC to file an annual report with the IRS and failure to file such report could result in the imposition of penalties on such United States person. This requirement has been suspended for certain United States persons for tax years beginning after March 18, 2010 pending the release of a revised form. Filings will eventually be required with respect to any year in which the obligation is suspended.

U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the information reporting rules to Agave common shares and the application of these requirements to their particular situation.

Additional Tax on Investment Income

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, U.S. Holders that are individuals, estates or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds generally will be subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on unearned income, including, among other things, dividends on, and capital gains from the sale or other taxable disposition of, Agave's common shares, subject to certain limitations and exceptions.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

Exhibits attached to this Form 20-F are also available for viewing at the head office of the Company, Suite 1601-675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6B 1N2, or on request of Agave at 604-687-4622. Copies of Agave's consolidated financial statements and other disclosure documents required under the British Columbia *Securities Act* are available for viewing on the internet at www.sedar.com during normal business hours.

I. Subsidiary Information Cream Minerals de Mexico, S.A., de C.V.

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

A. Quantitative Information about Market Risk

The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. At March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars and Mexican pesos.

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
U.S. Dollars		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,315	\$ 10,160
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(16,090)	(9,707)
Mexican Pesos		
Cash and cash equivalents	--	2,063
Value added taxes recoverable	--	16,857
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	--	(69,223)

Based on the above net exposures at March 31, 2015, and assuming that all other variables remain constant a 10% appreciation or depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar would result in an increase/decrease of \$1,378 (2014 - \$45), in the Company's loss from operations, and a 10% appreciation or depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the Mexican Pesos would result in an increase/decrease of \$Nil (2014 - \$5,030 in the Company's loss from operations).

B. Qualitative Information about Market Risk

Transaction Risk and Currency Risk Management

Agave's operations do not employ financial instruments or derivatives. The Company has no long-term debt or source of revenue as the Company is in the resource exploration and development stage on its mineral property interests.

The Company is exposed to potential loss from various risks including commodity price risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Commodity price risk

The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration or development activities is subject to risk associated with fluctuations in the market prices of gold and silver and the outlook for these metals. The Company does not have any hedging or other derivative contracts with respect to its operations.

Market prices for gold and silver historically have fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Company's control, including, but not limited to, levels of worldwide production, short-term changes in supply and demand, industrial and retail demand, central bank lending, central bank sales, investment demand and forward sales by producers and speculators. The Company has elected not to actively manage its commodity price risk.

(b) Interest rate risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant cash flow interest rate risk are financial assets with variable interest rates. The Company has no financial assets with this risk.

Financial assets and financial liabilities that bear interest at fixed rates are subject to fair value interest rate risk. The Company had no cash equivalents at March 31, 2015. In respect of financial assets, the Company's policy is to invest cash at floating rates of interest in short term cash GIC's issued by a major Canadian chartered bank, in order to maintain liquidity, while achieving a satisfactory return. Fluctuations in interest rates impact on the value of cash equivalents. Interest rate risk is not significant to the Company as it has no cash equivalents at year end. As at March 31, 2015, with other variables unchanged, a 1% change in the variable interest rate would have had an insignificant impact on the Company.

(c) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada and Mexico and a portion of its expenses are incurred in United States dollars and in Mexican pesos. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and these currencies could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Given their short-term maturity, the fair value of cash and sundry receivables are based on going-concern assumptions and are recorded at their carrying value.

The Company's financial assets comprise cash, short-term investments, marketable securities and accounts receivable. These financial instruments potentially subject the Company to credit risk. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2015 is the carrying value of its financial assets. The Company manages credit risk by maintaining bank accounts with reputable banks and financial institutions and investing only in GIC's issued by a major Canadian chartered bank. Cash is held at a major Canadian Chartered Bank and the risk of default is considered to be remote.

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Company attempts to manage its significant liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and short-term investment balances. Liquidity requirements are managed based on expected cash flow to ensure there is sufficient capital to meet short-term obligations. The Company has been dependent on small private placement financings and advances from a major shareholder to maintain liquidity. All of the Company's financial liabilities are due within one year.

C. Management of Capital

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral property interests in Canada and Mexico and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital.

In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of total shareholders' equity. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue debt or acquire or dispose of assets.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions.

Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through the issuance of share capital, it is uncertain whether it will be able to continue this form of financing due to a number of factors beyond its control. The Company's investment policy is to invest its excess cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

Exchange Rate Sensitivity

The Company is engaged in mineral exploration and related activities, including exploration, and reclamation. Changes in the price of foreign exchange rates could significantly affect the Company's profitability and cash flows. See "Key Information" under Item 3 above, for a description of factors relating to foreign exchange and currency fluctuations. Its liabilities are all denominated in Canadian dollars. Certain operations in Mexico are affected by exchange rate risk, of both the U.S. Dollar and the Mexican Peso.

Exploration in fiscal 2015 was primarily conducted in Mexico, and its administrative operations are in Canada. The Company's operations are affected by exchange rate risk, as the equity financings by the Company to date have been denominated in Canadian dollars. Excess cash is invested and may be affected by exchange rate risk for United States dollar expenditures. In the future, it will be necessary to do further equity or other forms of financing. The funds are usually received in Canadian dollars. Funds received in U.S. dollars will likely remain in U.S. dollars and be used for expenditures in U.S. dollars, to reduce exchange risk. The risk that the Company is subject to arises when expenses are incurred in U.S. dollars or other currencies, but primarily U.S. dollars, with large fluctuations in the Canadian-U.S. dollar exchange rate at that time of the transaction. Exchange losses were incurred in fiscal 2015 of \$2,963 on cash expenditures of \$0.68 million, an amount primarily related to administrative and exploration activities in Mexico.

Interest Rate Risk and Equity Price Risk

Agave does not have any debt that is subject to interest rate change risks.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The issuer's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of an issuer to design and implement on a cost effective basis relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation. As such, the certifying officer filing this annual report does not make any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the issuer's IFRS.

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that material information relating to the Company, and its consolidated subsidiaries, is accumulated and communicated on a timely basis to appropriate members of the Company's management, including the Company's CEO and CFO, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Disclosure controls and procedures apply to various disclosures, including reports filed with securities regulatory agencies.

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial information. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that pertain to the preparation of financial statements prepared for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The evaluations of internal controls were conducted in accordance with the framework criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"), a recognized control model, and the requirements of National Instrument 52-109, Certification of Disclosures in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings.

An evaluation was carried out under the supervision of and with the participation of the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial report (as defined in rules adopted by the SEC) as at March 31, 2015. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting were effective as at March 31, 2015.

A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation. Accordingly, the Company's management, including the CEO and the CFO, does not expect that the Company's internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and all fraud. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods and subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may change.

The Company will continue to periodically review its disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting and may make modifications from time to time as considered necessary or desirable.

Attestation Report of registered public accounting firm

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit us to provide only management's report in this Annual Report.

Changes in internal controls over financial reporting

No changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting occurred during the year ended March 31, 2015 that materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Composition of the Audit Committee

The members of the audit committee are Navin Varshney, Ronald Lang and Robert Paul. The Company's board of directors has determined that it has more than one "audit committee financial expert" on the Audit Committee:

A member of the audit committee is independent if the member has no direct or indirect material relationship with the Company. A material relationship means a relationship which could, in the view of the Company's board of directors, reasonably interfere with the exercise of a member's independent judgment. None of the current members of the audit committee have a material relationship with the Company.

At the date of this Annual Report on Form 20-F, the Company is in compliance with the audit committee composition rule set out in National Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees* ("NI 52-110"), the Canadian regulatory policy respecting audit committees, as a majority of the members of the audit committee are considered independent.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

The Company has adopted a code of ethics that applies to the Company's CEO, the CFO and other members of senior management. The Company's Code of Ethics is filed as an exhibit to this Form 20-F. There have been no amendments to the code of ethics and no waivers during the year ended March 31, 2015, and to the date of filing of this Form 20-F.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table discloses the aggregate fees billed for each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the Company's audit firm for various services.

Services:	Years ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Audit fees	\$ 15,000	\$ 20,500
Audit-related fee ⁽¹⁾	--	--
Tax fees	Nil	Nil
All other fees ⁽²⁾	--	--
Total fees	\$ 15,000	\$ 20,500

(1) "Audit-Related Fee" includes services that are traditionally performed by the auditor. These audit-related services include review of SEC documentation and audit services not required by legislation or regulation.

(2) Canadian Public Accounting Board Fees.

From time to time, management of the Company recommends to and requests approval from the audit committee for non-audit services to be provided by the Company's auditors. The audit committee routinely considers such requests at committee meetings, and if acceptable to a majority of the audit committee members, pre-approves such non-audit services by a resolution authorizing management to engage the Company's auditors for such non-audit services, with set maximum dollar amounts for each itemized service. During such deliberations, the audit committee assesses, among other factors, whether the services requested would be considered "prohibited services" as contemplated by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and whether the services requested and the fees related to such services could impair the independence of the auditors. All of the non-audit related services provided by the Company's audit firm were pre-approved by the audit committee.

During the year ended March 31, 2015, all of the services described above under “Principal Accountant Fees and Services” under the captions “Audit-Related Fees”, “Tax Fees”, and “All Other Fees” were approved by the audit committee pursuant to paragraph (c)(7)(i)(C) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

There were no purchases of equity securities by the issuer and affiliated purchasers.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT’S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company’s consolidated financial statements are stated in Canadian dollars and are prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

The financial statements and notes thereto as required under Item 17 are attached as Exhibit F-1 to this Annual Report and are incorporated by reference herein. The audit report of Morgan & Company LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, is included therein immediately preceding the consolidated financial statements and is also incorporated by reference herein.

ITEM 18 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable. See Item 17.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Financial Statements:

- a. Auditors' Report on the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2015 and 2014 and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in equity (deficiency), and cash flows for years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013;
- b. Consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2015 and 2014;
- c. Consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013;
- d. Consolidated statement of changes in equity (deficiency) for the years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013;
- e. Consolidated statements of cash flows for years ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013;
- f. Notes to the consolidated financial statements;
- g. Shareholder Rights Plan and Articles.

Index to Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed with this Annual Report on Form 20-F in respect of the current year:

Exhibit Number	Description
F-1	Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended March 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, including Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting and Auditors' Report from Morgan & Company LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants
1.1*	Certified Copies of Transition Application and Notice of Articles and Notice of Articles - post transition
2.1***	2011 Stock Option Plan (10% Rolling), as approved by shareholders on June 23, 2011 and December 13, 2012
4.2****	Option agreement between Roca Mines Inc. and the Company, dated July 24, 2009, on the Nuevo Milenio Project, Municipality of Xalisco, Tepic Area, Nayarit State, Mexico
6.1	Calculation of earnings per share – N/A
7.1	Explanation of calculation of ratios – N/A
8.1***	List of subsidiaries
11.1*	Code of ethics
11.2	Shareholder Rights Plan Agreement dated May 24, 2011
12.1	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(A)/15d-14(a) of Chief Executive Officer
12.2	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(A)/15d-14(a) of Chief Financial Officer
13.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 of Chief Executive Officer
13.2	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 of Chief Financial Officer
A*	A technical report titled, "Geological Report on the Dos Hornos and Once Bocas Gold Silver Structure, Nuevo Milenio Project, Municipality of Xalisco, Tepic Area, Nayarit State, Mexico Latitude: 21°21'35" North, Longitude: 104°46'53" West", dated February 16, 2006.
B**	A Technical Report on the Casierra alluvial diamond properties EPL 1/94 (Hima prospecting license area) and EPL 5/94 in Sierra Leone, West Africa, dated November 15, 2005, as amended January 18, 2006.

*These exhibits were included as exhibits to, and are incorporated herein by reference to, the Company's Annual Report filed on Form 20-F with the Commission on September 30, 2005.

** This exhibit was previously filed via Form 6-K on EDGAR on December 9, 2005, was subsequently amended and filed via Form 6-K on EDGAR on February 6, 2006 and is incorporated by reference herein.

*** This exhibit was included as an exhibit to, and is incorporated herein by reference to, the Company's Annual Report filed on Form 20-F with the Commission on September 30, 2008.

**** This exhibit was included as an exhibit to, and is incorporated herein by reference to, the Company's Annual Report filed on Form 20-F/A with the Commission on May 26, 2010.

END OF EXHIBITS

Glossary of Geologic and Mining Terms

Adit - A horizontal passage from the surface into a mine, commonly called a tunnel.

Ag - Chemical symbol for the metallic element silver.

Au - Chemical symbol for the metallic element gold.

Alteration - Any change in the mineralogic composition of a rock that is brought about by physical or chemical means.

Banka drilling – A drilling method used in inhospitable and isolated areas in the world, primarily using human manpower. Developed by Conrad Banka, the drills are indispensable to prospect or explore alluvial deposits; mine tailings; clay, bauxite and lateritic iron ore; water bearing layers; deep geochemistry in water saturated soils and for geotechnical soil testing.

Bed - The smallest division of a stratified rock series, marked by a well-defined divisional plane from its neighbours above and below; an ore deposit, parallel to the stratification, constituting a regular member of the series of formations.

Bedding - Condition where planes divide sedimentary rocks of the same or different lithology.

Bedrock - Solid rock exposed at the surface of the earth, or overlain by surficial deposits.

Biotite - A generally dark colored iron, magnesium and potassium rich mica.

Caldera - A large basin-shaped volcanic depression, more or less circular, the diameter of which is many times greater than that of the included vent or vents, irrespective of the steepness of the walls of the form of the floor.

Contact – The place or surface where two different kinds of rocks come together.

Cretaceous - A period of geological time extending from 135 million to 65 million years ago.

Crown grant - A mineral claim located on the ground, defined by two claim posts, the location of which is governed by a mineral title act enacted at an earlier date than the current act.

Diamond drill hole - A method of obtaining a cylindrical core of rock by drilling with a diamond impregnated bit.

Deposit – A natural occurrence of a useful mineral or ore in sufficient extent and degree of concentrating to invite exploitation.

Dip - The angle at which a stratum or drill hole is inclined from the horizontal.

Displacement - Relative movement of rock on opposite side of a fault; also known as dislocation.

Disseminated – Fine particles of mineral dispersed through the enclosing rock.

EM - Electromagnetic.

Fault - A fracture in a rock along which there has been relative movement either vertically or horizontally.

Feldspar - A group of common aluminosilicate minerals.

Feldspar porphyry - A rock consisting of feldspar crystals embedded in a compact dark red or purple groundmass.

Feasibility study - Engineering study to determine if a mineral property can be developed at a profit, and the methods to develop it.

Footwall - The mass of rock that lies beneath a fault, an ore body, or a mine working; the top of the rock stratum underlying a vein or bed of ore.

g/t - Grams per tonne.

Galena - Lead sulphide, PbS, the principal ore of lead.

Geochemical survey - A measure of the abundance of different elements in rock, soil, water, etc.

Geochemistry - Study of chemical elements in rocks or soil.

Geological mapping – Surveys defining the surface distribution of rock varieties, age relationships and structural features.

Grab sampling - A random sample of mineralized rock with no statistical validity, taken simply to check the type of mineralization.

Grade - The quality of an ore; in effect, the metal content.

Granite – An intrusive rock consisting essentially of feldspar and quartz.

Grid - A network of evenly spaced horizontal and vertical bars or lines, used generally to locate points in the field when placed over a map or chart.

Hanging wall - The rock mass above a fault plane, vein, lode, ore body, or other structure, the underside of the country rock overlying a vein or bed of ore.

Hectare - A square of 100 metres on each side.

Induced polarization survey – A survey to determine the conductivity and chargeability of rock units located along grid lines.

Intrusive - Said of an igneous rock, which invades older rocks.

Lime - A white substance, calcium oxide (CaO), obtained by the action of heat on limestone, shells and other materials containing calcium carbonate.

Limestone - Rock consisting mainly of calcium carbonate, often composed of the organic remains of sea animals (mollusks, coral, etc.).

Lode - See vein.

Meta-intrusive - An intrusive rock that has been metamorphosed.

Metamorphosed/Metamorphic - A rock that has been altered by physical and chemical processes including heat, pressure and fluids.

Meta-sediment - A sedimentary rock that has been metamorphosed.

Mineralization - The concentration of metals and their chemical compounds within a body of rock.

Mining lease – A claim or number of claims to which the right to mine is assigned.

Modified grid mineral claim – A claim with north-south and east-west borders, located by using claim posts at each corner and at 500 metre intervals along each side. Each 500 metre x 500-metre interval is referred to as one unit and modified grid claims can total no more than 20 units in size.

Net smelter royalty - A royalty based on the actual metal sale price received less the cost of refining at an off-site refinery.

Ore - Rock containing mineral(s) or metals, which can be economically extracted.

Orebody - A solid and fairly continuous mass of ore.

Outcrop - An exposure of bedrock at the surface.

Pb - Chemical symbol for the metallic element lead.

Pod - An orebody of elongate, lenticular shape; also known as podiform orebody.

PPB - Part Per Billion.

PPM - Part Per Million.

Pyrite - Iron sulphide (FeS_2).

Quartz - A mineral composed of silicon dioxide.

Reconnaissance - A general examination or survey of a region with reference to its main features, usually as a preliminary to a more detailed survey.

Replacement mineralization – Mineral deposit formed by replacement of previous rock.

Rhyolite - A siliceous volcanic rock with a high potassium in feldspar component.

Rock chip sample – A rock sample consisting of continuous chips collected over a specified width.

Rotary drilling – A drilling method where a hard-toothed bit rotates at the bottom of a drill pipe, grinding a hole into the rock. Lubrication is provided by continuously circulating drilling fluid, which brings the rock cuttings to the surface.

Sediment - Solid material that has settled down from a state of suspension in a liquid. More generally, solid fragmental material transported and deposited by wind, water or ice, chemically participated from solution, or secreted by organisms, and that forms in layers in loose unconsolidated form.

Sedimentary rock – Rock formed by lithification of sediments.

Shaft – A vertical excavation.

Shear - To move as to create a planar zone of deformed rock.

Showing - A rock outcrop revealing the presence of a certain mineral.

Siliceous - Said of a rock rich in silica.

Silt sample – A sample of fine sediment collected from a stream bed.

Soil sampling - Systematic collection of soil samples at a series of different locations in order to study the distribution of soil geochemical values.

Sphalerite - A zinc sulphide, ZnS , which may contain some iron and cadmium; the principal ore of zinc and cadmium.

Strike – The horizontal plane representing the direction of a structure or bed.

Sulphide - A group of minerals in which one or more metals are found in combination with sulphur.

Tonne - Metric unit of weight equivalent to volume multiplied by specific gravity, equivalent to 1.102 tons.

Trenching - The act of blasting or digging through overburden/outcrop to attend fresh bedrock for mapping and sampling.

Vein - A tabular or sheet-like body of minerals, which has been intruded into a joint fissure, or system of fissures, in rocks.

VLf - Very Low Frequency.

VLf EM survey – A survey to determine ground variations in the electromagnetic field along grid lines.

Workings - A part of a mine, quarry, etc., where work is or has been done.

Zn - Chemical symbol for the metallic element zinc.

SIGNATURES

Agave Silver Corp. certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Annual Report on its behalf.

AGAVE SILVER CORP.

Per:

/s/ Ronald M. Lang

Ronald M. Lang, President

DATED: July 31, 2015