Canadian Platinum Corp

Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016

(expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(unaudited)

260-2366 Avenue C North

Saskatoon, SK S7L 5X5

Note to Reader

Notice of no auditor review of condensed interim financial statements.

These condensed interim financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 have been compiled by management. These financial statements, along with the accompanying notes, have been reviewed and approved by the members of the Company's audit committee.

In accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 51-102, the Company discloses that these unaudited condensed interim financial statements have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

Canadian Platinum Corp.
Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position
(amounts in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

Assets	Notes		June 30, 2016		December 31, 2015
Current assets					
Cash		$	237	$	1,027
GST recoverable			1,631		8,306
Prepaid expenses			-		1,225
Total current assets			1,868		10,558
Exploration and evaluation assets	6		5,957,319		5,957,319
Total assets		$	5,959,187	$	5,967,877
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$	47,127	$	44,913
Due to related parties	8		371,565		333,718
Total current liabilities			418,692		378,631
Total liabilities			418,692		378,631
Shareholders' Equity					
Share capital	7		15,512,816		15,512,816
Contributed surplus			3,519,636		3,491,439
Deficit			(13,491,957)		(13,415,009)
Total shareholders' equity			5,540,495		5,589,246
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		$	5,959,187	$	5,967,877

Going concern	2
Commitments	6, 10
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See accompanying notes to the condensed interim financial statements.

Approved by the Board:

(Signed) "Gary Billingsley"_____, Director

(Signed) "Douglas Billingsley"_____, Director

Canadian Platinum Corp.
Condensed Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30
(amounts in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

	Notes	3 months 2016	3 months 2015	6 months 2016	6 months 2015
Expenses					
Advertising and promotion		$ -	$ 22,500	$ -	$ 22,500
Bank charges		70	117	113	166
Office		3,089	7,698	9,161	12,364
Professional fees	8	21,950	12,500	34,962	25,000
Filing fees		2,340	2,791	2,385	2,906
Stock-based compensation	7	-	-	28,197	-
Transfer agent		485	1,598	2,129	3,489
Loss from operations		(27,934)	(49,955)	(76,947)	(69,176)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period		$ (27,934)	$ (49,655)	$ (74,947)	$ (69,176)
Basic and diluted loss per share (126,124,565 weighted average common shares)		$ (0.001)	$ (0.001)	$ (0.001)	$ (0.001)

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim financial statements.

Canadian Platinum Corp.
Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the Six Months Ended June 30
(amounts in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

	Notes	Number of common shares		Share Capital stated value		Contributed surplus		Deficit		Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2015		126,124,565	$	15,512,816	$	3,479,636	$	(10,625,687)	$	8,366,765
Loss and comprehensive loss		-		-		-		(69,176)		(69,176)
Balance at June 30, 2015		**126,124,565**	**$**	**15,512,816**	**$**	**3,479,636**	**$**	**(10,694,864)**	**$**	**8,297,588**
Balance at January 1, 2016		126,124,565	$	15,512,816	$	3,491,439	$	(13,415,009)	$	5,589,246
Stock-based compensation	7	-		-		28,197		-		28,197
Loss and comprehensive loss		-		-				(76,947)		(76,947)
Balance at June 30, 2016		**126,124,565**	**$**	**15,512,816**	**$**	**3,519,636**	**$**	**(13,491,957)**	**$**	**5,959,187**

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim financial statements.

Canadian Platinum Corp.
Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30
(amounts in Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

	Notes	3 months 2016	3 months 2015	6 months 2016	6 months 2015
Cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities					
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year		$ (27,934)	$ (49,955)	$ (76,947)	$ (69,176)
Adjustments for:					
Stock-based compensation		-	-	28,197	-
Changes in non-cash working capital	9	21,805	78,814	10,113	75,727
Net cash used in operating activities		(6,129)	28,859	(38,637)	6,551
Financing activities					
Advances from related parties	8	2,440	72,499	37,847	92,657
Changes in non-cash working capital	9	-	-	-	-
Net cash from financing activities		2,440	72,499	37,847	92,657
Investing activities					
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	6	-	(100,000)	-	(100,000)
Changes in non-cash working capital	9	-	-	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		-	(100,000)	-	(100,000)
Change in cash		(3,689)	1,358	(790)	(792)
Cash, beginning of period		3,926	774	1,027	2,924
Cash, end of period		$ 237	$ 2,132	$ 237	$ 2,132
Supplemental cash flow information	9				

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim financial statements.

1. Nature of Operations

Canadian Platinum Corporation (the "Corporation") is a public company whose shares are listed on the TSX-V. The Corporation is in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing mining properties. The address of business of the Corporation is Suite 260 – 2366 Avenue C North, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, S7L 5X5.

To date, the Corporation has not yet determined whether its properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. Accordingly, costs related to the exploration of minerals have been considered as costs related to the pre-operating stage. Once the Corporation completes preliminary testing and commences field activity, it will be considered to be in the commercial operations phase.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable mineral reserves, continued confirmation of the Corporation's interest in the underlying concessions, the ability of the Corporation to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of the properties, and the generation of sufficient income through future production from ore disposition or farm-out of existing mining interests.

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on August 29, 2016.

2. Going concern

The Corporation has not yet earned operational revenue as it is still in the exploration phase of its business. The operations of the Corporation are currently being financed from funds which the Corporation raised from past private and public placements of its shares. The Corporation is reliant on the continuing support from its existing directors and future shareholders (Note 8). The Corporation has an accumulated deficit of $13,491,957 (2015 - $10,694,864) and working capital deficit of $416,824 (2015 - $370,290) at June 30, 2016. These factors create a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Corporation’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Corporation will need to raise additional equity or incur additional debt to continue operations for the foreseeable future and to meet its liabilities as they fall due. There is no assurance that the Corporation will be successful in completing the raising of additional equity or will be able to obtain additional debt on terms acceptable to the Corporation. The Corporation’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to obtain the necessary financing to fund its operations.

These financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate. If the going concern basis was not appropriate for these financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary in the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported revenue and expenses and the statement of financial position classification used.

3. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). These include International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), International Accounting Standards (“IAS”), the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) and the Standing Interpretations Committee (“SIC”), which are effective and applicable to the Corporation as at the end of its current fiscal year.

(b) Basis of measurement

The 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 (Note 5(b)).

(c) Functional and presentation currency

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

(d) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Valuation of exploration and evaluation assets

The valuation of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves which in turn is dependent on future mineral prices, future capital expenditures and environmental and regulatory restrictions.

Exploration and evaluation assets are aggregated into cash-generating units ("CGUs") based on their ability to generate largely independent cash flows and are used for impairment testing. The calculation of assets into CGUs requires significant judgment and interpretations with respect to the integration between assets, the existence of active markets, external users, shared infrastructure and the way in which management monitors the Corporation's operations. The determination of the Corporation's CGUs is subject to management's judgment.

Income taxes

The amounts recorded for deferred income taxes are based on estimates as to the timing of the reversal of temporary differences and tax rates currently substantively enacted. They are also based on estimates of the probability of the Corporation utilizing certain tax pools and assets which, in turn, is dependent on estimates of mineral reserves, production rates, future mineral prices and changes in legislation, tax rates and interpretations by taxation authorities. The availability of tax pools is subject to audit and interpretation by taxation authorities.

Stock-based compensation

The amounts recorded relating to the fair value of options issued are based on estimates of the future volatility of the Corporation's share price, forfeiture rates, expected lives of the underlying security, expected dividends and other relevant assumptions.

4. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies followed by the Corporation are set out in Note 4 to the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, and have been consistently followed in the preparation of these condensed interim financial statements.

Recent accounting pronouncements

The following pronouncements have been issued but are not effective and accordingly, have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

<u>Pronouncement effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016</u>

IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" (Amended)

The standard was amended to further encourage companies to apply professional judgment in determining what information to disclose in their financial statements. For example, the amendments make clear that materiality applies to the whole of financial statements and that the inclusion of immaterial information can inhibit the usefulness of financial disclosures. Furthermore, the amendments clarify that companies should use professional judgment in determining where and in what order information is presented in the financial disclosures.

<u>Pronouncement effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018</u>

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

IFRS 9 provides a comprehensive standard on accounting for financial instruments. The package of improvements introduced by IFRS 9 includes a logical model for classification and measurement, a single, forward-looking "expected loss" impairment model and a substantially-reformed approach to hedge accounting.

<u>Pronouncement effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019</u>

IFRS 16 "Leases"

The IASB has developed a new standard, IFRS 16 *"Leases",* which supersedes IAS 17 *"Leases".* IFRS 16 sets out principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract, i.e. the customer ("lessee") and the supplier ("lessor"). Lessee accounting will change substantially under this new standard while there is little change for the lessor. IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or financing leases and, instead, introduces a single lessee accounting model. A lessee will be required to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months (unless the underlying asset is of low value) and will be required to present depreciation of leased assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the income statement. A lessor will continue to classify its leases as operating leases or financing leases, and to account for those two types of leases separately.

5. Financial instruments and risk management

(a) *Risk management overview*

The Corporation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit risk and liquidity risk. This note presents information about the Corporation's exposure to each of the above risks, the Corporation's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Corporation's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements. The Corporation employs risk management strategies and polices to ensure that any exposure to risk are in compliance with the Corporation's business objectives and risk tolerance levels. While the Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the Corporation's risk management framework, the Corporation's management has the responsibility to administer and monitor these risks.

(b) *Fair value of financial instruments*

The fair values of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties approximate their carrying value due to the short-term maturity of those instruments.

The significance of inputs used in making fair value measurements are examined and classified according to a fair value hierarchy. Fair values of assets and liabilities included in Level 1 are determined by reference to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities in Level 2 include valuations using inputs other than quoted prices for which all significant outputs are observable, either directly or indirectly, and are based on valuation models and techniques where the inputs are derived from quoted indices. Level 3 valuations are based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

Cash is measured at fair value based on a Level 1 designation.

(c) *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The financial instrument that potentially subjects the Corporation to a significant concentration of credit risk consists of cash. The Corporation mitigates its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash in a major financial institution.

(d) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meets its financial obligations as they are due. The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

At June 30, 2016, the Corporation’s accounts payable and accrued liabilities are all due within the next year. The amounts due to related parties have no set terms of repayment.

During the period ended June 30, 2016 the Corporation received advances from related parties (Note 8) to assist in the management of liquidity risk. The Corporation may need to complete further equity issuances, issue debt or postpone/cease certain expenses and/or exploration and evaluation assets expenditures in order to settle all financial liabilities in the next twelve months.

(e) *Capital management*

The Corporation's policy for managing capital is to maintain a strong capital base for the objectives of maintaining financial flexibility and to sustain the future development of the business. The Corporation's primary objective with respect to its capital management is to ensure that it has sufficient cash resources available to fund the identification and evaluation of potential mining interests. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Corporation may adjust spending, raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or by securing strategic partners. The Corporation's officers are responsible for managing the Corporation's capital and the Corporation's Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing this process.

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

The Corporation includes shareholders' equity and due to related parties in the definition of capital as follows:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Shareholders' equity	$5,540,495	$5,589,246
Due to related parties	371,565	333,718
Capital	$5,912,060	$5,922,964

The Corporation manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Corporation may adjust spending, issue new shares or incur debt. The Corporation's ability to raise additional equity or debt financing is impacted by external conditions including the global economic downturn.

During the period ended June 30, 2016, the Corporation received advances from related parties (Note 8) to assist in the management of capital. The Corporation will need to raise sufficient capital resources in order to carry its exploration plans and operations for the upcoming year.

The Corporation is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes in the Corporation's approach to capital management during the period ended June 30, 2016.

6. Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets consist entirely of capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures. E&E assets include costs incurred in relation to the Corporation's mining claims. These amounts have not been expensed to the statement of loss as exploration expenses because commercial reserves have not yet been established or the determination process has not yet 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 E&E assets and in their opinion, no impairment is necessary at June 30, 2016. This assessment includes a review of the expiry dates of claims, the likelihood of meeting the annual expenditure requirements to maintain the claims in good standing and management's intention on pursuing the mining claims in the future.

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

	December 31, 2014	Net Additions	December 31, 2015	Net Additions	June 30, 2016
Peter Lake					
Property acquisition costs	$ 586,632	$ -	$ 586,632	$ -	$ 586,632
Geological and consulting	3,959,543	2,664	3,962,207	-	3,962,207
Drilling	5,915,340	-	5,915,340	-	5,915,340
Impairment loss	(2,035,609)	(2,539,456)	(4,576,065)	-	(4,576,065)
	8,425,906	(2,536,792)	5,889,114	-	5,889,114
Brabrant Lake					
Acquisition	141,340	-	141,340	-	141,340
Geological and consulting (recovery)	233,540	(1,764)	231,776	-	231,776
Impairment loss	(232,908)	(102,134)	(335,042)	-	(335,042)
	141,972	(103,898)	38,074	-	38,074
Copper Hill					
Geological and consulting	-	28,706	28,706	-	28,706
	-	28,706	28,706	-	28,706
Craig Lake/Flin Flon South					
Property acquisition costs	282,437	-	-	-	-
Geological and consulting	358,661	1,425	1,425	-	1,425
Drilling	616,046	-	-	-	-
Impairment loss	(1,257,144)	-	-	-	-
	-	1,425	1,425	-	1,425
Total exploration and evaluation costs	$ 8,567,878	$ (2,610,559)	$ 5,957,319	$ -	$ 5,957,319

Peter Lake Platinum Project

The Peter Lake Property is located in northern Saskatchewan. The property is comprised of 13 mining claims. Management has allowed mining claims to expire since 2013. As a result the Corporation recorded an impairment loss of $804,898 for the year ending December 31, 2014 and a further impairment loss of $2,539,456 for the year ended December 31, 2015. The active claims require the Corporation to incur exploration expenditures amounting to approximately $655,455 on or before the specified date and each year thereafter, as follows:

$70,530 on or before February 21, 2017;
$112,425 on or before March 21, 2018;
$75,945 on or before August 12, 2018;
$78,735 on or before August 12, 2021;
$84,315 on or before August 12, 2022;
$64,650 on or before August 12, 2024;
$55,935 on or before August 12, 2024; and
$112,920 on or before August 12, 2034

Brabant Lake Graphite Project

The Brabant Lake Property is located in northern Saskatchewan. The property is comprised of 2 mining claims. Management has allowed mining claims to expire since 2013 and the Corporation recorded an impairment loss of $102,134 for the year ended December 31, 2015. The active claims require the Corporation to incur exploration expenditures amounting to approximately $11,968 on or before the specified date and each year thereafter as follows:

$1,418 on or before August 12, 2017; and
$10,550 on or before August 12, 2019.

Copper Hill

On June 4, 2015 the Company entered into an option agreement with a company controlled by a director to acquire a 100% interest in the Copper Hill porphyry copper project, subject to a 3% net smelter return, by making payments over a three year period totaling $100,000 if exercised. The project is comprised of 126 claims covering 1,040 hectares located 65km south of Las Vegas, NV, USA near the historic mining town of Searchlight. As at June 30, 2016, the Corporation has not made any option payments for the property.

Craig Lake/Flin Flon South

The Craig Lake/Flin Flon South property consists of 4 mining claims covering 9,249 hectares. These claims are subject to a 3% net smelter royalty which may be acquired by the Corporation, at any time, for a cash payment of $5,000,000. Management did not actively explore this property in 2014 and the Corporation recorded an impairment loss of $1,257,144 for the year ending December 31, 2014. Due to interest from a third party in carrying out additional work on the property, the Corporation re-evaluated previous work and concluded that 2 DPEM targets warranted drilling. As a result, 2 additional claims were added to the property, and permits to drill 2 diamond drill holes received. This drilling is expected to be carried out in 2016 dependent on the availability of capital via equity financing or entering into a joint venture with a suitable partner. The active claims require the Corporation to incur exploration and development expenditures amounting to approximately $138,740 on or before the specified date and each year thereafter as follows:

$64,080 on or before April 8, 2017;
$33,280 on or before November 30, 2017; and
$41,460 on or before April 9, 2026.

7. Share capital

The authorized share capital of the Corporation is unlimited number of common shares without par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in series, with the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions designated by the Board of Directors at the time of issuance. The Corporation did not issue any securities during the period ended June 30, 2016.

At June 30, 2016 and at the date hereof, there were 126,124,565, common shares outstanding and 10,300,000 stock options outstanding in the capital of the Corporation.

. Stock options

The Corporation has established a share based compensation plan pursuant to which options to purchase common shares may be granted to certain officers, directors and contractors of the Corporation as well as persons providing ongoing services to the Corporation. The aggregate number of shares issuable under the plan shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation. Unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation, the exercise price of options equals the closing price of the common shares on the day prior to the date of the grant. Stock options vest in accordance with the determination of the Board at the time of the grant and may be granted for up to a ten year term.

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

On November 26, 2015 the Company granted 8,000,000 stock options valued at $40,000 during the year ended December 31, 2015 which vested on March 26, 2016. No stock options were granted during the current period ended June 30, 2016.

The following weighted average assumptions were used to estimate the following weighted average grant date fair values:

	2016	2015
Expected stock price volatility	-	439%
Expected life of options	-	10
Risk free interest rate	-	1.57%
Expected dividend yield	-	0%
Forfeiture rate	-	0%
Weighted average fair value per option granted in the year	-	$0.005

A summary of the status of the Corporation's incentive stock option plan as at June 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

	2016		2015	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of period	10,300,000	$ 0.12	4,265,000	$ 0.35
Expired	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, end of period	10,300,000	$ 0.12	4,265,000	$ 0.35
Exercisable, end of period	10,300,000	$ 0.12	4,265,000	$ 0.35

2,300,000 stock options outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2016 have a weighted average remaining contractual life of 5.4 years. The additional 8,000,000 stock options outstanding at June 30, 2016 have a remaining contractual life of 9.4 years at June 30, 2016.

8. Related party transactions

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Corporation as a whole. The Corporation has determined that this consists of corporate officers, executive and non-executive members of the Corporation's Board of Directors and companies owned by these individuals. During the period, the Corporation paid the key management personnel $25,000 (2015 - $25,000) of management fees which is included in professional fees.

(amounts in Canadian dollars)

As at June 30, 2016 accounts payable and accrued liabilities includes $38,750 (2015 - $106,930) due to related parties. An amount of $100,000 is payable to a related company for purchase of the Copper Hill property. This amount is payable over a three year time frame but is non-interest bearing.

In addition, funds have been advanced by directors of the Corporation since 2013 to fund general and administrative expenses. The advances are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no set terms of repayment. The outstanding balance as at June 30, 2016 for advances from related parties is $371,565 (2015 - $261,070).

9. Supplemental cash flows information

Changes in non-cash working capital for the periods ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 is comprised of:

	3 months		6 months	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
Provided by (used in):				
GST recoverable	$ 8,623	$ (2,163)	$ 6,675	$ (3,181)
Prepaid expenses	1,225	-	1,225	(1,225)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	13,150	(80,977)	2,214	80,133
	$ 21,805	$ (78,814)	$ 10,113	$ 75,727
Changes in non-cash working capital related to:				
Operating activities	$ 21,805	$ (78,814)	$ 10,113	$ 75,727
Financing activities	-	-	-	-
Investing activities	-	-	-	-
	$ 21,805	$ (78,814)	$ 10,113	$ 75,727

There was no interest or income taxes paid during the periods ended June 30, 2016 or 2015.

10. Commitments

The Corporation entered into a lease agreement for its office premises. The lease expires on October 31, 2016. The lease commitment for 2016 is $7,740.