Planet Ventures Inc.

Financial Statements

For the Years Ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

PLANET VENTURES INC.
Index to Financial Statements
For the Years Ended March 31, 2018 and 2017

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Planet Ventures Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Planet Ventures Inc. which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2018 and 2017, and the statements of comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes comprising 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 as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, 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.

Auditors' 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 our 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, we consider 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 Ventures Inc. as at March 31, 2018 and 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Manning Elliott LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, British Columbia
July 30, 2018

PLANET VENTURES INC.
Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**$**	**1,651,582**	$	306,380
Investments at fair value (Notes 5 and 13))		**2,647,837**		4,252,301
Investments in crypto currencies (Notes 3 and 7)		**3**		-
Loan receivable (Note 6)		**75,000**		150,000
Receivables		**6,678**		13,753
Prepaid expenses		**108,207**		11,404
Total current assets		**4,489,307**		4,733,838
Office rental deposit		**29,433**		29,433
Total assets	**$**	**4,518,740**	$	4,763,271
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 10)	**$**	**40,396**	$	23,571
Total liabilities		**40,396**		23,571
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital (Note 9(a))		**15,412,941**		14,489,327
Contributed surplus (Note 9(c) and (d))		**1,921,418**		1,820,510
Deficit		**(12,856,015)**		(11,570,137)
Total shareholders' equity		**4,478,344**		4,739,700
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**$**	**4,518,740**	$	4,763,271

Commitments (Note 11)

Approved and authorized by the Board of Directors on July 30, 2018:

"Chris Cooper"
Director

"Desmond Balakrishnan"
Director

PLANET VENTURES INC.
Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended March 31,	2018	2017
Investment income		
Net realized gains on disposal of investments (Note 5)	**$ 187,261**	$ 396,605
Net realized losses on disposal of investments in crypto currencies (Note 7)	**(2,260)**	-
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on investments (Note 5)	**(962,190)**	410,424
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on crypto currencies (Note 7)	**(228,661)**	-
Interest and dividends (Note 6)	**9,405**	202,811
Total investment income (loss)	**(996,445)**	1,009,840
Expenses		
Commissions	**23,006**	14,748
Consulting	**55,220**	2,500
Insurance	**8,133**	7,929
Management and directors' fees (Note 10)	**6,000**	6,000
Office and administration (Note 10)	**64,855**	83,935
Professional fees	**38,274**	46,902
Share-based compensation (Notes 9(c) and 10)	**94,841**	-
Transfer agent and filing fees	**31,702**	17,063
Travel and promotion	**226,011**	762
Total expenses	**(548,042)**	(179,839)
Other income		
Consulting income	**256,905**	105,000
Foreign exchange gain	**1,704**	-
Gain on sale of mineral property	**-**	1,787,897
Total other income	**258,609**	1,892,897
Net income (loss) and Comprehensive income (loss)	**$ (1,285,878)**	$ 2,722,898
Basic and diluted income (loss) per common share	**$ (0.02)**	$ 0.04
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:		
Basic	**76,991,245**	69,059,738
Diluted	**76,991,245**	69,134,738

PLANET VENTURES INC.
Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital					
	Number of Shares	**Amount**	**Share Subscriptions Received**	**Contributed Surplus**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance, March 31, 2016	44,539,190	$ 14,005,651	$ 197,500	$ 1,820,510	$ (14,293,035)	$ 1,730,626
Shares issued for cash in private placement	25,000,000	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Common share subscriptions received in prior year	-	-	(197,500)	-	-	(197,500)
Share issue costs	-	(16,324)	-	-	-	(16,324)
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	2,722,898	2,722,898
Balance, March 31, 2017	69,539,190	$ 14,489,327	$ -	$ 1,820,510	$ (11,570,137)	$ 4,739,700

Balance, March 31, 2017	**69,539,190**	**$ 14,489,327**	**-**	**$ 1,820,510**	**$ (11,570,137)**	**$ 4,739,700**
Shares issued for cash in private placement (Note 9(a))	20,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
Share-based compensation (Note 9(c))	-	-	-	100,908	-	100,908
Share issue costs (Note 9(a))	-	(76,386)	-	-	-	(76,386)
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,285,878)	(1,285,878)
Balance, March 31, 2018	**89,539,190**	**$ 15,412,941**	**-**	**$ 1,921,418**	**$ (12,856,015)**	$4,478,344

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

PLANET VENTURES INC.
Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended March 31,		2018		2017
Cash flows from (used in):				
Operating activities				
Net income (loss) for the year	$	(1,285,878)	$	2,722,898
Items not affecting operating cash:				
Net realized gain on investments		(187,261)		(396,605)
Net change in unrealized losses on investments		962,190		(410,424)
Gain on sale of mineral property		-		(1,787,897)
Share-based compensation		94,841		-
Stock dividends		-		(144,900)
Net change in unrealized losses on crypto currency		228,661		-
Loss on disposal of investments in crypto currency		2,260		-
		(185,187)		(16,928)
Adjustments for				
Change in receivables		7,075		(12,530)
Change in prepaid expenses		(90,736)		3,882
Change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		16,825		(46,468)
Loan principal repaid (advanced)		75,000		(150,000)
Long-term deposit paid		-		(29,433)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(177,023)		(251,477)
Investing activities				
Proceeds on disposal of investments		2,785,985		1,423,879
Purchase of investments		(1,956,450)		(1,466,268)
Proceeds from sale of crypto currency investments		60,462		-
Purchase of crypto currency investments		(291,386)		-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		598,611		(42,389)
Financing activities				
Shares issued for cash, net of cash share issue costs		923,614		286,176
Net cash provided by financing activities		923,614		286,176
Change in cash and cash equivalents		1,345,202		(7,690)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		306,380		314,070
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$	1,651,582	$	306,380
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:				
Interest paid	$	-	$	-
Income taxes paid	$	-	$	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Planet Ventures Inc. ("the Company") was incorporated in Canada on January 29, 1996 under the Alberta Business Corporations Act and continues under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act. On June 28, 2017, the Company changed its name to Planet Ventures Inc. from Planet Mining Exploration Inc. The Company's registered office and its principal place of business is located at Suite 303, 750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC Canada V6C 2T7. 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. In October 2014, the Company changed its business from a "junior mineral exploration company" to an "investment issuer".

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB").

(b) Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial assets, financial liabilities and investments in crypto currencies to fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

The presentation and functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

(c) Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements 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 expenses during the reporting 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 may affect both the period of the revision 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.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

(c) Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

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 estimates made, relate to determination of fair value of financial instruments (see Note 3b)) and investments in crypto currencies (Note 3d)).

In preparing the financial statements, management makes judgments regarding the application of IFRS for the Company's accounting policies. Significant judgments relate to the following areas:

(i) Going concern assumption
Determining if the Company has the ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to achieve profitable operations. Certain judgments are made when determining if the Company will achieve profitable operation.

(ii) Income taxes
Judgements are made by management at the end of the reporting period to determine the likelihood that deferred income tax assets will be realized from future taxable earnings. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the Company to make judgments related to the expectations of future cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws.

While management believes judgements and the estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those judgements and estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Company.

(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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Classification:

All investments and cash are classified upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, with changes in fair value reported in profit (loss). The loan receivable is classified as loans and receivables, and is initially recognized at fair value and carried at amortized cost. Accounts payable are classified as other financial liabilities and are initially recognized at fair value and carried at amortized cost.

(ii) Recognition, derecognition and measurement:

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

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.

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 5).

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(c) 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.

(d) Investments in Crypto Currencies

Crypto currencies acquired are accounted for as intangible assets, initially recorded at cost and are subsequently measured at fair value under the revaluation method. Crypto currencies are treated as indefinite lived intangibles, unless the contractual terms indicate a definite useful life.

Under IAS 38, Intangible Assets, for the purposes of revaluation, fair value is measured by reference to an active market. If an intangible asset cannot be revalued because there is no active market for this asset, it should be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses. The fair value changes are accounted for as follows:

- Increases in the fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income (“OCI”), and decreases that reverse previous increases are recorded in OCI, which would result in the cumulative effect on OCI being the net increase in the fair value of cryptocurrencies over time; and
- Decreases in the fair value are recorded in profit or loss, and increases that reverse previous decreases are recorded in profit or loss, which would result in the cumulative effect on profit or loss being the net decrease in the fair value of cryptocurrencies over time.
- Decreases in the fair value to the extent of the credit balance in the revaluation surplus realted to the crypto currency asset may be recorded in OCI.

(e) Revenue recognition

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 operations and comprehensive income (loss).

All transaction costs associated with the acquisition and disposition of investments are expensed to the statements of comprehensive loss as incurred.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(e) Revenue recognition *(continued)*

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.

Consulting income is recorded when services have been rendered, terms of the arrangement with a client have been met and collection is probable, which is usually when a consulting invoice is issued.

(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 using residual value method. Under this method, the unit price is compared to the price of common shares in a concurred financing or to the market share price. The proceeds are first allocated to the share capital and any residual value is allocated to warrant reserve. Refer to Note 3(l) for additional disclosures regarding the voluntary change in accounting policy from relative fair value to residual value method of valuation of warrants issued as a part of a unit in a private placement.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(i) Share-based compensation

The Company has a stock option plan as described in Note 9(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.

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) Income (loss) per share

Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted income (loss) per share is computed similar to basic income (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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

(k) Comprehensive Income (loss)

Comprehensive income (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 and the revaluation of the Company's investments in crypto currencies. 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.

(l) Voluntary change in accounting policy

Effective October 1, 2017, the Company decided to voluntarily change the accounting policy in connection with valuation of warrants issued as a part of a unit in a private placement (Note 3(h)). The change in accounting policy has been made on a full retrospective basis in accordance with IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in accounting Estimates and Errors*. There were no changes to the balances presented for share capital and contributed surplus on the date of the change.

4. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

New accounting standards adopted by the Company

There were no new or revised accounting standards applicable to the Company scheduled for mandatory adoption on April 1, 2017, and thus no impact from standards were adopted in the current period.

Accounting Standards and Amendments Issued But Not Yet Effective

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers
In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15") which supersedes IAS 11 – Construction Contracts, IAS 18 – Revenue, 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 establishes a comprehensive five-step framework for the timing and measurement of revenue recognition. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this standard may have on its financial statements.

4. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS *(continued)*

Accounting Standards and Amendments Issued But Not Yet Effective *(continued)*

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments
The IASB intends to replace IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement in its entirety with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") which is intended to reduce the complexity in the classification and measurement of financial instruments. In February 2014, the IASB tentatively determined that the revised effective date for IFRS 9 would be January 1, 2018. The Company is currently assessing the impact the final standard may have on its financial statements and has not yet completed its evaluation.

IFRS 7 – Financial instruments: Disclosure
IFRS 7 was amended to require additional disclosures on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9. The standard is effective on adoption of IFRS 9, which is effective for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is currently assessing the impact the final standard may have on its financial statements and has not yet completed its evaluation.

IFRS 16 – Leases
IFRS 16 was issued on January 13, 2016, and will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted, provided the Company has adopted IFRS 15. This standard sets out a new model for lease accounting. The Company is currently assessing the impact the final standard may have on its financial statements and has not yet completed its evaluation.

IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments
IFRIC 23 clarifies application of the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact the final standard may have on its financial statements and has not yet completed its evaluation.

5. 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 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).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

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

	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,651,582	$ -	$ 306,380	$ -
Investments at fair value:				
Equity investments in public companies (a)	$ 2,359,460	$ -	$ 3,830,176	$ -
Warrants held (b)	$ -	$ 69,875	$ -	$ 266,385
Marketable debenture (c)	$ -	$ -	$ 100,740	$ -
Equity investments in private companies (d)	$ -	$ 218,502	$ -	$ 55,000

The methods of measuring each of these financial assets 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.

(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. Some of the equity investments are subject to a four-month statutory hold period. Stock options and warrants held

Stock options and warrants held that are not traded on an active market are remeasured using a valuation technique based on data inputs that are supported by observable current market conditions and are therefore classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

(b) Marketable debenture

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company invested $100,000 in a 9.46% convertible unsecured marketable senior debenture that is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. The fair value of this debenture at March 31, 2017 was $100,740. During the year ended March 31, 2018, the debenture was converted into the shares of the company and sold for proceeds of $72,559.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

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

(c) Equity investments in private companies

All privately-held investments (other than options and warrants) are initially recorded at the transaction price, being the fair value at the time of acquisition. Thereafter, at each reporting period, the fair value of an investment may (depending upon the circumstances) be adjusted using one or more of the valuation indicators described below.

The determinations of fair value of the Company's privately-held investments at other than initial cost is subject to certain limitations. Financial information for private companies in which the Company has investments may not be available and, even if available, that information may be limited and/or unreliable.

Use of the valuation approach described below may involve uncertainties and determinations based on the Company's judgment and any value estimated from these techniques may not be realized or realizable.

Company-specific information is considered when determining whether the fair value of a privately-held investment should be adjusted upward or downward at the end of each reporting period. In addition to company-specific information, the Company will take into account trends in general market conditions and the share performance of comparable publicly-traded companies when valuing privately-held investments.

The absence of the occurrence of any events, such as a significant change in trends in general market conditions, or any significant change in share performance of comparable publicly-traded companies indicates generally that the fair value of the investment has not materially changed. The fair value of a privately-held investment may be adjusted if there has been a significant subsequent equity financing provided by outside investors at a valuation different than the current value of the investee company, in which case the fair value of the investment is set to the value at which that financing took place.

Adjustments to the fair value of a privately-held investment will be based upon management's judgment and any value estimated may not be realized or realizable. The resulting values for non-publicly traded investments may differ from values that would be realized if a ready market existed. In addition, the amounts at which the Company's privately-held investments could be disposed of currently may differ from the carrying value assigned.

Investments at original cost and fair value consist of the following:

	March 31, 2018		**March 31, 2017**	
	Cost	**Fair market value**	**Cost**	**Fair market value**
Shares in public companies	$ 2,995,962	$ 2,359,460	$ 3,888,497	$ 3,830,176
Warrants	26,692	69,875	26,692	266,385
Marketable debenture	-	-	100,740	100,740
Shares in private companies	385,000	218,502	55,000	55,000
Total	**$ 3,407,654**	**$ 2,647,837**	$ 4,070,929	$ 4,252,301

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. LOAN RECEIVABLE

On February 15, 2017 the Company entered into an agreement to loan Grand Rock Capital Inc. $150,000. The loan bears interest at a rate of 7% per annum and the principal balance was due for repayment on February 16, 2018. At March 31, 2018, the loan principal of $75,000 was outstanding (2017 - $150,000). The loan is secured by various publicly traded securities held by Grand Rock Capital Inc. For the year ended March 31, 2018, interest revenue of $9,464 (2017 - $1,036) has been recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss). During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company received payments of loan principal and interest in the amount of $75,000 and $5,250, respectively.

Subsequent to March 31, 2018, the Company was repaid the remaining balance of the loan principal and interest in the amount of $75,000 and $5,250, respectively.

7. INVESTMENTS IN CRYPTO CURRENCIES

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the purchased $291,386 in crypto currencies in the digital currency market. The Company traded some of those crypto currencies for proceeds of $60,462.

A continuity schedule of investments in crypto currencies is as follows:

Opening balance, as at April 1, 2017	$	-
Purchase of cryptocurrencies		291,386
Proceeds from sales of cryptocurrencies		(60,462)
Realized losses from sales of cryptocurrencies		(2,260)
Unrealized losses from fair value adjustment		(228,661)
Ending balance, as at March 31, 2018	**$**	**3**

	March 31, 2018	
	Cost	**Fair market value**
Investments in crypto currencies	**$ 228,664**	**$ 3**

At March 31, 2018, the Company recorded an unrealized loss on its investments in crypto currencies in the amount of $228,661. Due to uncertainty in establishing a supportable value of these investments they were written down in the current period and management estimated the fair value of the investments in crypto currencies to be $1 for each of the three crypto currencies held as at March 31, 2018.

8. RESOURCE PROPERTY

Red Lake, Ontario, Canada

During the year ended March 31, 2017 the Company sold its 39.5% interest in the Sidace gold property located in the Red Lake area of Ontario, Canada (the "Property"). The Property was sold for $1,500,000 payable by the issuance of common shares in the capital of the buyer at a deemed price of $0.10, for an aggregate of 15,000,000 buyer's common shares. The fair market price of the shares at the sale date was $1,800,000. $12,102 of legal fees were deducted as transaction costs.

Up to June 2016 the Company owned a 39.5% interest in the Red Lake, Ontario mineral property claims. The remaining 60.5% were held by affiliates of Goldcorp Inc. During the year ended March 31, 2016, accounts payable in the amount of $69,353 was applied which reduced the Company's interest in the Property from 40% to 39.5%.

During the year ended March 31, 2013, the Company assessed the carrying value of the Property as impaired and wrote-down the costs capitalized on the Property to $1. Therefore, the carrying value of the Property was $1 at the time of sale.

9. 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.

On November 16, 2017, the Company closed a private placement with the sale of 20,000,000 units at $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $1,000,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire an additional common share for $0.10 per share for a two-year period. The Company paid $70,000 as a finder's fee and $6,386 as a filing fee.

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 25,000,000 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.02 per share for gross proceeds of $500,000. In connection with the closing of the private placement, the Company paid share issuance costs of $13,824.

As at March 31, 2018, the Company had 89,539,190 shares issued and outstanding (March 31, 2017 – 69,539,190 shares).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

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 or were outstanding during the year ended March 31, 2018.

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.

On October 23, 2017, the Company granted 1,000,000 stock options exercisable at a $0.10 per option for five years. The fair value of the options of $75,464 was calculated using Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: stock price – $0.08; exercise price – $0.10; expected life – five years; volatility – 173%; dividend yield – $nil; and risk-free rate – 1.62%.

On December 6, 2017, the Company granted 200,000 stock options exercisable at a $0.10 per option for six months period. The fair value of the options of $25,444 was calculated using Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: stock price – $0.20; exercise price – $0.10; expected life – six months; volatility – 169%; dividend yield – $nil; and risk-free rate – 1.47%. The amount of $6,066 of the total fair value of these options was recorded as a prepaid expense.

A continuity schedule of the Company's outstanding options is as follows:

	Number of options		**Weighted average exercise price**
Balance, as at March 31, 2016	180,000	$	0.18
Expired	(105,000)	$	0.20
Balance, as at March 31, 2017	75,000	$	0.15
Expired	(75,000)	$	0.15
Granted	1,200,000	$	0.10
Balance, as at March 31, 2018	**1,200,000**	**$**	**0.10**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

As at March 31, 2018, the Company had options outstanding and exercisable to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)
June 6, 2018	$ 0.10	200,000	200,000	0.18
October 23, 2022	$ 0.10	1,000,000	1,000,000	4.57

d) Share purchase warrants

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, as at March 31, 2016 and 2017	-	$ -
Granted	20,000,000	$ 0.10
Balance, as at March 31, 2018	**20,000,000**	**0.10**

At March 31, 2018, weighted average remaining contractual life of the warrants is 1.63 years.

10. KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Key management compensation

Key management personnel include the members of the Board of Directors and officers of the Company, who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

Amounts paid and accrued to directors, officers and companies in which directors and officers are shareholders or partners are included in general expenses as follows:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Management and administration fees	**$ 60,000**	$ 75,000
Directors' fees	**6,000**	6,000
Share -based compensation	**67,918**	-
Total	**$ 133,918**	$ 81,000

- During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company granted 900,000 (2017 – Nil) stock options to directors and officers of the Company. The stock options are exercisable at $0.10 per for five years period. Fair value of the options was estimated as $67,918 (2017 - $Nil) (Note 9(c)).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS *(continued)*

- During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company incurred $60,000 (2017 - $75,000) in fees paid to a management company for provision of administrative services including services of Chief Financial Officer. As at March 31, 2018, $4,154 (March 31, 2017 – $4,154) was advanced to this company for the next month's services.

b) Related party transactions

In the normal course of operations, the Company transacts with companies related to its directors or officers. Related party transactions are measured at the exchange amounts as agreed upon by transacting parties. Related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as follows:

- During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company incurred $13,774 (2017 - $39,504) in legal expenses from a law firm of which a director and officer is a partner. As at March 31, 2018, $9,476 (2017 - $31) was payable to this law firm, and $780 (2017 – $nil) was held in trust.

- The Company has investments in shares of corporations which current and former directors and officers are in common with the Company. As at March 31, 2018, fair market value of these investments was $720,000 (2017 - $528,000) and cost $180,000 (2017 - $150,000).

11. COMMITMENTS

a) Management and administration services

Effective April 1, 2015, the Company has agreed to pay a monthly fee of $10,000 to the management company described in Note 10(a) for provision of management and administrative services. During the year ended March 31, 2017 the agreement was amended and the Company is paying a monthly fee of $5,000 starting from July 1, 2016. The agreement may be terminated by the Company with 60 days' written notice.

b) Office lease

On April 1, 2016, the Company entered into an office lease agreement for a term of five years and eleven months from April 1, 2016 to February 28, 2022 with commitments aggregated as follows:

Year	
2019	78,772
2020	80,675
2021	82,578
2022	77,295
	$ 319,320

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

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, 2018 was 27% (2017 - 26%).

The following table reconciles the amount of income tax recoverable on application of the statutory Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates:

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Expected income tax expense (recovery)	$ (334,328)	$ 707,953
Permanent differences and other	138,786	(157,201)
Changes in timing differences and other	(156,574)	-
Changes in tax rates	(103,318)	-
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	455,434	(550,752)
	$ -	$ -

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

	2018	2017
Non-capital losses	**$ 825,892**	$ 1,088,684
Resource property expenditures	**1,810,535**	1,265,232
Undeducted share issue costs and other	**19,708**	3,808
Investments	**133,445**	(23,578)
	2,789,580	2,334,146
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets	**(2,789,580)**	(2,334,146)
	$ -	$ -

At March 31, 2018, the Company had the following accumulated non-capital losses available for utilization in future years. If unused, these losses expire in the following years:

2032	364,499
2033	824,034
2034	742,174
2035	737,262
2036	350,367
2037	-
2038	40,522
	$ 3,058,858

13. 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 equity 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 March 31, 2018, the Company did 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.

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.

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.

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

d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the impact that changes in interest rates could have on the Company's profit 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.

e) 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.

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. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as the Company's has no interest-bearing debt. Management closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. The result of sensitivity analysis shows an increase or decrease of 5% in the market price, with all other variables held constant, could have decreased or increased the Company's net loss by approximately $132,400 (2017- $205,000).

f) 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, 2018, the Company's two top investments had a fair value of $1,341,180 in publicly traded investment and resource companies, representing 51% of the fair value of the Company's total portfolio (2017 – $2,371,438 or 56%).