Planet Mining Exploration Inc.

Financial Statements

Years Ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

PLANET MINING EXPLORATION INC.
Index to Financial Statements
March 31, 2015 and 2014

HLB Cinnamon Jang Willoughby

Chartered Accountants

A Partnership of Incorporated Professionals

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Planet Mining Exploration Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Planet Mining Exploration Inc., which comprise of the statements of financial position as at March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 and the statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Planet Mining Exploration Inc. as at March 31, 2015 and 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Cinnamon Jang Willoughby

Chartered Accountants

Burnaby, BC
July 24, 2015

MetroTower II - Suite 900 - 4720 Kingsway, Burnaby, BC Canada V5H 4N2. Telephone: +1 604 435 4317. Fax: +1 604 435 4319.

PLANET MINING EXPLORATION INC.
Statements of Financial Position

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 1,261,696**	$ 345,608
Investments in equity instruments at fair value (Note 6 and 13)	**888,101**	2,867,178
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 6)	**-**	450
Receivables (Note 7 and 13)	**36,922**	31,090
Reclamation bond (Note 9)	**51,133**	50,753
Prepaid expenses	**17,098**	18,787
Total current assets	**2,254,950**	3,313,866
Resource properties (Note 8)	**1**	1
Total assets	**$ 2,254,951**	$ 3,313,867
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 10 and 13)	**$ 143,080**	$ 139,392
Total liabilities	**143,080**	139,392
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Capital and reserves		
Share capital (Note 11)	**14,005,651**	14,005,651
Contributed surplus (Note 11)	**1,820,510**	1,820,510
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	**-**	(5,650)
Deficit	**(13,714,290)**	(12,646,036)
Total equity	**2,111,871**	3,174,475
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 2,254,951**	$ 3,313,867

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Approved and authorized by the Board of Directors

"Peter Shippen" Director   *"David Birkenshaw"* Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

PLANET MINING EXPLORATION INC.
Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

	Year ended March 31, 2015	2014
Net investment gains		
Net realized losses (gains) on disposal of investments	**$ (62,862)**	$ (289,848)
Net change in unrealized losses (gains) on investments	**495,836**	(294,840)
Total net investment losses (gains)	**432,974**	(584,688)
Interest income	**(6,444)**	(39,797)
Expenses		
Commissions	**27,814**	23,072
Insurance	**13,024**	14,840
Management and directors' fees (Note 13)	**260,647**	357,346
Office, general and consulting (Note 13)	**197,284**	298,186
Professional fees	**52,289**	80,787
Rent (Note 13)	**55,390**	88,197
Share-based compensation (Note 11(c) and 13)	**-**	50,873
Transfer agent and filing fees	**17,938**	23,150
Travel, promotion and shareholder information	**11,688**	36,860
Total expenses	**636,074**	973,311
Other expense (income)		
Other comprehensive income reclassified	**5,650**	-
Write down (recovery) of resource properties	**-**	(42,977)
Loss on debt settlement	**-**	30,000
Total other expenses (income)	**5,650**	(12,977)
Net loss for the period	**$ 1,068,254**	$ 335,849
Basic and diluted loss per common share	**$ (0.024)**	$ (0.008)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	**44,539,190**	44,539,190
Net loss for the period	**$1,068,254**	$ 335,849
Unrealized loss (gain) on investments in equity instruments, net of tax	**-**	75
Net comprehensive loss for the period	**$1,068,254**	$ 335,924

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

PLANET MINING EXPLORATION INC.
Statements of Changes in Equity

	Share Capital			Accumulated		
	Number of Shares	*Amount*	*Contributed Surplus*	*Other Comprehensive Loss*	*Deficit*	*Total*
Balance, March 31, 2013	44,539,190	$ 14,005,651	$ 1,769,637	$ (5,575)	$ (12,310,187)	$ 3,459,526
Share-based compensation	-	-	50,873	-	-	50,873
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	(75)	-	(75)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(335,849)	(335,849)
Change during the period	-	-	50,873	(75)	(335,849)	(285,051)
Balance, March 31, 2014	44,539,190	$ 14,005,651	$ 1,820,510	$ (5,650)	$ (12,646,036)	$ 3,174,475
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	
Other comprehensive loss reclassified	-	-	-	5,650	(5,650)	-
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(1,062,604)	(1,062,604)
Change during the period	-	-	-	5,650	(1,068,254)	(1,062,604)
Balance, March 31, 2015	44,539,190	$ 14,005,651	$ 1,820,510	$ -	$ (13,714,290)	$ 2,111,871

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

PLANET MINING EXPLORATION INC.
Statements of Cash Flows

	Year ended March 31, 2015	2014
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Net loss for the period	**$ (1,068,254)**	$ (335,849)
Items not involving cash:		
Net realized (gain) loss on disposal of investments	**(99,270)**	(289,848)
Warrants expired	**36,408**	-
Net change in unrealized losses on investments	**495,836**	(294,840)
Asset usage included in office, general and consulting	**-**	111
Interest accrued	**-**	9,371
Write down of resource properties	**-**	(42,977)
Loss on debt settlement	**-**	30,000
Share-based compensation	**-**	50,873
Reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	**5,650**	-
	(629,630)	(873,159)
Adjustments for		
Proceeds on disposal of investments	**2,759,368**	1,557,247
Purchase of investments	**(1,212,815)**	(3,819,737)
Interest received , cash	**16,568**	30,426
Receivables	**(22,780)**	(24,920)
Prepaid expenses	**1,689**	(279)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**3,688**	(33,101)
Net cash used in operating activities	**916,088**	(3,163,523)
Net cash used in investing activities		
Mineral exploration tax credit received	**-**	595,319
Net cash used in investing activities	**-**	595,319
(Decrease) Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**$ 916,088**	$ (2,568,204)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	**$ 345,608**	$ 2,913,812
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**$ 1,261,696**	$ 345,608

Supplementary cash flow information (Note 14)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Planet Mining Exploration Inc. ("the Company") was incorporated in Canada as Planet Exploration Inc. on January 29, 1996 under the Alberta Business Corporations Act. On April 12, 2012, the Company changed its name to Planet Mining Exploration Inc. under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act.

The Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX.V) under the trading symbol "PXI".

From its inception up to October 2, 2014 the Company was in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing gold, copper, silver and other resource properties, both directly and through joint ventures in Canada. On February 7, 2013, the Company announced its intention to become a publicly traded investment issuer that will capitalize on the track record of success of its management in the resource industry. The adoption of the Company's new business model constitutes a "change of business" (the "COB") for the Company pursuant to Exchange Policy 5.2 – *Change of Business and Reverse Takeovers* ("Policy 5.2").

The Company's shareholders approved the COB at the annual general and special meeting of shareholders convened on March 15, 2013. In October 2014, the Company received approval from the TSX Venture Exchange to complete its change from a "junior mineral exploration company" to an "investment issuer". Pursuant to the COB, the Company became an investment issuer focused on the resource market. The Company's investment activities are primarily in the resource sector, including precious metals, uranium and coal, oil and gas, base metals, potash, lithium and rare earths.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2015 (including comparatives) have been prepared by management, reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on July 24, 2015. Shortly thereafter, the financial statements are made available to shareholders and others through filing on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR").

The Company's registered office and its principal place of business is located at Suite 302, 750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC Canada V6C 2T7.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2015 were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Significant accounting policies are described in the Note 3. Significant accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions used or exercised by management in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below.

(b) Going concern basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for some financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. All monetary references expressed in these notes are references to Canadian dollar amounts ("$").

Financial statements are required to be prepared on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or cease trading, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION *(continued)*

(b) Going concern basis of presentation *(continued)*

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue to operate for the foreseeable future and have the ability to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

(c) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the reporting date that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Fair value of financial derivatives:

Investments in warrants that are not traded on a recognized securities exchange do not have a readily available market value. When there are sufficient and reliable observable market inputs, a valuation technique is used; if no such market inputs are available, the warrants are valued at intrinsic value. Refer to Note 3(b)(iv) for further details.

(ii) Stock-based compensation expense:

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to fair value options in order to calculate stock-based compensation expense. The Black-Scholes model involves six key inputs to determine fair value of an option: risk-free interest rate, exercise price, market price at date of issue, expected dividend yield, expected life and expected volatility. Certain of the inputs are estimates that involve considerable judgment and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control. The Company is also required to estimate the future forfeiture rate of options based on historical information in its calculation of stock-based compensation expense. Refer to Note 11(c) for further details.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION *(continued)*

(c) Significant accounting judgments and estimates *(continued)*

(iii) the carrying value and the recoverability of resource properties, which are included in the statements of financial position:

The recoverability of resource property is evaluated at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. The Company considers both internal and external sources of information when making the assessment of whether there are indications of impairment for the Company's mineral interests. External sources of information considered are changes in the Company's economic, legal and regulatory environment which it does not control but affect the recoverability of its mining assets. Internal sources of information the Company considers include the manner in which mining properties are being used or are expected to be used and indications of economic performance of the assets. Refer to Note 8 for further details.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below are are in effect for the year ending March 31, 2015 and have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Foreign currencies

The Company's functional and reporting currency for all its operations is the Canadian dollar as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Company's functional currency at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the date of the statement of financial position. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value is determined. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Classification:

All investments are classified upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, with changes in fair value reported in profit (loss).

(ii) Recognition, derecognition and measurement:

Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the settlement date.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(b) Financial instruments *(continued)*

(ii) Recognition, derecognition and measurement *(continued)*:

Investments at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. Investments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Company has transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition in accordance with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9").

Subsequent to initial recognition, all investments are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the investments at fair value through profit or loss category are presented in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss within net change in unrealized gains or losses on investments in the period in which they arise.

(iii) Reclassification of investments:

The Company would only reclassify a financial asset when the Company changes its business model for managing the financial asset.

Reclassifications are recorded at fair value at the date of reclassification, which becomes the new carrying value.

(iv) Determination of fair values:

The determination of fair value requires judgment and is based on market information, where available and appropriate. At the end of each financial reporting period, the Company's management estimates the fair value of investments based on the criteria below and reflects such valuations in the financial statements.

The Company is also required to disclose details of its investments (and other financial assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements) within three hierarchy levels (Level 1, 2, or 3) based on the transparency of inputs used in measuring or disclosing the fair value, and to provide additional disclosure in connection therewith (Note 6).

1. Publicly-traded investments (i.e., securities of issuers that are public companies):

   a. Securities including shares, options and warrants which are traded in an active market, such as on a recognized securities exchange and for which no sales restrictions apply, are presented at fair value based on quoted closing trade prices at the statement of financial position dates or the closing trade price on the last day the security traded if there were no trades at the statement of financial position dates. These are included in Level 1 in Note 6.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(b) Financial instruments *(continued)*

(iv) Determination of fair values *(continued)*:

1. Publicly-traded investments (i.e., securities of issuers that are public companies) *(continued)*:

b. Securities which are traded on a recognized securities exchange but which are escrowed or otherwise restricted as to sale or transfer are recorded at amounts discounted from market value to a maximum of 10%. In determining the discount for such investments, the Company considers the nature and length of the restriction. These are included in Level 2 in Note 6.

c. For options and warrants which are not traded on a recognized securities exchange, no market value is readily available. When there are sufficient and reliable observable market inputs, a valuation technique is used; if no such market inputs are available or reliable, the warrants and options are valued at intrinsic value, which is equal to the higher of the closing trade price at the statement of financial position dates of the underlying security less the exercise price of the warrant or option, and zero. These are included in Level 2 in Note 6.

2. Other investment instruments:

Included in the Company's investments are convertible debentures and convertible notes are carried as though converted to common shares.

(c) Financial assets other than investments at fair value:

Financial assets that are managed to collect contractual cash flows made up of principal and interest on specified dates are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost. All other financial assets are designated as at fair value through profit or loss. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial assets at amortized cost are measured at initial cost plus interest calculated using the effective interest rate method less cumulative repayments and cumulative impairment losses.

A financial asset is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset. The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. For amounts deemed to be impaired, the impairment provision is based upon the expected loss.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with a maturity less than 90 days on acquisition that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(e) Revenue recognition

Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the settlement date. Realized gains and losses on disposal of investments and unrealized gains and losses in the value of investments are reflected in the statements of comprehensive loss.

Upon disposal of an investment, previously recognized unrealized gains or losses are reversed to recognize the full realized gain or loss in the period of disposition. All transaction costs associated with the acquisition and disposition of investments are expensed to the statements of comprehensive loss as incurred.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is recognized in profit and loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

(f) Offsetting of financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(g) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss.

(i) Current income tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

(ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences:

- liabilities arising from initial recognition of goodwill for which depreciation is not deductible for tax purposes;
- liabilities arising from the initial recognition of an asset/liability other than in a business combination which, at the time of the transaction, does not affect either the accounting or the taxable profit; and

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(g) Income taxes *(continued)*

(ii) Deferred income tax *(continued)*

- liabilities arising from undistributed profits from investments where the entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the difference and it is probable that the reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(h) Share capital

The proceeds from the exercise of stock options or warrants together with amounts previously recorded over the vesting periods are recorded as share capital.

Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is recorded at an amount based on fair market value on the date of issue.

The proceeds from the issue of units is allocated between common shares and common share purchase warrants on a pro-rata basis based on relative fair values as follows: the fair value of the common shares is based on the market close on the date the units are issued and the fair value of the common share purchase warrants is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

(i) Share-based compensation

The Company has a stock option plan as described in Note 11(c). An individual is classified as an employee, versus a consultant, when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

Compensation expense attributable to share based awards to employees is measured at the fair value at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model, and is recognized over the period that the employee becomes unconditionally entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(i) Share-based compensation *(continued)*

For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes. The fair value, under the Black-Scholes model, takes into account a number of variables, including the exercise price of the award, the expected dividend rate, the expected life of the options, forfeiture rate and the risk free interest rate.

Where equity instruments are granted to parties other than employees, they are recorded by reference to the fair value of the services received. If the fair value of the services received cannot be reliably estimated, the Company measures the services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the counterparty renders service.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credit to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

(j) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods. Currently, the effect of potential issuances of shares under stock options and warrants would be anti-dilutive and accordingly, basic and diluted loss per share is the same.

(k) Comprehensive loss

Comprehensive loss is the change in the Company’s net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company’s shareholders and includes items that are not included in net profit such as foreign currency gains or losses related to translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. The Company’s comprehensive loss, components of other comprehensive loss are presented in the statements of comprehensive loss and the statements of changes in equity.

4. ADOPTED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

During the year ended March 31, 2015 the Company changed its business and became an investment issuer. Accordingly the Company changed its policy related to unrealized gain or losses on financial instruments and reclassified Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss balance to unrealized loss on investments. Refer to Note 3 (b(ii)) for further details.

5. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Effective April 1, 2014, the Company has adopted the following new and revised standards, along with any consequential amendments. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions.

Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27) - These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 and provide an exception to the consolidation requirement for entities that meet the definition of an investment entity under IFRS 10.

The exception to consolidation requires investment entities to account for subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. The Company has assessed and determined that the amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 did not result in any change in the accounting or disclosures as the Company does not have any subsidiaries as at March 31, 2015.

6. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HIERARCHY

The fair value measurements use a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The level in the hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

(i) Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
(ii) Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2).
(iii Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

	March 31, 2015		March 31, 2014	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,261,696	$ -	$ 345,608	$ -
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Equity investments (a)	754,981	-	2,679,652	-
Warrants held (b)	-	133,120	-	187,526
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity investments (a)	-	-	450	-

The methods of measuring each of these financial assets and liabilities have not changed during the past year. The Company does not have any financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value based on unobservable inputs (Level 3). The fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost approximate their carrying amounts.

6. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HIERARCHY *(continued)*

(a) Equity investments

The Company's equity investments are valued using quoted market prices in active markets and as such are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of investment securities is calculated as the closing market price of the investment equity security multiplied by the quantity of shares held by the Company.

(b) Warrants held

The fair value of warrants held that are not traded on an active market is determined using a Black Scholes pricing model based on assumptions that are supported by observable current market conditions and as such are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Investments at cost and fair value consist of the following:

	March 31, 2015	
	Cost	**Fair market value**
Securities – available for sale through profit or loss	$ 877,714	$ 754,981
Warrants – fair value through profit or loss	212,695	133,120
Total	**$ 1,090,409**	**$ 888,101**

	March 31, 2014	
	Cost	**Fair market value**
Securities – available for sale through profit or loss	$ 2,368,233	$ 2,679,652
Securities – fair value through other comprehensive income	6,100	450
Warrants – fair value through profit and loss	196,193	187,526
Total	**$ 2,570,526**	**$ 2,867,628**

During the year ended March 31, 2015 $5,650 of unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to deficit. During the year ended March 31, 2015 $nil (2014 - $225) of unrealized gain was recorded in other comprehensive income with no amounts being reclassified to net investment gains or losses.

Realized and unrealized losses on equity securities classified at fair value through profit or loss totalled $432,974 (2014 – $584,688 gain).

During the year ended March 31, 2014, as consideration for settlement of a receivable from a company with common directors the Company received 200,000 common shares. These shares were classified as financial assets through profit or loss and initially recognized at a fair value of $20,000. During the year ended March 31, 2014 the Company recorded an unrealized loss of $6,000 through the profit or loss. During the year ended March 31, 2015 this investment was sold and the Company recorded a realized gain of $6,000 through the profit or loss (Note 13).

7. RECEIVABLES

The Company's receivables relate to Goods and Services Tax (GST) receivable, interest receivable and a receivable from a third party.

The receivables balance is comprised of the following:

	March 31, 2015	*March 31, 2014*
GST recoverable	**$ 4,638**	$ 9,746
Interest receivable	**-**	10,947
Other receivable	**32,284**	10,397
	$ 36,922	$ 31,090

8. RESOURCE PROPERTY

Title to a resource property involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims, as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history characteristic of many resource properties. The Company has investigated title to its resource property and, to the best of its knowledge, title to its property is in good standing.

Red Lake, Ontario, Canada

The Company currently owns a 40% (March 31, 2014 – 40%) interest in the Red Lake, Ontario mineral property claims. The remaining 60% is held by affiliates of Goldcorp Inc.

Due to the Company changing its business from junior mining exploration to investment issuer, it is unlikely that the Company will undertake any exploration activities with regards to the Red Lake property. As such, the Company wrote off the costs capitalized to the Red Lake property as at March 31, 2013 to $1.

9. RECLAMATION BOND

The Company designated the reclamation bond as measured at amortized cost financial asset which is measured using the effective interest method. Any changes to the carrying amount of the reclamation bond, including impairment losses, are recognized in the profit or loss.

The reclamation bond is a guaranteed investment certificate held in a financial institution as security for reclamation obligations pursuant to the *Mines Act* and Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines in British Columbia. The investment bears the variable interest rate of prime less 2.25% per annum, maturing April 27, 2015 and is restricted for general use. The reclamation bonds relate to the Golden Loon resource property.

10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities for the Company are broken down as follows:

	March 31, 2015	*March 31, 2014*
Accounts payable to third parties	**$ 118,580**	$ 84,831
Accounts payable to related parties (Note 13)	**-**	5,061
Accrued liabilities	**24,500**	49,500
	$ 143,080	$ 139,392

11. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Common shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common voting shares without par value. The holder of common shares is entitled to receive any dividend declared by the Company on such shares.

No common shares were issued during the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

b) Preferred shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of first preferred shares and second preferred shares issuable in series with the issue price to be fixed by the directors. The holders of first preferred shares are entitled to preference over the common shares and the second preferred shares with respect to payment of dividends and distribution of assets in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company.

No preferred shares were issued during the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

c) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan whereby the Company may grant options to its directors, officers, employees and consultants for up to 10% of the outstanding common shares from time to time with vesting rights determined at each grant date. The exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's stock on the date of the grant (less any permitted discount, if any) and an option's maximum term is five years.

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company recognized share-based compensation of $nil (2014 - $50,873) in contributed surplus, which will be applied to share capital upon exercise. The weighted average fair value of the options granted during the year ended March 31, 2014, was $0.04 per option.

The fair value of stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 are determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with assumptions as follows:

	2015	2014
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	**- %**	1.10%
Weighted average estimated volatility	**- %**	96%
Weighted average expected life	-	5 years
Weighted average expected dividend yield	**- %**	0%

Option-pricing models require the use of highly subjective estimates and assumptions including the expected stock price volatility which was estimated based on historical volatility of the Company's publicly-traded shares. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates and therefore, in management's opinion, existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options.

11. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

c) Stock options *(continued)*

No options were exercised during the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

	March 31, 2015		*March 31, 2014*	
	Number of Options	***Weighted Average Exercise Price***	*Number of Options*	*Weighted Average Exercise Price*
Balance, beginning of period	**3,880,000**	**$ 0.22**	3,250,000	$ 0.24
Cancelled	**(600,000)**	**$ 0.23**	-	-
Granted	**-**	**-**	1,200,000	0.15
Expired	**-**	**-**	(570,000)	0.18
Balance, end of period	**3,280,000**	**$ 0.22**	3,880,000	$ 0.22
Exercisable, end of period	**3,280,000**	**$ 0.22**	3,880,000	$ 0.22

As of March 31, 2015, the following stock options were outstanding and exercisable:

Number of Options Outstanding	***Exercise Price***	***Expiry Date***	***Number of Options Exercisable***
800,000	$ 0.34	November 11, 2015	800,000
150,000	$ 0.35	March 31, 2016	150,000
680,000	$ 0.20	October 13, 2016	680,000
125,000	$ 0.22	November 3, 2016	125,000
50,000	$ 0.25	April 3, 2017	50,000
475,000	$ 0.15	July 25, 2017	475,000
1,000,000	$ 0.15	May 2, 2018	1,000,000
3,280,000			3,280,000

d) Share purchase warrants

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	March 31 2015		*March 31, 2014*	
	Number of Warrants	***Weighted Average Exercise Price***	*Number of Warrants*	*Weighted Average Exercise Price*
Balance, beginning of period	-	**$ -**	3,920,000	$ 0.25
Issued in private placement	-	**$ -**	-	$ -
Issued to finders	-	**$ -**	-	$ -
Expired	-	**$ -**	(3,920,000)	$ 0.25
Balance, end of period	-	**$ -**	-	$ -

12. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense (recovery) is recognized based on the weighted average annual income tax rate for the year applied to pre-tax income (loss). The Company's effective tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2015 was 26.00% (March 31, 2014 - 26.00%).

Significant components of the Company's unrecognized deferred tax assets and liabilities, after applying enacted corporate income tax rates, are as follows:

	2015	2014
Non-capital losses	**$ 1,022,871**	$ 787,129
Capital losses	**14,537**	-
Resource properties	**1,667,961**	1,602,155
Undeducted share issue costs	**8,361**	12,794
Investments in equity instruments	**(743)**	(37,138)
	2,712,987	2,364,940
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets	**(2,712,987)**	(2,364,940)
	$ -	$ -

At March 31, 2015 the Company had the following accumulated non-capital losses available for utilization in future years. These losses expire on the following dates:

March 31, 2026	$ 34,280
March 31, 2027	67,566
March 31, 2028	204,628
March 31, 2029	399,530
March 31, 2030	409,518
March 31, 2031	215,219
March 31, 2032	409,674
March 31, 2033	824,034
March 31, 2034	742,174
March 31, 2035	627,495
	$ 3,934,118

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Amounts paid and accrued to directors, officers and companies in which directors and officers are shareholders are as follows:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Management and directors' fees	**$ 260,647**	$ 324,000
Share-based compensation	**$ -**	$ 51,000

As at March 31, 2015 $4,003 (March 31, 2014 - $5,061) is payable to various officers and directors of the Company.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

During the year ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company incurred the following from a company in which a former director and a current officer are employees:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Management fees	**$ 2,149**	$ 33,346
Salaries paid to officers and included in Office, general and consulting	**$ 56,697**	$ 123,499

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company paid $55,390 (March 31, 2014 - $88,197) in rent to companies with common directors. A total of $nil was payable with respect to these fees at March 31, 2015.

During the year ended March 31, 2014 the Company received 200,000 shares of the entity with a fair value of $20,000 as settlement of a $100,000 receivable balance owing from an entity with common directors. The shares were recorded as investment at fair value through profit or loss. During the year ended March 31, 2015 the shares were sold with the proceeds of $20,000 resulting in a realized gain of $6,000 (March 31, 2014 - $Nil). In the year ended March 31, 2014 the Company recognized an unrealized loss on this investment of $6,000.

During the year ended March 31, 2014 the Company subscribed for a convertible note of a company, of which directors and officers of the Company are directors. The note had a principal amount of $50,000 and bears an interest at 10% per annum maturing upon the earlier of twelve months from the date of issuance or the conversion date. The debt could be converted at any time before maturity at the option of the Company into common shares of the company at $0.05 per share. The principal amount is subject to a 10% discount. During the year ended March 31, 2015 the convertible note was converted into 900,000 common shares and recorded as investment at fair value through profit or loss. As at March 31, 2015 the shares had a fair value of $36,000 (March 31, 2014 - $60,000) resulting in an unrealized loss being recorded on this investment of $24,000 (March 31, 2014 - $15,000 unrealized gain)..

In April 2013, the Company participated in a private placement and purchased 1,333,333 units (“Units”) of a company of which a director of the Company is an officer and director for $200,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.25 per common share for a period of five years. $100,000 was allocated to fair value of the common shares and $100,000 to fair value of the warrants. The investment was recorded as an investment in equity instrument at fair value through profit or loss. During the year ended March 31, 2015 this investment was sold and the Company recorded a realized gain of $6,132 (March 31, 2014 - $Nil). In the year ended March 31, 2014 the Company recognized an unrealized loss on this investment of $33,333.

In September 2013, the Company participated in a private placement and purchased 666,667 units (“Units”) of a company with directors in common for $50,000. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one half common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.10 per common share for a period of five years. $24,728 was allocated to fair value of the common shares and $25,272 to fair value of the warrants. The investment was recorded as an investment in equity instrument at fair value through profit or loss. During the year ended March 31, 2015 the Company recorded a realized gain of $15,072 (March 31, 2014 - $Nil). In the year ended March 31, 2014 the Company recognized an unrealized gain on this investment of $61,939.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

In September 2013, the Company participated in a private placement and purchased 300,000 units ("Units") of a company with a director in common for $105,000. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one half common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.50 per common share for a period of 18 months. $13,538 was allocated to fair value of warrants and $91,462 was allocated to common shares. The investment was recorded as an investment in equity instrument at fair value through profit or loss. During the year ended March 31, 2015 the shares of this company were sold and the Company recorded a realized gain of $18,133 (March 31, 2014 - $Nil). In the year ended March 31, 2014 the Company recognized an unrealized loss on this investment of $1,462. During the year ended March 31, 2015 the warrants expired and the Company recorded a realized loss of $22,017 (March 31, 2014 - $Nil).

14. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The components of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Cash	**$ 1,261,696**	$ 175,608
Term deposits	**-**	170,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	**$ 1,261,696**	$ 345,608

Restricted cash of $51,133 (March 31, 2014 - $50,753) relates to guaranteed investment certificates held at a Canadian financial institution as reclamation bond for Golden Loon resource property (see Note 8 and 9).

15. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to various financial instrument risks and assesses the impact and likelihood of this exposure. These risks include liquidity risk, credit risk, fair value risk and interest rate risk. Where material, these risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors.

a) Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide adequate returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders, and to have sufficient funds on hand for business opportunities as they arise.

The Company considers the items included in share capital as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares through private placements, the sale of assets, debt, or return of capital to shareholders. As at December 31, 2014, the Company does not have any debt, other than accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company maintains sufficient cash balances to meet current working capital requirements.

15. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets including cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

The Company limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash and cash equivalents, and other assets with high-credit quality financial institutions.

The majority of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with major Canadian based financial institutions. The Company views the credit risk associated with receivables as minimal as a significant portion of the balance is GST recoverable from Government of Canada.

d) Currency Risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. The Company does not have any exposure to any highly inflationary foreign currencies.

e) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the impact that changes in interest rates could have on the Company's porift and losses. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises from the interest rate impact on its cash and cash equivalents and reclamation bond. The Company's practice has been to invest cash at floating rates of interest, in cash equivalents, in order to maintain liquidity, while achieving a satisfactory return for shareholders. There is minimal risk that the Company would recognize any loss as a result of a decrease in the fair value of any guaranteed bank investment certificates included in reclamation bond as they are generally held with large financial institutions.

f) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will significantly fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The value of the financial instruments can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity prices. The Company is exposed to market risk in trading its investments, and unfavourable market conditions could result in dispositions of investments at less than favourable prices.

Additionally, in accordance with IFRS 9, the Company is required to fair value its investments at the end of each reporting period. This process could result in significant write-downs of the Company's investments over one or more reporting periods, particularly during periods of overall market instability, which would have a significant unfavourable effect on the Company's financial position.

During periods of significantly broader market volatility or volatility experienced by the resource/commodity markets, the value of the Company's investment portfolio can be quite vulnerable to market fluctuations.

15. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

g) Concentration risk in the Company's investment portfolio

Concentration risk is the risk that any single investment or group of investments will have the potential to materially affect the operating results of the Company.

Subject to board approval for investments in excess of a pre-determined threshold, there are no restrictions on the proportion of Company's funds and no limit on the amount of funds that may be allocated to any particular investment, industry or sector. Accordingly, the Company's investment activities may be highly concentrated in a limited number of investments or industry sectors and the Company's financial results may be substantially adversely affected by the unfavourable performance in those investments or industry sectors.

As at March 31, 2015, the Company's top investment had a fair value of $691,553 in an investment and resource company, which is a publicly traded company, representing 78% of the fair value of the Company's total portfolio. As at March 31, 2014, the Company's two top investments had a fair value of $1,367,106 in the companies involved in acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties representing 48% of the fair value of the Company's total portfolio.

16. FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the IASB and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee has issued the following new and revised Standards and Interpretations that are not yet effective for the relevant reporting periods and the Company has not early adopted these standards, amendments and interpretations. However, the Company is currently assessing what impact the application of these standards or amendments will have on the consolidated financial statements of the Company. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when the standards become effective:

a) IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15"), was issued in May 2014, which replaced IAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, IAS 18, *Revenue Recognition* , IFRIC 13, *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IFRIC 15, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, IFRIC 18, *Transfers of Assets from Customers*, and SIC-31, *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*. IFRS 15 provides a single, principles based five-step model that will apply to all contracts with customers with limited exceptions, including, but not limited to, leases within the scope of IAS 17; financial instruments and other contractual rights or obligations within the scope of IFRS 9, IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements* . In addition to the five-step model, the standard specifies how to account for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract must be recognized as an asset if the entity expects to recover these costs.

   The standard's requirements will also apply to the recognition and measurement of gains and losses on the sale of some nonfinancial assets that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities. IFRS 15 is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of IFRS 15 on its consolidated financial statements.

16. FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES *(continued)*

b) In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* , bringing together the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting phases of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and all previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 introduces a logical, single classification and measurement approach for financial assets that reflects the business model in which they are managed and their cash flow characteristics. Built upon this is a forward-looking expected credit loss model that will result in more timely recognition of loan losses and is a single model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment accounting.

In addition, IFRS 9 also removes the volatility in profit or loss that was caused by changes in the credit risk of liabilities elected to be measured at fair value, such that gains caused by the deterioration of an entity's own credit risk on such liabilities are no longer recognized in profit or loss. IFRS 9 also includes an improved hedge accounting model to better link the economics of risk management with its accounting treatment. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

In addition, the own credit changes can be early applied in isolation without otherwise changing the accounting for financial instruments. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of adopting these amendments on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle and 2011 - 2013 Cycle

The following standards were revised to incorporate amendments issued by the IASB in December 2013:

- IFRS 2 Share-based Payment was amended to clarify the definition of vesting conditions.
- IFRS 3 Business Combinations was amended to clarify the accounting for contingent consideration in a business combination and clarify that scope exceptions for joint ventures.
- IFRS 8 Operating Segments was amended to add disclosure requirement for aggregation of operating segments and clarify the reconciliation of the total reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets.
- IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement was amended to clarify that the portfolio exception applies to all contracts within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, regardless of if they are financial assets or liabilities.
- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets were amended to clarify the requirements for the revaluation model.
- IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures was amended to clarify the identification and disclosure for related party transactions when key management personnel services are provided by a management entity.
- IAS 40 Investment Property was amended to clarify that judgement is required to determine whether the acquisition of investment property is the acquisition of an asset, a group of assets or a business combination.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 - 2014 Cycle

16. FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES *(continued)*

The following standards were revised to incorporate amendments issued by the IASB in September 2014:

- IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations was amended to clarify the application guidance in which an entity reclassifies an asset/disposal group from held for sale to held for distribution (or vice versa), and the circumstances in which an asset/disposal group no longer meets the criteria for held for distribution.
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures was amended to clarify guidance on servicing contracts and the applicability of certain amendments to IFRS 7 to interim financial statements.
- IAS 19 Employee Benefits was amended to clarify application of the discount rate for certain currencies.
- IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting was amended to clarify the meaning of disclosure of information "elsewhere in the interim financial report".

The Company has not early adopted these standards, amendments and interpretations, however the Company is currently assessing what impact the application of these standards or amendments will have on the consolidated financial statements of the Company. These standards and interpretations will be first applied in the financial report of the Company that relates to the annual reporting period beginning on or after the effective date of each pronouncement.