

Aida Minerals Corp.
(Formerly Mianach Resource Acquisition Corp.)

Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

For The Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

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Aida Minerals Corp.
(Formerly Mianach Resource Acquisition Corp.)

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed financial statements; the statements must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor. The company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of financial statements by an entity's auditor.

Management has prepared the information and representations in this interim report. The condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and, where appropriate, reflect management's best estimates and judgment. The financial information presented throughout this report is consistent with the data presented in the condensed financial statements.

The company maintains adequate systems of internal accounting and administrative controls, consistent with reasonable cost. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

"Don Gordon"
Director and Chief Financial Officer
May 29, 2017

Aida Minerals Corp. (formerly Mianach Resource Acquisition Corp.)
Unaudited Interim Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash		18,725	10,323
Amounts receivable	6	23,933	24,381
Prepaid expenses	9	9,138	9,531
Due from related parties	9	-	58,781
		51,796	103,016
Equipment	7	1,099	1,099
Exploration and evaluation assets	4	10	-
		52,905	104,115
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		58,956	61,551
Promissory notes and interest payables	8 & 9	457,279	444,490
Due to related parties	9	59,808	14,552
		576,043	520,593
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)			
Share capital	6	634,000	634,000
Shares issued but not paid	6	(10,000)	(10,000)
Contributed surplus	8	15,000	15,000
Deficit		(1,162,138)	(1,055,478)
		(523,138)	(416,478)
		52,905	104,115
Nature of operations and going concern	1		

Approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on May 29, 2017:

"Brian Peterson"

Brian Peterson, Director

"Donald Gordon"

Donald Gordon, Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Aida Minerals Corp. (formerly Mianach Resource Acquisition Corp.)
Unaudited Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		For the three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2017	For the three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2016
	Note		
		\$	\$
Revenues		3,600	-
		3,600	-
Expenses			
Consulting fees	9	2,400	21,030
Due diligence	12	7,500	-
Exploration expenses		-	-
Foreign exchange loss		(13,965)	-
Interest expenses	8 & 9	27,622	-
Management fees	9	28,000	20,000
Marketing fees		13,465	5,955
Office and miscellaneous	9	15,314	20,731
Professional fees		-	14,000
Regulatory fees		1,600	2,496
Rent	9	27,774	13,615
Transfer agent		550	861
Travel expenses		-	9,447
		(110,260)	(108,135)
Net loss before other items			
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets		-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss		(106,660)	(108,135)
Basic and diluted loss per common share		(0.01)	(0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		19,467,698	19,467,698

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Aida Minerals Corp. (formerly Mianach Resource Acquisition Corp.)
Unaudited Interim Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Shares Issued But Not Paid	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, December 31, 2015	19,467,698	634,000	(13,000)	-	(244,489)	376,511
Subscriptions received	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
Comprehensive loss					(108,135)	(108,135)
Balance, March 31, 2016	19,467,698	634,000	(10,000)	15,000	(394,624)	271,376
Shares to be issued in connection with promissory note (Note 8 ii)	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-		(660,854)	(660,854)
Balance, December 31, 2016	19,467,698	634,000	(10,000)	15,000	(1,055,478)	(416,478)
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-		(106,660)	(106,660)
Balance, March 31, 2017	19,467,698	634,000	(10,000)	15,000	(1,162,138)	(523,137)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Aida Minerals Corp. (formerly Mianach Resource Acquisition Corp.)
Unaudited Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	For the three-Month Period Ended March 31, 2017	For the three- Month Period Ended March 31, 2016
		\$	\$
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net loss		(106,660)	(108,135)
Change in non-cash working capital components:			
Amounts receivable		(5,402)	(2,875)
Repaid expenses		393	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		3,255	(32,588)
Net cash used in operating activities		(108,414)	(142,098)
Investing Activity			
Payment under exploration option agreement	4	10	(13,000)
Net cash used in investing activity		(10)	(13,000)
Financing activities			
Loans		12,789	
Decrease in due to related parties		104,037	(181,833)
Proceeds from share issuance		-	3,000
Net cash provided by financing activities		116,826	(178,833)
Increase (decrease) in cash		8,402	(335,431)
Cash, beginning of period		10,323	415,011
Cash, end of period		18,725	79,581
Cash paid for interest expense		-	-
Cash paid for income taxes		-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Aida Minerals Corp. (formerly Mianach Resource Acquisition Corp.)
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the Three Months Period Ended March 31, 2017, and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Aida Minerals Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated on September 19, 2013 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Web Watcher Systems Ltd. (Web Watcher) under the name of Mianach Resources Acquisition Corp. The Company remained dormant since incorporation until entering into to a Plan of Arrangement (the "Arrangement Agreement") between the Company and Web Watcher Systems Ltd. ("Web Watcher") dated October 23, 2013. The Plan of Arrangement was approved by the Supreme Court of British Columbia on January 7, 2014. Under the Arrangement Agreement, Web Watcher assigned its interest in a Letter of Intent with Fable Gold Exploration Inc. ("Fable Gold") dated as of November 1, 2013, to the Company. No value was allocated to the assignment of the Letter of Intent received from Web Watcher by the Company. As consideration for this Arrangement Agreement, the Company issued 14,403,698 common shares to the shareholders of Web Watcher. On October 9, 2014, the Company changed its name to Aida Minerals Corp.

On January 7, 2016, the Company commenced trading in CSE under the symbol of "AMC".

The intended principal business of the Company is the exploration of the Toro Mineral Property located in Fort Nelson, BC. The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 440 - 890 W Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

These interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The Company's continuing operations, as intended, and its financial success is dependent upon the extent to which it can successfully raise the capital to implement its future plans. At March 31, 2017, the Company incurred a net loss of \$106,660 (March 31, 2016 - \$108,135) and had an accumulated deficit of \$1,162,138 (March 31, 2016 - \$352,624) which has been funded primarily by the issuance of equity and loans from related parties. The Company has never generated revenues or profits and it has no significant capital resources at its disposal. All of these facts raise significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

The success of the Company is dependent upon certain critical factors including the completion of the Arrangement Agreement outlined above and in Note 4, meeting its obligations under the Option Agreement described in Note 4, raising sufficient financing to complete its acquisition and exploration plan, and ultimately the generation of a property that can be sold or developed profitably. If the Company is unable to complete these steps, its business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and as such do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements.

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency. These financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") as described at Note 3, 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.

Aida Minerals Corp. (formerly Mianach Resource Acquisition Corp.)
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the Three Months Period Ended March 31, 2017, and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these judgements and estimates. The financial statements include judgements and estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such judgements and estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

i) 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 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.

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.

ii) Fair value of financial instruments

Management uses valuation techniques in measuring the fair value of financial instruments, where active market quotes are not available. Details of the assumptions used are provided in the notes regarding financial assets and liabilities.

In applying the valuation techniques management makes maximum use of market inputs wherever possible, and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make. Such estimates include liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility and those assumptions may results in pricing that is different from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

Aida Minerals Corp. (formerly Mianach Resource Acquisition Corp.)
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

Critical accounting judgements are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year

iii) Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern involves management judgement about the Company's resources and future prospects.

iv) Income taxes

Management exercises judgment to determine the extent to which deferred tax assets are recoverable, and can therefore be recognized in the statements of financial position and comprehensive income or loss.

Deferred finance costs

Professional, consulting and regulatory fees as well as other costs directly attributable to financing transactions are reported as deferred financing costs until the transactions are completed, if the completion of the transaction is considered to be more likely than not. Share issuance costs are charged to share capital when the related shares are issued. Costs relating to financing transactions that are not completed, or for which successful completion is considered unlikely, are charged to operations.

Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash in banks, and all short-term investments that are highly liquid in nature, cashable, and have an original maturity date of three months or less.

Aida Minerals Corp. (formerly Mianach Resource Acquisition Corp.)
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Shared-based payments

Pursuant to the Company's option plan ("Option Plan"), the Company may grant stock options to directors, officers and employees for the purchase of the capital stock of the Company. Included in the Option Plan are provisions that provide that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. At the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company, options granted under the Option Plan can have a maximum exercise term of 5 years from the date of grant. Vesting terms will be determined at the time of grant by the Board of Directors.

The fair value of the options is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the period that the employees earn the options. The fair value is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest. No options are granted at present.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Pre-exploration costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures included such costs as material used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, mineral property expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those mineral property expenditures, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to the statement of comprehensive loss or income.

The Company assesses mineral properties for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as "mine under construction". Mineral property assets are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities including the sale of mineral interests are applied as a reduction to capitalized acquisition and exploration costs.

Exploration Tax Credits

The Company recognizes exploration tax credit amounts when the Company's application is approved by the taxation authorities or when the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. The amount of the exploration tax credits reduces the Company's capitalized exploration and evaluation assets.

Aida Minerals Corp. (formerly Mianach Resource Acquisition Corp.)
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Reclamation bonds

Cash which is subject to contractual restrictions on use is classified separately as reclamation bonds. Reclamation bonds are classified as loans and receivables.

Decommissioning liabilities

These provisions have been created based on the Company's internal estimates. Assumptions, based on the current economic environment, have been made which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates take into account any material changes to the assumptions that occur when reviewed regularly by management. Estimates are reviewed annually and are based on current regulatory requirements. Significant changes in estimates of contamination, restoration standards and techniques will result in changes to provisions from period to period. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend on future market prices for the rehabilitation costs which will reflect the market conditions at the time the rehabilitation costs are actually incurred. The final cost of the currently recognized rehabilitation provisions may be higher or lower than currently provided for.

Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred income tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it more likely than not that a deferred income tax asset will be recovered, the deferred income tax asset is not recognized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similar to basic earnings (loss) per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods.

Financial instruments

All financial instruments are recorded initially at fair value. In subsequent periods, all financial instruments are measured based on the classification adopted for the financial instruments: held to maturity, loans and receivables, fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), available-for-sale, FVTPL liabilities or other liabilities.

FVTPL assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value with the change in the fair value recognized in net income (loss) during the period.

Held to maturity assets, loans and receivable, and other liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Aida Minerals Corp. (formerly Mianach Resource Acquisition Corp.)
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
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(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Available-for-sale assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the change in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income (loss), except for equity instruments without a quoted market price in active markets and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, which are measured at cost.

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

<u>Financial Instrument</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Cash	FVTPL
Accounts payable	Other liabilities
Due to related parties	Other liabilities

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1: Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or models inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

Impairment

i) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred income tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the assets' recoverable amount is estimated.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or group of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of a cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets. Impairment losses are recognized in net income (loss).

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss has been recognized.

Aida Minerals Corp. (formerly Mianach Resource Acquisition Corp.)
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ii) Financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in net income (loss) and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through net income (loss).

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that are not included in net profit. Other comprehensive income (loss) consists of changes to unrealized gain and losses on available for sale financial assets, changes to unrealized gains and losses on the effective portion of cash flow hedges and changes to foreign currency translation adjustments of self-sustaining foreign operations during the period. Comprehensive income measures net earnings for the period plus other comprehensive income. Amounts reported as other comprehensive income (loss) are accumulated in a separate component of shareholders' equity as Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). The Company has not had other comprehensive income (loss) since inception.

Segment reporting

A reportable segment, as defined by 'IFRS 8 Operating Segments', is a distinguishable business or geographical component of the Company, which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Company considers its primary reporting format to be business segments. The Company considers that it has only one reportable segment, being the mineral property located in one geographical segment, Canada.

Accounting standards adopted during the year

There were no new or revised accounting standards scheduled for mandatory adoption on January 1, 2016 that affected the Company's financial statements.

Future changes in accounting policies

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning January 1, 2017 or later years.

The following accounting policies will be adopted by the Company effective January 1, 2017:

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(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Future changes in accounting policies (continued)

IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': In January 2016, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. The amendment to IAS 7 requires additional disclosures for changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. This includes changes arising from cash flows, such as drawdowns and repayments of borrowings, and non-cash changes, such as acquisitions, disposals and unrealized exchange differences. The amendment is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, and is applied on a prospective basis. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

The following accounting policies will be adopted by the Company effective January 1, 2018:

IFRS 2 '*Share-based payments*' In June 2016, the IASB issued the final amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based payments that clarify the classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions. This includes the effect of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments, share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations, and a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled. The amendments are to be applied prospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

The following accounting policies will be adopted by the Company effective January 1, 2018 (continued):

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit and loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments and such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit and loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers - In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15") which supersedes IAS 11 – Construction Contracts, IAS 18 – Revenue, IFRIC 13 – Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 – Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 – Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC 31 – Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive five-step framework for the timing and measurement of revenue recognition. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

The following standard will be adopted by the Company effective January 1, 2019:

IFRS 16 'Leases': IFRS 16 will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Early adoption will be permitted, provided the Company has adopted IFRS 15. This standard sets out a new model for lease accounting. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

On September 8, 2014, the Company entered into an assignment of mineral property option agreement ("September 8, 2014 Assignment") to assume an "Option Agreement" dated May 13, 2014 between Alan Raven and Fable Gold Exploration Inc. ("Fable Gold"). The Option Agreement provided for the grant to Fable Gold of an exclusive right to acquire 100% of Alan Raven's legal interest in the Toro Property, located approximately 170 kilometers west-southwest of Fort Nelson, British Columbia and consisting of seven unsurveyed mineral lode claims with a total area of 916.82 hectares. The terms of the September 8, 2014 Assignment provided for the Company to assume all of Fable Gold's rights, interests and obligations under the original Option Agreement. The Option Agreement and the September 8, 2014 Assignment were subsequently amended several times.

As at December 31, 2016, the Company had issued 1,100,000 common shares with a fair value of \$55,000 and paid an aggregate \$25,000 in cash. During the year ended December 31, 2016, management decided not to pursue further work on the Toro Property and the Company has recorded an impairment of \$80,000 on the statement of comprehensive loss.

On March 3, 2017 the Company entered into a property option agreement with an Optionor which is owned 25% by the CEO of the Company, whereby the Company has the option to acquire an undivided 100% interest in the Tay-LP property ("Tay-LP") located in the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory, by complying with the following terms and conditions:

- i) Issue 200,000 common shares to the Optionor within 5 business days from the date of execution of the property option agreement;
- ii) Pay \$20,000 in cash to the Optionor on or before 6 months from the date of execution of the property option agreement;
- iii) Incur \$150,000 in exploration expenditures and pay a further \$25,000 to the Optionor on or before December 30, 2017;
- iv) Incur \$250,000 in exploration expenditures and pay a further \$40,000 to the Optionor on or before December 30, 2018;
- v) Incur additional \$500,000 in exploration expenditures and pay \$60,000 to the Optionor on or before December 30, 2019; and
- vi) Incur an additional \$1,000,000 in exploration expenditures and pay a final payment of \$100,000 to the Optionor on or before December 31, 2020

The Tay-LP property is a gold property which is located approximately 47 kilometers southwest of Ross River, Yukon Territory.

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5. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized: unlimited common shares without par value

(b) Issued and Outstanding:

On September 19, 2013, 100 shares were issued for the incorporation of the Company at \$1 per share.

On December 14, 2015, the Company issued 14,403,698 common shares to the Web Watcher shareholders in accordance with the Plan of Arrangement as described in Note 4. No value has been assigned on these shares.

On December 14, 2015, the Company issued 1,100,000 common shares regarding the Toro Property option as described in Note 4.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company issued a total of 3,964,000 common shares pursuant to several private placements at a price between \$0.05 to \$0.25 per share. Total proceeds for the private placements were \$578,900, of which \$2,500 was received in 2014 and \$10,000 was still outstanding as at March 31, 2017.

(c) Escrow Shares

Pursuant to an escrow agreement dated December 14, 2015, the 7,410,318 common shares issued pursuant to the private placement are subject to escrow restrictions. At December 31, 2016, there were 5,557,739 common shares remain in escrow. The escrow shares will be released 25% every nine-month, starting on January 7, 2016 until July 7, 2017.

(d) Stock Options

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan (the "Option Plan") which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the applicable stock exchange's requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares. Pursuant to the Option Plan, the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Options granted under the Option Plan can have a maximum exercise term of 5 years from the date of grant. Vesting terms will be determined at the time of grant by the Board of Directors. As at March 31, 2017, no options were granted or outstanding.

6. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	March 31	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
GST recoverable	21,433	11,278
Amounts receivable	2,500	-
	23,933	11,278

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7. EQUIPMENT

	Office furniture and equipment
	\$
Cost	
Balance, December 31, 2016	-
Additions	1,293
Balance, March 31, 2016	1,293
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance, December 31, 2016	-
Depreciation	194
Balance, March 31, 2016	194
Total	1,099

8. PROMISSORY NOTES

The Company has issued the following promissory notes:

- i) On May 13, 2016, the Company issued a promissory note of \$129,350 (US\$100,000) in exchange for a cash advance. The promissory note was due 120 days from the date of advance and bears interest of 10% (10,000) from May 13, 2016 to September 10, 2016. This note was amended on May 11, 2017 to incur interest 12% (\$12,000) from September 11, 2016 to January 10, 2017; 12% (\$12,000) from January 11, 2017 to May 10, 2017; 12% (\$12,000) from May 11, 2017 to September 10, 2017. The principal and accumulated interest is due and payable on September 10, 2017. As of March 31, 2017 the principal amount of \$132,900 and interest accrual of \$39,852 remain unpaid.
- ii) On May 29, 2016, the Company issued a promissory note of \$128,070 (US\$100,000) to the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") of the Company in exchange for a cash advance. The promissory note was due 120 days from the date of advance and interest was calculated at 10% from the date of advance to September 28, 2016 (date of repayment). In addition, the Company also agreed to issue 100,000 common shares and pay all legal and finance fees incurred by the CEO, in the course of securing a mortgage which provided the CEO with the personal liquidity to make this advance to the Company. The Company also agreed to pay the 9.95% mortgage interest and a premium of 3.2% on the CEO's mortgage. In addition, the Company has accrued \$10,253 as transaction costs and this amount has recorded as interest expenses in the statements of comprehensive loss in the 2016. The Company has recorded additional fair value of \$15,000 as interest expenses and offsetting entry to contributed surplus related to the 100,000 common shares to be issued. As of March 31, 2017, the principal of \$147,688, interest and related payables of \$31,745 remain unpaid.

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8. PROMISSORY NOTES (CONTINUED)

- iii) On June 10, 2016, the Company issued \$30,000 and \$63,785 (US\$50,000) promissory notes to unrelated parties. The promissory notes were due 180 days from the date of advance and interest was calculated at 10% from the date of advance to December 7, 2016 (date of repayment). These notes indicate that the Company is to provide security to the lender in the form of a standby letter of credit from an institution. The Company has not complied with this security provision. On March 31, 2017, both parties agreed to the repayment terms. As a result, the Company agreed to pay the holders an amount of \$104,858 plus simple interest at a rate of 10% per annum accruing from December 10, 2016 and it will pay \$5,000 per month on the first day of each month starting April 1, 2017 (a total of \$10,000 has been paid), and \$10,000 per month on the first day of each month starting August 1, 2017 until the notes have been repaid. As of March 31, 2017, the principal of \$104,858, interest and of \$6,583 remain unpaid.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND KEY PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

As at March 31, 2017, the Company had the following balances to the related parties:

- (a) The Company had \$3,500 (2015 - \$3,500) due to Fable Gold, the Optionor of the Toro Property as described in Note 4.
- (b) The Company had \$45,298 (2016 advance - \$82,894) due to the CFO and companies controlled by the CFO.
- (c) The Company had \$11,010 (2016 advance - \$36,000) due to the CEO.
- (d) On May 29, 2016, the Company issued a promissory note of \$128,070 (US\$100,000) due to the CEO in exchange for a cash advance as described in (Note 8 (ii)).
- (e) The Company has identified its directors and senior officers as its key management personnel. No post-employment benefits, other long-terms benefits and termination benefits were made during the period ended March 31, 2017 and 2016. Short-term key management compensation consists of the following for the period ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Management fees		
Chief Executive Officer	18,000	11,000
A company controlled by the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO")	9,000	9,000
	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Office expense – A company controlled by the CFO	10,500	10,500
Rent expense – A company controlled by the CFO	-	-

All related party transactions were in the ordinary course of business and were measured at their exchange amount as agreed between the related parties.

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10. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company's primary objective with respect to its capital management is to ensure that it has sufficient cash resources to fund the operation of the Company. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Company intends to raise additional funds through equity or debt financing. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a regulator.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable, promissory notes and due from (to) related parties; the fair values of which are considered to approximate their carrying amounts due to their short-term maturities.

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

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. As of March 31, 2017, the Company has promissory notes of \$385,536 and interest and related mortgage payables of \$78,180 due to various parties. The interest rates on these notes are fixed as described in Note 8.

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at March 31, 2017, the Company had a cash balance of \$18,725 and current liabilities of \$576,043. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than one year, and are subject to normal trade terms. Management is considering different alternatives to secure adequate debt or equity financing to meet the Company's short term and long term cash requirements.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's sensitivity to interest rates is currently immaterial.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument denominated in a foreign currency will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company holds promissory loans which are denominated in United States Dollar currency. A change in foreign currency exchange rates can have an impact on net income and comprehensive income. The result of sensitivity analysis shows an increase or decrease of 5% in exchange rates, with all other variables held constant, could have increased or decreased the net income and comprehensive income by approximately \$14,034.

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12. DUE DILIGENCE

During the period ended March 31, 2017, the Company had incurred \$7,500 in costs in connection with a potential business opportunity. The Company expensed the amount on the statements of comprehensive loss as due diligence expenses.

13. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported dates is as follows:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Loss before income taxes	(106,660)	(810,989)
Income tax rate	26%	26%
Expected income tax recovery	(27,732)	(210,857)
Non-deductible expenses and other items	-	(286)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	27,732	211,143
Income tax expense	-	-

Significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets (liabilities) not recognized are shown below:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Non-capital losses	27,732	253,574
Mineral properties	-	20,800
Capital assets	-	336
Less: deferred tax assets not recognized	(27,732)	(274,710)
Net deferred income tax assets	-	-

Deferred income tax assets of \$27,732 have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that the Company will be able to generate sufficient taxable income against which these deferred tax assets can be realized.

Tax attributes are subject to revision and potential adjustment by tax authorities. The non-capital losses will expire as follows:

Years of Expiry	
	\$
2034	33,039
2035	211,450
2036	730,795
2037	106,660
Total	1,081,944

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10. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On May 11, 2017 the Company amended promissory note as described in (Note 8 (i)).

On May 29, 2017 the Company accepted a subscription of \$50,000 to purchase units of the Company for a price of \$1.00 per unit, each unit consisting of one Convertible Redeemable Preferred Share and one warrant, each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of \$2.00 per share for an exercise term of two years from date of issuance. Each Preferred shares yields a dividend of 15% per annum and each Preferred share is convertible into Common shares at a price of \$5.00 per share for a term of five years from date of issuance. The Company has the right to redeem the Preferred shares within two years of issuance. Additional security has been pledged to the investor by a general security agreement in favour of the Company over several real estate assets pledged by a third party to secure dividend and redemption payments.