URAVAN
MINERALS INC.

Annual Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015
(Audited)

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Uravan Minerals Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Uravan Minerals Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and 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, 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 the auditors' 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 Uravan Minerals Inc. as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter - Going Concern
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

MNP LLP

Calgary, Alberta
April 18, 2017

Chartered Professional Accountants

MNP LLP

Uravan Minerals Inc.
Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	Note	2016	2015
Expenses			
General and administrative	**4**	198,765	181,609
Share-based compensation		-	55,300
		198,765	236,909
Loss from operations		(198,765)	(236,909)
Finance income (loss)	**5**	3,434	(176,484)
Other income		-	130,800
Loss on disposal of mineral property		-	(1,855,721)
		3,434	(1,901,405)
Loss before income taxes		(195,331)	(2,138,314)
Deferred income tax recovery	**6**	(33,500)	-
Total comprehensive loss		$ (161,831)	$ (2,138,314)
Net loss per share			
Basic and diluted	**7**	$ (0.004)	$ (0.055)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Uravan Minerals Inc.
Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2016 and 2015

	Note	2016	2015
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investment		$ 25,000	$ 25,000
Exploration and evaluation assets (Schedule 1)	**8**	4,782,104	4,106,379
		4,807,104	4,131,379
Current assets			
Prepaids and deposits		3,610	75,320
Accounts receivable	**9**	25,534	38,365
Cash and cash equivalents		315,182	521,239
		344,326	634,924
Total assets		$ 5,151,430	$ 4,766,303
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**11**	$ 88,652	$ 99,332
Total liabilities		88,652	99,332
Equity			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders			
Share capital	**12**	18,940,157	18,509,069
Warrants	**12**	126,550	-
Share-based payments reserve	**13**	4,776,918	4,776,918
Deficit		(18,780,847)	(18,619,016)
Total equity		5,062,778	4,666,971
Total liabilities and equity		$ 5,151,430	$ 4,766,303

Going concern - Note 1
Commitments - Note 8 and 16

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 18, 2017 and signed on their behalf by:

"Signed" *"Signed"*

Larry Lahusen Torrie Chartier

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Uravan Minerals Inc.
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	Share Capital		Warrants		Share Based		
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Warrants	Amount	Payments Reserve	Deficit	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2014	38,544,012	$ 18,509,069	-	$ -	$ 4,721,618	$ (16,480,702)	$ 6,749,985
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(2,138,314)	(2,138,314)
Share based payments reserve	-	-	-	-	55,300	-	55,300
Balance at December 31, 2015	38,544,012	$ 18,509,069	-	$ -	$ 4,776,918	$ (18,619,016)	$ 4,666,971
Balance at December 31, 2015	38,544,012	$ 18,509,069	-	$ -	$ 4,776,918	$ (18,619,016)	$ 4,666,971
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(161,831)	(161,831)
Units issued, net of costs	3,115,000	431,088	2,555,000	126,550	-	-	557,638
Balance at December 31, 2016	41,659,012	$ 18,940,157	2,555,000	$ 126,550	$ 4,776,918	$ (18,780,847)	$ 5,062,778

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Uravan Minerals Inc.
Statement of Cash Flow
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

		2016	2015
Operating activities			
Net loss		$ (161,831)	$ (2,138,314)
Adjustments to net loss for non-cash items			
Finance income	**4**	(3,434)	176,484
Deferred tax recovery	**6**	(33,500)	-
Loss on disposal of mineral properties	**8**	-	1,855,721
Share-based compensation	**13**	-	55,300
Other income	**15**	-	(130,800)
Adjustments to net loss for cash items			
Investment income received		3,434	3,516
		(195,331)	(178,093)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances			
Accounts receivable		12,831	177,518
Prepaid expenses		71,710	(52,710)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(10,680)	(107,015)
Cash used in operating activities		(121,470)	(160,300)
Financing activities			
Issuance of units	**12**	636,000	-
Share issue costs	**12**	(44,862)	-
Cash provided by financing activities		591,138	-
Investing activities			
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets		(675,725)	(194,133)
Acquisition of equity investment		-	(5,000)
Cash used in investing activities		(675,725)	(199,133)
Decrease in cash		(206,057)	(359,433)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		521,239	880,672
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		$ 315,182	$ 521,239
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Cash on deposit		$ 315,182	$ 521,239
		$ 315,182	$ 521,239

Non-cash transactions:
Equity investment received for property in the amount of $NIL (2015 - $200,000)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

1. PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Nature of Entity and Future Operations

Since inception, Uravan Minerals Inc. (the "Company") has been devoted to the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Canada. To date, the Company has not earned significant revenues and is considered to be in the development stage. It has not yet been determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. Accordingly, costs related to the exploration of minerals have been considered as costs related to the exploration stage. Once the Company completes preliminary testing and commences field activity, it will be considered to be in the commercial operations phase.

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta on December 1, 1997 and its registered office is Suite 204, 2526 Battleford Avenue SE, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

The Board of Directors approved the Company's financial statements on April 18, 2017.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") in effect for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2016, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Reporting Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC").

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the Company's functional currency.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, profit and expenses. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment are discussed in note 3.

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments carried at fair value.

Going Concern

The operations of the Company are currently being financed from funds which the Company raised from past private and public placements of its shares. The Company has not yet earned operational revenue as it is still in the exploration phase of its business.

The Company is reliant on the continuing support from its existing and future shareholders. Management believes that the Company will have sufficient cash and other resources to fund its activities and to continue its operations for the foreseeable future and for the Company to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and for at least the next twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The financial statements have, therefore, been prepared on the going concern basis.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable mineral reserves, continued confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying concessions, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary government approvals, financing to complete the development of the properties, and the generation of sufficient income through future production from or disposition or farm-out of existing mining interests. As at December 31, 2016, the Company had a net loss of $161,831 (2015 - $2,138,314), an accumulated deficit of $18,780,847 (2015 - $18,619,016) and has not yet earned revenue from operations. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

New Standards and Interpretations not yet Adopted

A number of new standards and amendments to existing standards are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2016, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not intend to early adopt any of the following amendments to existing standards and does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on the financial statements, unless otherwise noted.

- **Revenue –** In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”, which replaces International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 18 “Revenue”, IAS 11 “Construction Contracts”, and related interpretations. The standard is required to be adopted either retrospectively or using a modified transition approach for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. IFRS 15 clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. The extent of the impact of adoption of IFRS 15 has not yet been determined.
- **Financial instruments –** In July 2014, the IASB completed the final elements of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”. The standard supersedes earlier versions of IFRS 9 and completes the IASB’s project to replace IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”. IFRS 9, as amended, includes a principle-based approach for classification and measurement of financial assets, a single ‘expected loss’ impairment model and a substantially reformed approach to hedge accounting. The standard will come into effect for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company does not intend to early adopt IFRS 9. The extent of the impact of adoption of IFRS 9 has not yet been determined.
- **Leases** – In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 “Leases”, which replaces IAS 17 “Leases”. For lessees applying IFRS 16, a single recognition and measurement model for leases would apply, with required recognition of assets and liabilities for most leases. The standard will come into effect for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted if the entity is also applying IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”. The extent of the impact of adoption of IFRS 16 has not yet been determined.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

A significant portion of the Company’s exploration and development activities are conducted jointly with others, and accordingly, the financial statements reflect only the Company's proportionate interest in such activities.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

All licence acquisitions and exploration and evaluation costs that are directly attributable to each identifiable project area are capitalized. These costs are comprised of researching and analyzing exploration data; conducting geological studies; exploratory drilling and sampling; examining and testing extraction and treatment methods; and/or completing prefeasibility and feasibility studies. These costs are accumulated in respect of each identifiable project area, and are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the areas. Pre-licence costs are written off immediately.

When reserves are established, the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are tested for impairment and transferred from exploration and evaluation assets to tangible assets as property and equipment and amortized over the estimated life of the commercial reserves on a unit of production basis.

Impairment of Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable an asset is reviewed for impairment. An asset’s carrying value is written down to its estimated recoverable amount (being the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use) if that is less than the asset’s carrying amount.

Impairment reviews for deferred exploration and evaluation costs are carried out on a project by project basis, with each project representing a potential single cash generating unit. An impairment review is undertaken when indicators of impairment arise but typically when one of the following circumstances applies:

- unexpected geological occurrences that render the resource uneconomic;
- title to the asset is compromised;
- variations in metal prices that render the project uneconomic;
- the Company no longer retains the legal right to conduct exploration activities; and
- the Company determines that it no longer plans to continue to evaluate or develop the property.

Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against operations in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less depreciation and impairment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation of office furniture and equipment is calculated on a straight line basis so as to write off the net cost of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value, at a rate of 20%. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of the lease or estimated useful life, whichever is the shorter, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes recognized on a prospective basis.

Impairment of Property and Equipment

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Foreign Currency

Functional and Presentational Currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, being Canada, ("the functional currency"). The Canadian Dollar is the Company's functional and presentational currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the rates in effect at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars using the closing exchange rate at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate at the date of the original transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value are translated into Canadian dollars using the exchange rate at the date the fair value is determined. Foreign currency exchange gains and losses are recorded in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Warrants

The Company measures the fair value of warrants issued using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The fair value of each warrant is estimated based on their respective issuance dates taking into account volatility, expected life, the dividend rate, and the risk free interest rate. When the warrants are exercised, the proceeds received together with the fair value of the warrants is transferred to share capital. If the warrants expire unexercised, the fair value is transferred to share-based payment reserve.

Share-Based Payments

The Company operates an equity-settled share option plan which grants stock options to directors, officers, employees and service providers. The fair value of the employee service received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity, share-based payments reserve. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. At each reporting date, the Company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to become vested. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Fair value is measured by use of a Black-Scholes valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effect of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations. The proceeds received together with the amount previously recorded as equity are credited to share capital when the options are exercised.

Share Capital

Shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the increase of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of any tax effects.

Current and Deferred Taxes

Deferred taxes are differences existing at closing date between the tax base value of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the statement of financial position. Pursuant to the liability method, these temporary differences impact the accounting as follows:

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the expected tax rates for the year during which the asset will be realized or the liability settled, based on tax rates (and tax regulations) enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date. They are reviewed at the end of each year, in line with any changes in applicable tax rates.
- Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward tax losses and unused tax credits, insofar as it is probable that a taxable profit will be available, or when a current tax liability exists, to make use of those deductible temporary differences, tax loss carry-forwards and unused tax credits, except where the deferred tax asset associated with the deductible temporary difference is generated by initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination, and which, at the transaction date, does not impact neither earnings, nor tax income or loss.
- The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each closing date, and revalued or reduced to the extent that it is not probable that a taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be utilized. When assessing the probability of a taxable profit being available, account is notably taken of prior year results, forecast future results, non-recurring items unlikely to occur in the future and the tax strategy. As such, the assessment of the Company's ability to utilize tax losses carried forward is to a large extent judgment-based. If the future taxable results of the Company prove significantly different to those expected, the Company will be obliged to increase or decrease the carrying amount of deferred tax assets, with a potentially material impact on the statement of financial position and the statement of loss and comprehensive loss of the Company.
- Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except where the deferred tax liability results from impairment of goodwill losses not deductible for tax purposes, or initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination, and which, at the transaction date, does not impact neither earnings, nor tax income or loss.
- Current tax and deferred tax is charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share ("LPS") is calculated by dividing the net loss for the period attributable to equity owners of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted LPS is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for dilutive instruments. The Company's potentially dilutive instruments are comprised of stock options and warrants granted.

Revenue Recognition

Investment income is recognized using the accrual method. Interest income is recognized when it is earned and dividends and other distributions are recognized when declared. Management fees are recognized as per joint venture agreements and as the services are provided, provided the price is fixed and determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are classified as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") when financial instruments are held for trading or are designated as FVTPL and are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Where the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold financial assets to maturity, they are classified as held to maturity and they are stated at amortized cost less impairment losses.

Other financial instruments held by the Company may be classified as being available-for-sale and are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss being recognized directly under other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and, in the case of monetary items such as debt securities, foreign exchange gains and losses and are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. When these investments are derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss. Where these investments are interest-bearing, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial instruments classified as FVTPL or available-for-sale investments are recognized or derecognized by the Company on the date it commits to purchase or sell the investments respectively. Securities held-to-maturity are recognized or derecognized on the day they are transferred to or by the Company respectively.

Assets and liabilities are recognized as follows:

- *Held-to-maturity securities*: The recoverable amount of the Company's investments in held-to-maturity securities and receivables carried at amortized cost is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these financial assets). An impairment loss is recognized in net income and through the amortization process. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. Income is recognized on an effective interest rate basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets at FVTPL.

Transaction Costs

Transaction costs on FVTPL financial instruments are expensed as incurred.

Fair Values

Fair value represents point-in-time estimates that may change in subsequent reporting periods due to market conditions or other factors.

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price plus, other than for FVTPL assets for which transaction costs are expensed, directly attributable transaction costs.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date, the date on which the Company receives or delivers the asset.

The fair value of transactions is classified according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument:

- Level One – Quoted prices are available in active markets. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an on-going basis.
- Level Two – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in an active market included in Level One. Prices in Level Two are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level Two valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the market place.
- Level Three – Valuation in this level are those inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of investments and cash and cash equivalents, which are investments in equity securities and other investments designated as FVTPL, is based on the closing price of the securities as of the balance sheet date. Cash and cash equivalents are transacted in active markets and have been classified using Level One inputs. Investments have been classified using Level Two inputs. The fair values of accounts receivable, deposits, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

Assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the placement within the fair value hierarchy level.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The "cash and cash equivalents" category consists of cash in banks, call deposits and other highly liquid investments with initial maturities of three months or less. Investments in securities, investments with initial maturities greater than three months without early redemption feature and bank accounts subject to restrictions, other than restrictions due to regulations specific to a country or activity sector (exchange controls, etc.) are not presented as cash equivalents but as financial assets. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables and are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any provision made for impairment. A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

Provisions for impairment of receivables are included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Accounts Payable

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities and are initially recognized at fair value transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Government Assistance

Government assistance received or receivable in respect of mineral properties and deferred costs is reflected as a reduction of the cost of the property and the related deferred exploration costs when the related qualifying expenditures are incurred.

Flow-through Shares

Share capital includes flow-through shares issued pursuant to certain provisions of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "Act"). The Act provides that, where share issuance proceeds are used for exploration and development expenditures, the related income tax deductions may be renounced to subscribers. Accordingly, these expenditures provide no income tax deduction to the Company.

Share capital is reduced and a liability is recorded equal to the estimated amount of the premium paid on flow through shares when the shares are issued. When the related expenditures are made a deferred income tax expense is recognized. The flow through share premium liability is offset against the deferred income tax expense.

Finance Income

Finance income consists of interest income, realized gains and losses on FVTPL securities and unrealized gains and losses on FVTPL securities.

Finance Expenses

Finance expenses consist of transaction costs paid on marketable securities transactions and interest costs.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. IFRS also require management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The prime areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are as follows.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Management applied judgment with respect to its determination that none of its mineral properties had reached a feasible stage of mining operations to warrant capitalization as developed and producing assets.

The Company determines whether exploration and evaluation assets are impaired when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may exceed its recoverable amount. Such indicators include the point at which a determination is made as to whether or not commercial reserves exist. Measurement uncertainty relating to exploration and evaluation assets at December 31, 2016 is discussed in notes 1 and 8 and detailed on a project by project basis on Schedule 1 to the financial statements.

Decommissioning Liability

Management has reviewed the Company's various mining claims for any statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligation with respect to potential environmental rehabilitation. Based on management's review, it has determined that the Company does not have any decommissioning liabilities to record.

Fair Value of Options and Warrants

In computing the fair value of options to employees various judgmental inputs are required by the directors. Those assumptions are detailed in note 13.

Income Taxes

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets require management to assess the probability that the Company will be able to utilize the deferred tax assets. Additionally, measurement of taxes payable and deferred taxes requires management to make judgments in the interpretation and application of relevant tax laws, which are subject to interpretation by taxation authorities.

4. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses consist of:

		2016		2015
Professional and consulting fees	$	110,944	$	85,616
Shareholder reporting		27,915		15,931
Stock exchange fees		25,631		18,675
Office		12,663		38,241
Rent		10,949		11,676
Insurance		10,170		11,170
Bank charges		493		300
	$	198,765	$	181,609

5. FINANCE INCOME (LOSS)

Finance income (loss) consists of:

	2016	2015
Investment income	$ 3,434	$ 3,516
Unrealized loss on equity investment	-	(180,000)
	$ 3,434	$ (176,484)

6. DEFERRED TAXES

The following reconciles the expected income tax expense (recovery) at the combined Canadian Federal and Provincial income tax rates to the amounts recognized in the Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
Loss for the year	$ (195,331)	$ (2,138,314)
Current period statutory rate	27.0%	26.0%
Expected income tax recovery	$ (52,739)	$ (555,962)
Flow through share premium	(33,500)	-
Stock-based compensation	-	14,378
Unrecorded deferred tax benefits	52,739	541,584
	$ (33,500)	$ -

The statutory tax rate increased in 2016 due to an increase in the Provincial tax rate on January 1, 2016.

Tax losses and other temporary differences carried forward, have not been recognized as a deferred tax asset, as there is currently insufficient evidence that the asset will be recoverable in the foreseeable future. The losses must be utilized in relation to the same operations. The Company's unrecognized deductible temporary differences are as follows:

	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Non-capital loss carryforwards	$ 1,900,548	$ 1,696,245
Capital loss carryforwards - Federal	1,790,693	1,790,693
Capital loss carryforwards - Provincial	3,264,238	3,264,238
Exploration and evaluation assets	4,817,046	4,917,546
Investment	180,000	180,000
Property and equipment	19,881	19,881
Cumulative eligible capital	70	70
Share issue costs	35,890	-
	$ 12,008,366	$ 11,868,673

The Company's Federal and Provincial capital losses can carried forward available to offset future capital gains for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized. These losses do not expire. In addition, the Company has non-capital losses of $1,900,548 (2015 - $1,696,245) which may be carried forward to apply against future years' taxable income, subject to final determination by taxation authorities and expiring as follows:

Year	Loss
2030	1,171,030
2031	-
2032	8,880
2033	227,862
2034	226,256
2035	62,217
2036	204,303
	$ 1,900,548

7. LOSS PER SHARE

The basic loss per share is $0.004 (2015 - $0.055) and has been calculated using the loss for the financial period of $161,831 (2015 - $2,138,314) and the weighted average number of shares issued of 40,523,602 (2015 – 38,544,012). The diluted loss per share is equal to the basic loss per share as the conversion of share options decreases the basic loss per share, thus being anti-dilutive.

8. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Company's exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets consists entirely of capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures, the details of which can be found in Schedule 1 on a property by property basis. The E&E assets, detailed in Schedule 1, represent costs incurred in relation to the Company's land claims, which are discussed on a property by property basis below. These amounts have not been transferred to property and equipment because commercial reserves have not yet been established or the determination process has not been completed.

The outcome of ongoing exploration and evaluation, and therefore whether the carrying value of E&E assets will ultimately be recovered, is inherently uncertain. Management has assessed the value of the exploration and evaluation expenditure, and in their opinion, no indications of impairment exists in the current year.

a. Athabasca Properties

On December 12, 2009, the Company staked 4 claims covering 38,658 acres in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan (the "Outer Ring Property"). The Outer Ring Property is owned 100% by the Company. The claims have an unlimited term from the date the claim is approved provided the Company incurs approved annual exploration and development expenditures from the second to tenth anniversary date of the claims amounting to $234,765 each year and an annual exploration and development expenditure of $391,275 each year from the eleventh anniversary of the claims and all subsequent years.

On June 29, 2011, the Company staked additional claims covering 8,680 acres in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan (the "Outer Ring Extension"). On April 9, 2015, the Company staked an additional claim in the Outer Ring Extension, covering 6,195 acres. The Outer Ring Extension is owned 100% by the Company. The claims have an unlimited term from the date the claim is approved provided the Company incurs approved annual exploration and development expenditures amounting to $90,325 from the second to tenth anniversary date of the claims being approved and an annual exploration and development expenditure of $150,542 each year from the eleventh anniversary date of the claim and all subsequent years.

The Company currently has excess expenditures of $2,473,424 remaining to the credit of the mineral dispositions that may be used towards future annual exploration and development work requirements.

The Athabasca property also consists of claims in the various mineral dispositions making up the Poplar Point, Thluicho Lake and Johannsen Lake uranium projects in the Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan that were acquired from Cameco Corporation ('Cameco") on March 22, 2011. During the year ended December 31, 2014, $371,033 of costs associated with the Johannsen Lake property were considered impaired as the claims covering that property were not considered prospective.

To date, the Company has incurred $3,574,766 of costs relating to the Athabasca properties.

b. Halliday/Stewardson Properties

The Halliday Lake and Stewardson Lake projects consist of 6 mineral claims comprising 58,089 acres in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan. The claims have an unlimited term from the date the claim is approved provided the Company incurs approved annual exploration and development expenditures of $587,950 each year thereafter over the term of the claims. The Company currently has excess expenditures of $3,968,978 remaining to the credit of the mineral dispositions that may be used towards future exploration and development work requirements

On July 3, 2015, the Company staked two additional claims in the Stewardson Lake project (the "Stewardson Extension") covering 25,041 acres. These claims are owned 100% by the Company. The claims have an unlimited term from the date the claim is approved provided the Company incurs approved annual exploration and development expenditures amounting to $152,065 on or before the second anniversary and an annual exploration and development expenditure of $152,065 each year from the second to the tenth anniversary date of the claims and $243,442 each year from the eleventh anniversary and all subsequent years over the term of the claim.

In April 2012, the Company entered into a term sheet memorandum for an option agreement with Cameco with respect to its Halliday Lake and Stewardson Lake uranium projects (the "Option"). Pursuant to the Option agreement between the Company and Cameco, the Company granted Cameco an exclusive and irrevocable option (the "First Option") to acquire a 51% interest in the Halliday and Stewardson properties as described above (the "Property") by incurring cumulative exploration expenditures in relation to the Property amounting to $7,000,000 by the fourth anniversary of the effective date of the First Option. Conditional upon Cameco fulfilling the First Option, the Company granted Cameco a second option (the "Second Option") to acquire an additional 19% interest in the Property by incurring an additional $15,000,000 in exploration expenditures in relation to the Property by the 4th anniversary of the effective date of the Second Option. The Option agreement was finalized during the three months ended June 30, 2012.

In October 2013, the Company and Cameco agreed to extend the time period during which Cameco must fund certain exploration expenditures on the Property to fulfill the criteria of the First and Second Options. Cameco has until April 4, 2018 to fulfill the requirements of the First Option and until April 4, 2022 to fulfill the requirements of the Second Option.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company has recovered $5,496,505 from Cameco pursuant to the First Option.

Subsequent to year end, Cameco informed the Company that they elected not to fund exploration expenditures in 2017 pursuant to the First Option. As a way forward, on March 6, 2017 the Company and Cameco signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) involving the termination of the Option Agreement, and proceeding to form a joint venture (JV). To this end, Uravan has granted Cameco a 25% participating interest as equity compensation for the approximate $5,500,000 in exploration expenditures incurred on the Halliday/Stewardson projects and Uravan retains a 75% participating interest and is the operator of the H/S Joint Venture.

c. Rottenstone Project

The Rottenstone property is located approximately 130 kilometres northeast of La Ronge, Saskatchewan (NTS 74A-7) and consists of a 100% interest in eight contiguous mineral dispositions covering 13,089 hectares (32,330 acres).

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company signed a definitive agreement to sell the Company's existing Rottenstone property to Fathom Minerals Ltd. ("Fathom") in exchange for 2,000,000 common shares of Fathom. The common shares received had a fair value of $0.10 per share for total consideration of $200,000. The Company also retains a 2% Net Smelter Royalty on an area of mutual interest that includes lands covered by the claims sold to Fathom. Fathom may at its sole discretion acquire the Company's Net Smelter Royalty for cash consideration of $1,000,000 at any time. A loss of $1,855,721 was recognized on the sale of the Rottenstone property, representing the difference between the deferred costs capitalized to the property and the proceeds of disposition.

9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	2016	2015
Trade receivables	$ 1,431	$ 38,365
GST recoverable	24,103	-
	$ 25,534	$ 38,365

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's cash and cash equivalents and investment are classified as fair value through profit or loss. Cash and cash equivalents and investment are carried at fair value on the statement of financial position. The Company designated its accounts receivable and deposits as loans and other receivables. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial risks from its use of financial instruments: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The source of risk exposure and how each is managed is outlined below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer will fail to meet its obligations which results in a financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. At December 31, 2016, the maximum exposure to credit risk, as represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets, was:

Cash and cash equivalents	$ 315,182
Accounts receivable, excluding GST recoverable	1,431
	$ 316,613

Accounts receivable is comprised of both trade and non-trade accounts. Trade accounts receivable are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less allowance for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is established when there is a reasonable expectation that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The Company's invoices are due when rendered. The carrying amount of the trade accounts receivable is reduced through the use of the allowance account, and the amount of any increase in the allowance is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Trade accounts receivable of $1,431 (2014 - $38,365) relate to amounts due on the recovery of certain costs under the Cameco joint venture agreement. Non-trade accounts receivable relate to GST recoverable from the government of Canada.

The Company does not hold any collateral as security. As at December 31, 2016, the Company did not have any past due or impaired accounts receivable.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations at the point at which they are due. Liquidity risk arises from the Company's general funding needs and in the management of the Company's assets, liabilities and mineral property expenditure requirements. The Company manages its liquidity risk to maintain sufficient liquid financial resources to meet its commitments and obligations as they come due in a cost-effective manner. In managing its liquidity risk, the Company has access to its cash and equivalents and to the Company's portfolio of marketable securities.

All of the Company's financial liabilities, being the balance of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, are due within the current year. The Company expects to continue to repay all of its financial liabilities as they become due. The Company does not have any contractual financial liabilities with payments required beyond the current year apart from those disclosed in Note 8 and 16.

Market Risks

Market risk is the risk that financial instrument fair values will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The significant market risk to which the Company is exposed is interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control risk exposure within acceptable limits to maximize returns.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as it does not hold any debt instruments which are subject to variable interest rates.

Fair Value

The fair values of accounts receivable, deposits, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price plus, other than for FVTPL assets, directly attributable transaction costs.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date, the date on which the Company receives or delivers the asset.

11. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	2016	2015
Trade payables	$ 4,625	$ 77,332
Other accruals	84,027	22,000
	$ 88,652	$ 99,332

12. SHARE CAPITAL AND OPTIONS

a. Authorized **-** Unlimited number of Class A Common shares

b. On May 8, 2016, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 670,000 common shares on a CEE flow-through basis pursuant to the Income Tax Act (Canada) ("Flow-Through Shares") at a price of $0.15 per Flow-Through Share for aggregate gross proceeds of $100,500. The required flow-through expenditures were made during the year ended December 31, 2016.

   On May 18, 2016, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 1,995,000 units at a price of $0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of $199,500. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant ("Warrant") see note 12(c).

   Of the total proceeds received, $66,500 was assigned to the Warrants based on the relative fair values of the shares and the Warrants at the date of issue. At the date of issue, the fair value of the shares was $0.10 per share. Share issue costs of $12,550 were incurred, consisting of cash issue costs. The share issue costs were allocated $8,430 to the common shares and $4,120 to the Warrant.

   The fair value of the warrants was determined using a black-scholes option pricing model with a risk free rate of 0.63%, an expected life of two years, a volatility of 125% and a dividend yield of 0%. The fair value of the warrants was determined to be $0.05 per warrant.

   On September 24, 2016, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 1,120,000 units at a price of $0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of $336,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one half share purchase warrant ("Warrant") see note 12(c).

   Of the total proceeds received, $72,100 was assigned to the Warrants based on the relative fair values of the shares and the Warrants at the date of issue. At the date of issue, the fair value of the shares was $0.30. Share issue costs of $32,312 were incurred, consisting of cash issue costs. The share issue costs were allocated $25,382 to the common shares and $6,930 to the Warrant.

   The fair value of the warrants was determined using a black-scholes option pricing model with a risk free rate of 0.52%, an expected life of two years, a volatility of 125% and a dividend yield of 0%. The fair value of the warrants was determined to be $0.08 per warrant.

c. Warrants

   The Company has 2,555,000 Warrants outstanding.

   The 1,995,000 Warrants granted in May will expire on May 18, 2018 and will entitle the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.20 per unit until 24 months from the closing date of the unit offering described in note 12(b).

The 560,000 Warrants granted in September will expire on September 24, 2018 and will entitle the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.45 per share until 24 months from the closing date of the unit offering described in note 12(b).

d. Stock option summary

i. A summary of the status of the Company's outstanding stock options as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 and the changes during the years then ending is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2016			Year Ended December 31, 2015		
	Number Outstanding and Exercisable		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Outstanding and Exercisable		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Beginning of year	3,055,000	$	0.17	2,740,000	$	0.17
Expired	(1,240,000)		0.22	-		-
Forfeited	-		-	(80,000)		(0.14)
Granted/vested	-		-	395,000		0.16
End of period	1,815,000	$	0.15	3,055,000	$	0.17

ii. The following table summarizes information about the common share stock options issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2016:

	Exercise Price	Number Outstanding and Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
$	0.10	775,000	2.43
$	0.16	1,040,000	1.56
		1,815,000	1.93

13. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

On June 19, 2015, the Company granted 395,000 common share options pursuant to its common share option plan. The stock options granted had an exercise price of $0.16, term of five years to expiry and vested on issuance. The fair value of the options was determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with a risk free rate of 0.92%, an expected life of five years, a volatility of 200%, 0% forfeiture rate and a 0% dividend yield. The fair value of the options was $0.14 per option.

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able fund its exploration programs and to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of debt and equity balances. The Company is currently entirely equity financed.

In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity as well as the cash and cash equivalents. The Company's definition of capital may differ from other companies' definitions of capital.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, enter into joint venture or earn-in agreements on its wholly-owned properties, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents.

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

The Company's investment policy for its cash and cash equivalents is to invest its cash in highly liquid, lower risk short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

The Company expects its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry its exploration plans and operations through its current and subsequent reporting periods.

The Company does not have any borrowings or other financial instruments with covenants attached or other externally imposed restrictions.

15. RELATED PARTIES

Payments made to officers and directors of the Company during the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 for employment and the provision of consultancy services were as follows:

	Consulting fees included in 2016:		Consulting fees included in 2015:		
	Exploration & Evaluation Asset	General and Administrative Expenses	Exploration & Evaluation Asset	General and Administrative Expenses	Share Based Payments
Officers and directors	$ 22,219	$ -	$ 79,125	$ 27,250	$ 22,400

Of these amounts, $750 (2015 - $10,250) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2016. All amounts owing to directors and officers are unsecured. The payments detailed above represent all amounts paid to officers and directors as executive compensation. Officers consist of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, who are both also directors.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company cancelled a historic payable owing to a director, totaling $137,340. The amounts were credited and recorded as other income, net of GST payable.

16. COMMITMENTS

In addition to the mineral property exploration and development expenditures required as described in note 8, the Company has entered into a lease for office space requiring minimum annual lease payments, including estimated occupancy costs, of $11,500 until expiry on April 30, 2017.

Uravan Minerals Inc.
Schedule One – Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	December 31, 2016	Net Additions	December 31, 2015	Net Additions	December 31, 2014
Athabasca projects					
Property acquisition costs	$ 766,209	$ -	$ 766,209	$ 1,505	$ 764,704
Geological and consulting	3,574,766	666,602	2,908,164	147,692	2,760,472
Impairment of costs	(1,070,412)	-	(1,070,412)	-	(1,070,412)
	3,270,563	666,602	2,603,961	149,197	2,454,764
Halliday/Stewardson projects					
Property acquisition costs	720,474	-	720,474	6,083	714,391
Geological and consulting	6,305,689	27,239	6,278,450	1,285,462	4,992,988
Recovery on earn-in agreement	(5,514,622)	(18,116)	(5,496,506)	(1,248,285)	(4,248,221)
	1,511,541	9,123	1,502,418	43,260	1,459,158
Rottenstone project					
Property acquisition costs	-	-	-	(140,082)	140,082
Geological and consulting	-	-	-	(1,547,139)	1,547,139
Drilling	-	-	-	(479,751)	479,751
Government assistance	-	-	-	112,927	(112,927)
	-	-	-	(2,054,045)	2,054,045
Total exploration and evaluation assets	$ 4,782,104	$ 675,725	$ 4,106,379	$ (1,861,588)	$ 5,967,967