CUBA VENTURES CORP.
(Formerly MPH Ventures Corp.)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2017

UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 released by the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company discloses that its auditors have not reviewed the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended February 28, 2017.

CUBA VENTURES CORP.
(Formerly MPH VENTURES CORP.)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
AS AT

	February 28, 2017	May 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	$ 171,130	$ 262,447
Receivables and prepaid expenses (Note 7)	64,304	165,309
	235,434	427,756
Equipment (Note 8)	33,877	56,254
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 9)	1	25,001
Intangible assets (Note 6)	2,179,495	2,673,858
	$ 2,448,807	$ 3,182,869
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 10)	$ 36,978	$ 129,420
Deferred revenues	429,335	214,139
Loans payable, current (Note 11)	20,052	11,178
	486,365	354,737
Long Term		
Loans payable, long term (Note 11)	5,927	30,173
Deferred tax liability (Note 15)	674,623	674,623
Total liabilities	1,166,915	1,059,533
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock (Note 12)	17,971,106	17,505,025
Reserves (Note 12)	1,619,854	1,511,496
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(130,766)	(24,844)
Deficit	(18,178,302)	(16,868,341)
	1,281,892	2,123,336
	$ 2,448,807	$ 3,182,869

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 28, 2017:

"Stephen Marshall" Director *"Jim Pettit"* Director

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

CUBA VENTURES CORP.
(Formerly MPH VENTURES CORP.)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
PERIODS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2017 AND FEBRUARY 29, 2016

	February 28, 2017	February 29, 2016	February 28, 2017	February 29, 2016
	(3 months)	(3 months)	(9 months)	(9 months)
INCOME				
Service revenue	$ 1,628,969	$ -	$ 2,718,636	$ -
Cost of services	(1,331,351)	-	(2,141,666)	-
Gross profit	297,618	-	576,970	-
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
Administrative	57,560	35,720	104,253	88,285
Advertising	96,356	-	276,625	-
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 6)	132,952	-	408,873	-
Amortization of tangible assets (Note 8)	22,127	-	22,127	-
Banking fees	33,896	-	54,393	-
Consulting fees	246,865	45,290	408,684	86,626
Office and miscellaneous	21,637	13,264	119,352	34,011
Professional fees	28,078	58,965	128,916	112,276
Rent and parking	8,763	17,839	30,025	40,053
Share-based compensation (Note 12)	40,732	21,922	108,358	128,333
Shareholder communications	13,375	45,068	84,827	99,023
Telephone	11,542	1,370	13,618	3,243
Transfer agent and filing fees	5,436	4,616	10,710	15,487
Travel	12,406	9,573	116,170	16,988
	(731,725)	(253,627)	(1,886,931)	(624,325)
OTHER ITEMS				
Gain from investment in subsidiary	-	14,907	-	14,907
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (434,107)	$ (238,720)	$ (1,309,961)	$ (609,418)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.007)	$ (0.010)	$ (0.020)	$ (0.025)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	66,339,630	23,943,662	66,339,630	23,943,662

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

CUBA VENTURES CORP.
(Formerly MPH VENTURES CORP.)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
PERIODS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2017 AND FEBRUARY 29, 2016

	February 28, 2017	February 29, 2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	$ (1,309,961)	$ (609,418)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization of intangible assets	408,873	-
Amortization of tangible assets	22,127	-
Share-based compensation	108,358	128,333
Gain from investment in subsidiary	-	(14,907)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
(Increase) decrease in receivables and prepaid expenses	101,005	(56,770)
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	215,196	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(92,442)	(39,561)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(546,844)	(592,323)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of exploration and evaluation asset	25,000	-
Exploration and evaluation asset expenditures	(938)	(1,833)
Investment	-	(100,000)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	24,062	(101,833)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Proceeds from issuance of capital stock	490,500	762,300
Share issuance costs	(24,420)	(24,313)
Loans payable payments	(15,372)	-
Subscriptions received in advance	-	113,000
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	450,708	850,987
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	(19,243)	-
Increase in cash during the period	(91,317)	156,831
Cash, beginning of period	262,447	7,633
Cash, end of period	$ 171,130	$ 164,464

Supplemental disclosures with respect to cash flows (Note 16)

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

CUBA VENTURES CORP.
(Formerly MPH VENTURES CORP.)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Capital Stock					
	Number	**Amount**	**Share Subscriptions Received In Advance**	**Reserves**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance, as at May 31, 2015	14,067,487	$14,431,174	$ -	$ 1,172,383	$(12,836,579)	$ 2,766,978
Private placement	15,246,000	762,300	-	-	-	762,300
Share issuance costs	-	(24,313)	-	-	-	(24,313)
Subscriptions received in advance	-	-	113,000	-	-	113,000
Exploration and evaluation asset	4,000,000	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	128,333	-	128,333
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(609,418)	(609,418)
Balance, as at February 29, 2016	33,313,487	$15,369,161	$ 113,000	$ 1,300,716	$(13,445,997)	$ 3,336,880

	Capital Stock					
	Number	**Amount**	**Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income**	**Reserves**	**Deficit**	**Total**
Balance, as at May 31, 2016	62,602,487	$17,505,025	$ (24,844)	$ 1,511,496	$(16,868,341)	$2,123,336
Private placement	9,810,000	490,500	-	-	-	490,500
Share issuance costs	-	(24,419)	-	-	-	(24,419)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	108,358	-	108,358
Cumulative translation adjustment	-	-	(105,922)	-	-	(105,922)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(1,309,961)	(1,309,961)
Balance, as at February 28, 2017	72,412,487	$17,971,106	$ (130,766)	$ 1,619,854	$(18,178,302)	$1,281,892

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Cuba Ventures Corp. (the "Company") (formerly MPH Ventures Corp.) is incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada. The head office and records office of the Company are located at Suite #1610 - 777 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The registered office is located at Suite #1710 – 1177 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Cuba Ventures Corp. was previously an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of resource properties. Following a review of its strategic objectives, the Company's Board of Directors determined that the Company's primary focus would be through tourism and tour marketing specifically focused on Cuba. The change of business of the Company from a resource issuer to a technology issuer was submitted to the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") for approval on September 11, 2015 and approved by the TSX-V on November 18, 2015.

As at March 21, 2016, and pursuant to the Share Exchange Agreement dated July 2, 2015, the Company acquired in a two stage transaction, a 100% interest in Travelucion SL, ("Travelucion") (Note 6). The Company conducts principal operations through this subsidiary, providing online and digital media services to international visitors to Cuba. Travelucion provides travel and tour marketing as well as sales directly between travellers and travel suppliers including Cuba state-run travel agencies as well as a few non-government agencies. The Company markets Cuba tourism through multilingual content-based and e-commerce websites covering all facets of Cuba.

During fiscal 2016, the Company's interest in the Pidgeon Molybdenum property, was written-down to $1. The Raney Gold, Ontario property was sold during the current period for $25,000 cash.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than a forced liquidation. As at February 28, 2017 the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, with a deficit of $18,178,302 and a working capital deficiency of $250,931. The Company's working capital may not be enough to sustain operations over the next twelve months. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate cash flows from operations and to obtain the financing necessary to sustain operations as well as funding ongoing administration expenses by issuance of share capital. There can be no assurance that management's future financing efforts will be successful. The availability of financing is affected by the state of debt and equity markets, investor perceptions and expectations and the global financial and metals markets.

If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying values of assets, liabilities, the results of operations and the statement of financial position classifications used and such adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of Compliance and Conversion to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the IASB ("International Accounting Standards Board") applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting'. The accounting policies followed in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2016.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

Use of estimates and critical accounting judgments

The preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and valuations of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the period reported. Management uses its best estimates for these purposes, based on assumptions that it believes reflect the most probable set of economic conditions and planned courses of action. While actual results could differ materially from these estimates, no specific sources of estimation uncertainty have been identified by management that are believed to have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year to the carrying amount of the Company's assets and liabilities as recorded at February 28, 2017.

(a) Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements:

Acquisition accounting and identification of intangible assets

On March 21, 2016, the Company completed stage two of the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding share capital of Travelucion, a privately held Company formed under the laws of the Canary Islands, Spain (Note 6). The carrying value included in the statement of financial position have been assessed by the Company based on analysis of all identifiable and separable assets at the time of acquisition.

Fair value of consideration

Fair value of the consideration is based on the market price of the Company's shares on the acquisition date. The share price is subject to market forces and may vary significantly from day to day.

Exploration and evaluation assets

The carrying value and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, which are included in the statements of financial position. The cost model is utilized and the value of the exploration and evaluation assets is based on the expenditures incurred. At every reporting period, management assesses the potential impairment which involves assessing whether or not facts or circumstances exist that suggest the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd…)

Use of estimates and critical accounting judgments (cont'd…)

(b) Estimates

i) The valuation of shares issued in non-cash transactions. Generally, the valuation of non-cash transactions is based on the value of the goods or services received. When this cannot be determined, it is based on the fair value of the non-cash consideration. When non-cash transactions are entered into with employees and those providing similar services, the non-cash transactions are measured at the fair value of the consideration given up using market prices.

ii) The recognition of deferred tax assets. The Company considers whether the realization of deferred tax assets is probable in determining whether or not to recognize these deferred tax assets.

iii) The inputs used in calculating the fair value for share-based compensation expense included in profit or loss and share-based share issuance costs included in shareholders' equity. The share-based compensation expense is estimated using the Black-Scholes options-pricing model as measured on the grant date to estimate the fair value of stock options. This model involves the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility of the Company's common shares, the expected life of the options, and the estimated forfeiture rate.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of consolidation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

Name of Subsidiary	Place of Incorporation	Percentage Ownership February 28, 2017	Percentage ownership May 31, 2016	Principal Activity	Functional Currency
Travelucion S.L. ("Travelucion")	Canary Islands, Spain	100%	100%	Tourism	EUR
Pidgeon Molybdenum Mines Limited ("Pidgeon")	Ontario, Canada	100%	100%	Exploration	CAD

Functional and presentation currency

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is also the parent company and Pidgeon's functional currency. Travelucion has a functional currency of the Euro. Each entity in the Company determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Functional and presentation currency (cont'd…)

1) Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

2) Group Companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Canadian Dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates that approximate the rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. These rates are based on the average monthly rates during which the transactions occur, unless there is significant volatility of exchange rates, when the Company uses rates on a more frequent basis. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Upon acquisition, identifiable intangible assets are recorded at fair value and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Identifiable intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Any indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The indefinite life assumption is reviewed each reporting period to determine if it continues to be supportable. If the indefinite life assessment is no longer deemed supportable, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made. Any change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

As at February 28, 2017 the Company had no indefinite life intangible assets. Intangible assets, consisting of websites, are amortized on a straight-line basis over five years.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties are capitalized by property until the commencement of commercial production. If commercially profitable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are reclassified as mining assets and amortized using the unit of production method. If, after management review, it is determined that capitalized acquisition, exploration and development costs are not recoverable over the estimated economic life of the property, or the property is abandoned, or management deems there to be an impairment in value, the property is written down to its net realizable value.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Pre-exploration assets are expensed as incurred.

Any option payments received by the Company from third parties or tax credits refunded to the Company are credited to the capitalized cost of the mineral property. If payments received exceed the capitalized cost of the mineral property, the excess is recognized as income in the period received. The amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets do not necessarily represent present or future values. Their recoverability is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

Equipment and amortization

Equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. The asset will be amortized on a straight-line basis over six years.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when it is earned and realizable based on the following criteria: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered, the price is fixed and determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured.

The Company has adopted the standards under IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with a Customer. Revenues are recognized on a gross basis, when a service has been delivered, with the cost of obtaining the service being presented as cost of sales. When evaluating presentation of revenue, the Company looks at whether the transaction represents a principal or agency relationship. A party is considered a principal if:

- The entity has the primary responsibility for providing the services to the customer,
- The entity has inventory risk before or after the customer order, during shipping or return,
- The entity has latitude in establishing prices, either directly or indirectly,
- The entity bears the customer's credit risk on the receivable due from the customer.

The Company obtains revenue primarily from the sale of hotel rooms, rental cars and tours. These services are purchased from the suppliers with Travelucion bearing responsibility for customer satisfaction, obtaining customers for purchased services (inventory risk), setting the price, and collection of all receivables. As a result, Travelucion is considered the principal in these sales transactions.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. 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. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Impairment (cont'd…)

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of mineral properties and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to mining assets along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as mining assets.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to mining assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit and loss for the period. The Company had no provisions for environmental rehabilitation as at February 28, 2017 and May 31, 2016.

Share-based compensation

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes, or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. A corresponding increase in reserves is recorded when stock options are expensed.

When stock options are exercised, capital stock is credited by the sum of the consideration paid and the related portion of share-based compensation previously recorded in reserves. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to capital stock.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based compensation. Otherwise, share-based compensation is measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the years presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the statement of financial position liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Financial instruments (cont'd…)

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Other financial liabilities: This category includes promissory notes, amounts due to related parties and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, all of which are recognized at amortized cost.

The Company has classified its cash as fair value through profit and loss. The Company's receivables are classified as loans and receivables. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable are classified as other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments measured at fair values are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy, according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the hierarchy are

Level 1 – unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly;
Level 3 – inputs that are not based on observable market data.

See Note 5 for relevant disclosures.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

New standards not yet adopted

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company has not yet made an assessment of the impact of the amendments.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 Leases replaces IAS 17 - Leases and requires lessees to account for leases on the statement of financial position by recognizing a right to use asset and lease liability. The standard is effective for annual reports beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier adoption permitted.

4. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to support its operations. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders, benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In the management of capital, the Company includes components of shareholders' equity.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue debt or sell assets to meet financial obligations. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended February 28, 2017.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

Cash is carried at fair value using a Level 1 fair value measurement. The carrying values of receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd…)

Financial risk factors

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counter-party's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and receivables. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in receivables is remote because these instruments are due primarily from government agencies and cash is held with reputable financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when they come due. As at February 28, 2017 the Company had a cash balance of $171,130 (May 31, 2016 - $262,447) to settle current liabilities of $486,365 (May 31, 2016 - $354,737). All of the Company's financial liabilities are subject to normal trade terms.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices. These fluctuations may be significant.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances held with financial institutions. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in guaranteed investment certificates with Canadian banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. The impact of a 1% change in interest rates would not have a significant effect on interest income.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in United States Dollars and the Euro. A 10% fluctuation in the US dollar against the Canadian dollar would affect net income for the year by $Nil. A 10% fluctuation in the Euro against the Canadian dollar would not result in any material change in net income for the period ended February 28, 2017.

(c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Fluctuations in pricing may be significant.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. ACQUISTION OF TRAVELUCION S.L.

On March 21, 2016, pursuant to a Share Exchange Agreement dated July 2, 2015, the Company completed the second stage of an agreement to acquire 100% of Travelucion, a private company formed under the laws of the Canary Islands, Spain. The first stage, completed on November 18, 2015 saw the company acquire 20%.

Travelucion is an online travel and digital media company servicing international visitors to Cuba. Travelucion provides travel and tour marketing as well as sales directly between travelers and travel suppliers including Cuban state-run travel agencies as well as a few non-government agencies. The sole owner of Travelucion, Stephen Marshall, was appointed CEO of Cuba Ventures Corp. on March 21, 2016.

The first stage, completed on November 18, 2015 saw the company acquire 20% of the outstanding share capital of Travelucion for consideration of 4,000,000 shares with a market value of $200,000 and $100,000 cash.

The second stage, completed on March 21, 2016 saw the Company acquire the remaining 80% of the outstanding share capital of Travelucion for consideration of 16,000,000 with a market value of $1,520,000.

The acquisition shares are subject to escrow and released on the following basis:

Release Dates	**Percentage of Total Escrowed Securities to be Released**	**Total Number of Escrowed Securities to be Released**
Exchange Bulletin Date (March 17, 2016)	5%	1,000,000 (released)
6 months following Exchange Bulletin Date	5%	1,000,000 (released)
12 months following Exchange Bulletin Date	10%	2,000,000
18 months following Exchange Bulletin Date	10%	2,000,000
24 months following Exchange Bulletin Date	15%	3,000,000
30 months following Exchange Bulletin Date	15%	3,000,000
36 months following Exchange Bulletin Date	40%	8,000,000
Total	100%	20,000,000

The Company accounted for the acquisition of Travelucion as a business combination. The acquisition method has been used to account for this transaction, whereby the assets acquired and liabilities assumed have been recorded at their estimated fair values. Acquisition expenses were recorded to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The purchase price allocation related to the acquisition may be subject to adjustment pending completion of final valuations.

Consideration given:	
Issuance of 16,000,000 shares of the Company based on the fair value on the closing date	$ 1,520,000
Fair value of 20% interest in Travelucion on the closing date.	380,000
	$ 1,900,000

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. ACQUISTION OF TRAVELUCION S.L. (cont'd…)

Assets acquired:	
Cash	$ 33,105
Receivables and prepaids	9,065
Equipment	53,891
Intangible assets	2,790,713
Liabilities assumed:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(23,639)
Deferred revenue	(220,553)
Loans payable	(44,904)
Deferred tax liabilities	(697,678)
	$ 1,900,000

The fair value of the Company's equity interest in Travelucion held before the business combination amounted to $380,000. The Company recognized a fair value gain of $80,000 from its 20% equity interest in Travelucion held before the business combination. The gain is shown as income and gain from investment in associate under other items in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss for the year ended May 31, 2016.

	February 28, 2017	May 31, 2016
Acquisition of intangible asset	$ 2,673,858	$ 2,790,713
Amortization	(408,873)	(92,221)
Effect of foreign exchange	(85,490)	(24,634)
	$ 2,179,495	$ 2,673,858

7. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAID EXPENSES

The Company's receivables and prepaid expenses arise from three main sources: goods and service tax ("GST"), accounts receivable and prepaid expenses. These are broken down as follows:

	February 28, 2017	May 31, 2016
GST receivable	$ 13,354	$ 22,028
Accounts receivable	13,472	12,463
Prepayments	37,478	130,818
Total	$ 64,304	$ 165,309

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture & Equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance, May 31, 2015	$ 19,850	$ -	$ 19,850
Acquired through business combination	-	53,215	53,215
Effect of foreign exchange	-	(557)	(557)
Balance, May 31, 2016	19,850	52,658	72,508
Additions	-	938	938
Effect of foreign exchange	-	(1,832)	(1,832)
Balance February 28, 2017	$ 19,850	$ 51,764	$ 71,614
Accumulated amortization			
Balance, May 31, 2015	$ 6,341	$ -	$ 6,341
Additions	3,308	6,663	9,971
Effect of foreign exchange	-	(58)	(58)
Balance May 31, 2016	9,649	6,605	16,254
Additions	-	22,127	22,127
Effect of foreign exchange	-	(644)	(644)
Balance February 28, 2017	$ 9,649	$ 28,088	$ 37,737
Carrying amounts			
As at May 31, 2016	$ 10,201	$ 46,053	$ 56,254
As at February 28, 2017	$ 10,201	$ 23,676	$ 33,877

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	February 28, 2017			
Ontario, Canada Claims	Pidgeon Molybdenum	Raney Gold	North Albany	Total Claims
Acquisition costs:				
Balance, beginning of period	$ 1	$ 25,000	$ -	$ 25,001
Sold during the period	-	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Balance, end of period	1	-	-	1
Exploration costs:				
Balance, beginning and end of period	-	-	-	-
Total costs	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ 1

	May 31, 2016			
Ontario, Canada Claims	Pidgeon Molybdenum	Raney Gold	North Albany	Total Claims
Acquisition costs:				
Balance, beginning of year	$ 664,099	$ 57,500	$ -	$ 721,599
Written-off	(664,098)	(32,500)	-	(696,598)
Balance, end of year	1	25,000	-	25,001
Exploration costs:				
Balance, beginning of year	1,733,772	352,071	-	2,085,843
Consulting	-	850	-	850
Dues/fees/taxes	193	-	-	193
Equipment/core shack rentals	1,200	-	-	1,200
Lease renewal	633	-	-	633
	1,735,798	352,921	-	2,088,719
Written-off	(1,735,798)	(352,921)	-	(2,088,719)
Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-
Total costs	$ 1	$ 25,000	$ -	$ 25,001

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd…)

Title to mineral properties

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

Pidgeon Molybdenum Mines Limited, Ontario, Canada

The Company acquired a 100% interest in certain mining claims located near the city of Dryden, in the Patricia Mining Division of Ontario in consideration for $664,099. The Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Pidgeon Molybdenum Mines Limited ("PMML") and the claims are PMML's sole asset. The Company is required to make royalty payments totalling $151,504 upon reaching certain production and profit targets. The Company received acceptance to renew its lease for a further twenty-one years, expiring on September 30, 2034.

During fiscal 2016, the property was written-down to $1 and acquisition costs of $664,098 and exploration expenditures of $1,735,798 were charged to operations.

Raney Gold Project, Ontario, Canada

The Company acquired a 100% interest in mineral claims located in the Raney Township, in the Porcupine Mining Division of Ontario. As consideration the Company issued 50,000 shares valued at $57,500. The property is subject to a 2% net smelter royalty ("NSR"). The Company has also staked additional mineral claims to the east and west of the Raney Gold Project.

During the current period, the property was sold for $25,000. As a result the property was written-down to $25,000 and acquisition costs of $32,500 and exploration expenditures of $352,921 were charged to operations in fiscal 2016.

North Albany Graphite Property, Ontario, Canada

The Company acquired a 100% interest in 16 mineral claims located in the Porcupine Mining Division of Ontario. As consideration the Company made a cash payment of $15,000 and issued 300,000 shares valued at $75,000.

Due to delay in the development of the property, the Company wrote-off the carrying value of $91,356 during fiscal 2015.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

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

	February 28, 2017	May 31, 2016
Trade payables	$ 36,978	$ 99,420
Accrued liabilities	-	30,000
Total	$ 36,978	$ 129,420

All accounts payable and accrued liabilities for the Company fall due within the next 12 months.

11. LOANS PAYABLE

	February 28, 2017	May 31, 2016
Santander Bank, unsecured bank loan, payable in monthly principal instalments of 244 Euros plus interest at the Euribor plus 3.75%, due February 3, 2020.	$ 10,764	$ 13,188
La Caixa Bank, unsecured bank loan, payable in monthly instalments of 944 Euros including interest at 3.95%, due February 20, 2018.	16,176	28,163
Total loans payable	26,940	41,351
Effect of foreign exchange	(961)	-
Less: current portion	(20,052)	(11,178)
Long term portion	$ 5,927	$ 30,173

12. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES

Authorized capital stock

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Private placements

During the period ended February 28, 2017, the Company participated in the following private placement:

In November 2016, the Company completed a private placement to raise $490,500 by the issuance of 9,810,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one non-transferrable share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of $0.075 per share for a period of two years expiring November 16, 2018.

In connection with the financing, the Company issued a total of 383,600 warrants to finders who introduced certain subscribers to the private placement. Each finder's warrant will entitle the finder to purchase, for a period of two years, a finder's warrant on the same terms as the private placement warrants. The Company also paid to finders a cash total of $19,180 in connection with this financing. The unit shares and warrants issued under the private placement and any shares issued pursuant to the exercise of the warrants and finder's units are subject to a four month and one day expiring March 17th, 2017.

During the fiscal year ended May 31, 2016, the Company participated in the following private placements:

In March 2016, the Company completed a private placement to raise $608,200 by the issuance of 12,164,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one half non-transferrable share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of $0.075 per share for a period of two years expiring March 10, 2018. Aggregate finder's fees of $27,909 cash and 497,980 agents' warrants have been paid in connection with part of this offering. The agent warrants are subject to the same terms and conditions as the subscriber warrants.

The 497,980 finders' warrants were valued at $21,734 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using a weighted average estimated life of 2 years, volatility of 144.22%, a dividend rate of 0% and risk free interest rate of 0.53%.

In addition, the Company incurred $4,074 in additional share issuance costs for the March 2016 private placement.

The Company closed the first tranche of its non-brokered private placement on October 5, 2015 and raised $402,800 by the issuance of 8,056,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one non-transferrable share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of $0.075 per share for a period of five years, expiring October 5, 2020. Aggregate finder's fees of $17,291 cash and 245,000 agents' warrants have been paid in connection with this offering. The agents' warrants are subject to the same terms and conditions as the subscriber warrants.

The 245,000 finders' warrants were valued at $22,744 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using a weighted average estimated life of 5 years, volatility of 154.19%, a dividend rate of 0% and risk free interest rate of 0.82%.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES (cont'd…)

Private placements (cont'd…)

The Company closed the second and final tranche of its non-brokered private placement financing on October 16, 2015 and raised $359,500 by issuing 7,190,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one non-transferrable share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of $0.075 per share for a period of five years, expiring October 16, 2020. The total raised from tranches 1 and 2 was $762,300. No finder's fees were paid in connection with the second tranche closing.

In addition, the Company incurred $6,272 in additional share issuance costs for the October 2015 private placement.

Shares held in escrow

The 20,000,000 shares issued for the 100% Travelucion acquisition are subject to an escrow agreement under the policies of the TSX-V. 2,000,000 shares were released from escrow as at February 28, 2017. Subsequent to February 28, 2017, an additional 2,000,000 shares were released from escrow on March 17, 2017.

Stock options and warrants

The Company has a stock option plan in place under which it is authorized to grant options to directors, employees and consultants, to acquire up to 10% of issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. The exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's stock as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years and vest at the discretion of the board.

Stock option and share purchase warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Warrants		Stock Options	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding and exercisable, May 31, 2015	6,165,950	$ 0.070	1,406,669	$ 0.050
Granted	22,070,980	0.075	3,475,000	0.087
Exercised	(1,125,000)	0.074	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	(130,000)	0.050
Outstanding and exercisable, May 31, 2016	27,111,930	0.074	4,751,669	0.077
Granted	10,193,600	0.075	2,239,500	0.052
Expired	(5,965,950)	0.070	-	-
	31,339,580	$ 0.075	6,991,169	$ 0.069
Outstanding and exercisable, February 28, 2017	31,339,580	$ 0.075	6,991,169	$ 0.069

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES (cont'd…)

Stock options and warrants (cont'd…)

The following incentive stock options and share purchase warrants were outstanding at February 28, 2017:

	Number of Shares		Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Stock options:	1,276,669	$	0.050	October 27, 2019
	1,275,000		0.085	October 27, 2020
	2,000,000		0.090	April 8, 2021
	200,000		0.070	May 31, 2021
	200,000		0.005	July 14, 2021
	1,000,000		0.055	July 18, 2021
	1,039,500		0.050	December 29, 2021
Warrants:	8,276,000		0.075	October 5, 2020
	6,290,000		0.075	October 16, 2020
	6,579,980		0.075	March 10, 2018
	10,193,600		0.075	November 16, 2018

Share-based compensation

During the period ended February28, 2017 the Company granted 2,239,500 (February 29, 2016 – 1,275,000) stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants resulting in share-based payments expense using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model of $108,358 (February 29, 2016 - $106,411). This amount was also recorded as reserves on the statement of financial position. The weighted average fair value of the stock options granted during the current period ranged from $0.048 to $0.049 (February 29, 2016 - $0.08) per option.

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options granted during the period:

	February 28, 2017	February 29, 2016
Risk-free interest rate	0.61 – 1.13%	0.76%
Expected life	5 years	5 years
Annualized volatility	190% -194%	211%
Estimated forfeiture rate	0.00%	0.00%
Dividend rate	0.00%	0.00%

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

13. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company currently has a single operating segment, which consists of tourism and tour marketing specifically focused on Cuba. At the commencement of fiscal 2016, the Company's single operating segment was the acquisition and exploration of resource properties. During fiscal 2016, the company underwent a change of business. See Note 6.

The Company's operating segments represent the components of the business whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's chief operating decision makers, which is made up of the Company's senior management.

	February 28, 2017			
	Americas	Europe	Other	Total
Service revenue	$ 1,041,238	$ 1,375,630	$ 301,768	$ 2,718,636

	May 31, 2016			
	Americas	Europe	Other	Total
Service revenue	$ 90,627	$ 149,214	$ 65,300	$ 305,141

The Company's non-current assets are located in the following geographical areas :

February 28, 2017	Canada	Spain	Total
Equipment	$ 10,201	$ 23,676	$ 33,877
Exploration and evaluation assets	1	-	1
Intangible assets	-	2,179,495	2,179,495
Total	$ 10,202	$ 2,203,171	$ 2,213,373

May 31, 2016	Canada	Spain	Total
Equipment	$ 10,201	$ 46,053	$ 56,254
Exploration and evaluation assets	25,001	-	25,001
Intangible assets	-	2,673,858	2,673,858
Total	$ 35,202	$ 2,719,911	$ 2,755,113

All operations and capital assets for the period and year ended February 28, 2017 and May 31, 2016 were in Canada.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management compensation

The Company paid or accrued the following to directors, executive officers and officers of the Company:

	February 28, 2017	February 29, 2016
Consulting fees	$ 65,054	$ 18,027
Wages	-	10,674
Share-based compensation	62,353	52,579
	$ 127,407	$ 81,280

Administrative agreement

The Company operates from the premises of a private company that provides office and administrative services to the Company and various other public companies on a short-term contract basis. The private company incurs costs which are reimbursed by the Company and is charged an administration fee of $Nil (February 29, 2016 - $36,589) representing 15% of the costs incurred.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at February 28, 2017 is $Nil (February 29, 2016 - $13,375) due to the private company.

Included in receivables and prepaid expenses at February 28, 2017 is $10,790 (February 29, 2016 - $Nil) due from the private company.

Effective June 30, 2016, the privately owned company mentioned herein, no longer provided administrative services to the Company.

On July 1, 2016, the Company commenced administrative services with another private company with a common director. No administrative fees are charged for this service.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

15. INCOME TAXES

The Company reported the following taxes as follow:

		May 31, 2016
Loss before taxes	$	(4,054,817)
Expected income tax recovery at statutory tax rates	$	(1,054,000)
Impact of future income tax rate applied versus current statutory rate and other		(680,055)
Impact of Travelucion acquisition		698,000
Expiry of non-capital losses		154,000
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary difference		817,000
Non-deductible expenditures		42,000
Net deferred tax expense	$	(23,055)

The Company has the following deferred tax assets for which no benefit has been recognized as they may not be used to offset profits elsewhere in the group and they have arisen in companies that have a history of losses.

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

		May 31, 2016
Deferred tax assets		
Exploration and evaluation assets	$	1,449,000
Non-capital losses available for future periods		1,081,000
Allowable capital losses		9,000
Share issue costs		13,000
Capital assets		5,000
		2,557,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets		(2,557,000)
Net deferred tax assets		-
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property and equipment		(12,000)
Intangible assets		(668,000)
Non-capital losses		5,377
Deferred tax liability	$	(674,623)

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

15. INCOME TAXES (cont'd…)

Tax attributes are subject to review and potential adjustments by tax authorities.

Significant components of deductible and taxable temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits as follows:

	Expiry dates	2016
Exploration and evaluation assets	No expiry date	$ 5,197,000
Non-capital losses available for future periods	2017 to 2036	4,209,000
Intangible assets	2017 to 2021	(2,674,000)
Allowable capital losses	No expiry date	35,000
Share issue costs	2034 to 2039	51,000
Investment tax credit	2020 to 2033	132,000
Capital assets	No expiry date	(29,000)
		$ 6,921,000

16. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

	February 28, 2017	February 29, 2016
Cash paid during the period for interest	$ 2,306	$ 7,383
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	$ -	$ -

During the period ended February 28, 2017, there were no significant non-cash transactions.

Significant non-cash transactions during the period February 29, 2016 included:

a) the issuance of 4,000,000 common shares valued at $200,000 for a 20% interest in a subsidiary.