CONSOLIDATED WESTVIEW RESOURCE CORP.

Financial Statements

For the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Consolidated Westview Resource Corp.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Consolidated Westview Resource Corp., which comprise the statements of financial position as at March 31, 2017 and 2016 and the statements of comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in shareholders' deficiency for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Consolidated Westview Resource Corp. as at March 31, 2017 and 2016 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

1200 - 609 Granville Street, P.O. Box 10372, Pacific Centre, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V7Y 1G6
Telephone (604) 687-0947 Davidson-co.com

Emphasis of Matter

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

"DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP"

Vancouver, Canada Chartered Professional Accountants

July 28, 2017

CONSOLIDATED WESTVIEW RESOURCE CORP.

Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
	$	$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	**180**	1,948
Sales tax receivable	**16,868**	-
Prepaid expenses	**1,250**	1,250
TOTAL ASSETS	**18,298**	3,198
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 3)	**413,619**	260,722
Advances payable (Note 6)	**13,400**	-
Loan payable (Note 4)	**50,000**	-
	477,019	260,722
Shareholders' deficiency		
Share capital (Note 5)	**6,262,813**	6,262,813
Deficit	**(6,721,534)**	(6,520,337)
	(458,721)	(257,524)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY	**18,298**	3,198

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 10)

Approved and authorized by the Board on July 28, 2017.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

“*Richard Silas*”	“*Mark McCartney*”
President, CEO and Corporate Secretary	Director

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

CONSOLIDATED WESTVIEW RESOURCE CORP.
Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended March 31, 2017	2016
	$	$
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Consulting fees	**54,125**	-
Directors fees (Note 6)	**-**	15,000
Management fees (Note 6)	**1,095**	90,000
Office and administration	**647**	6,951
Professional fees (Note 6)	**133,813**	6,021
Regulatory and shareholder services	**10,608**	9,936
Rent (Note 6)	**-**	15,000
Travel	**909**	-
OPERATING LOSS	**(201,197)**	(142,908)
CONSULTING INCOME	**-**	6,000
LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	**(201,197)**	(136,908)
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE	**$ (0.06)**	$ (0.04)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING	**3,482,191**	3,482,191

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

CONSOLIDATED WESTVIEW RESOURCE CORP.
Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended March 31, 2017	2016
	$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	**(201,197)**	(136,908)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Sales tax receivable	**(16,868)**	5,881
Prepaid expenses	**-**	1,294
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**152,897**	131,113
	(65,168)	1,380
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from advances payable	**13,400**	-
Proceeds from loan payable	**50,000**	-
	63,400	-
NET CHANGE IN CASH	**(1,768)**	1,380
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	**1,948**	568
CASH, END OF YEAR	**180**	1,948

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

CONSOLIDATED WESTVIEW RESOURCE CORP.
Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Common shares			
	Number	**Amount**	**Deficit**	**Total**
		$	**$**	**$**
Balance at March 31, 2015	3,482,191	6,262,813	(6,383,429)	(120,616)
Loss for the year	-	-	(136,908)	(136,908)
Balance at March 31, 2016	3,482,191	6,262,813	(6,520,337)	(257,254)
Loss for the year	-	-	(201,197)	(201,197)
Balance at March 31, 2017	3,482,191	6,262,813	(6,721,534)	(458,721)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements.

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Consolidated Westview Resources Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated on February 25, 1986. In April 2014, the Company continued from the jurisdiction of Alberta to British Columbia where it will be governed by the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). The Company was in the business of acquiring, evaluating and developing mineral properties but is now engaged in the evaluation of new business opportunities. The Company currently has no property interests and, based on activities to date, is considered to be an exploration stage company.

The head office, principal address, and registered and records office of the Company is Suite 610, 815 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 1B4.

These financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. As at March 31, 2017, the Company has a working capital deficit of $458,721 (2016 – $257,524) and is not able to finance day to day activities through operations. The Company’s continuation as a going concern is dependent upon securing a new business opportunity, its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds there from and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Management intends to finance operating costs over the next twelve months with private placements. While the Company has been successful in securing financing in the past, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance
These financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

The financial statements of the Company were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on July 28, 2017.

Basis of presentation
The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Use of estimates
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the period.

Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include valuation of share-based compensation and other equity based payments and the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustments are as follows:

Valuation of share-based compensation
The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based compensation. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate, and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

Income taxes
In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectation of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with maturities at acquisition of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. For cash flow statement presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes bank overdrafts. The Company only has cash balances for the periods presented.

Impairment of non-financial assets
The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in net income on the statement of comprehensive loss.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, share warrants, and options are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of tax.

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements:
The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The fair value of the common shares issued in private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and were valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing price on the issuance date, The balance, if any, was allocated to the attached warrants. Any value attributed to the warrants is recorded to reserves. If the warrants expire unexercised, the value attributed to the warrants is transferred to deficit.

Loss per share

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

Financial instruments

Financial assets
The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives and financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. The Company classifies cash as fair value through profit or 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 amortized cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment.

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 less any provision for impairment.

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 in other comprehensive income (loss). 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 accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and recognized in profit or loss.

All financial assets except those measured 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 objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)
Financial liabilities
The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories as follows:

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

Other financial liabilities: This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities, advances payable, and loan payable.

As at March 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not have any derivative financial assets or liabilities.

Income taxes
Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax
Deferred income tax is provided for based on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Current income and deferred tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Accounting pronouncements not yet adopted
A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations applicable to the Company are not yet effective for the year ended March 31, 2017 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Management does not expect the new and revised standards to have an effect on the Company's reported financial position or results of operations:

a) IFRS 2 – Share Based Payments: the amendments eliminate the diversity in practice in the classification and measurement of particular share-based payment transactions which are narrow in scope and address specific areas of classification and measurement. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted provided it is disclosed. Management does not anticipate this standard having a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Accounting pronouncements not yet adopted (continued)

b) IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement: applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities as defined in IAS 39. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted. Management does not anticipate this standard having a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

c) IFRS 16 – Leases: specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. The standard was issued in January 2016 and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Management is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the Company's condensed interim financial statements.

d) IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows (disclosure initiative): these amendments require that the following changes in liabilities arising from financing activities are disclosed (to the extent necessary): (i) changes from financing cash flows; (ii) changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses; (iii) the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates; (iv) changes in fair values; and (v) other changes. One way to fulfill the new disclosure requirement is to provide a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities. Finally, the amendments state that changes in liabilities arising from financing activities must be disclosed separately from changes in other assets and liabilities. This amendment is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Management does not anticipate this standard having a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

e) IAS 12 – Income Taxes: the amendments clarify the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses on debt instruments. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with early adoption permitted. Management does not anticipate this standard having a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

3. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
	$	$
Accounts payable	**156,767**	20,620
Accrued liabilities	**10,100**	6,000
Sales tax payable	**-**	157
Due to related parties (Note 6)	**246,752**	233,945
	413,619	260,722

4. LOAN PAYABLE

The Company owes a creditor $50,000 which is unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no fixed terms of repayment.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued shares

There were no shares issued during the years ended March 31, 2017 or 2016.

Options

The Company has established a stock option plan for directors, officers, and employees to acquire common shares of the Company at a price determined by reference to the fair market value of the shares at the date of grant. One-eighth of the options granted under the plan will vest immediately; a further one-eighth will vest each three month period thereafter, with the remaining one-quarter vesting after eighteen months from the date of grant.

There were no options issued during the years ended March 31, 2017 or 2016. In addition, there were no options outstanding as at March 31, 2017 or 2016.

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel are the persons responsible for the planning, directing, and controlling of the activities of the Company and include both executives and non-executive directors, and entities controlled by such persons. The Company considers all directors and officers of the Company to be key management personnel.

	For the years ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
	$	$
Director fees	**-**	15,000
Management fees	**-**	90,000
Professional fees	**28,000**	-
	28,000	105,000

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company incurred rent of $Nil (2016 – $15,000) and administrative fees of $Nil (2016 - $6,000) to a Company owned by an officer and director of the Company.

As at March 31, 2017, $270,377 (2016 - $233,945) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities owing to various directors, officers, and companies controlled by these directors and officers of the Company and a former officer of the Company (Note 3).

During the year ended March 31, 2017, $13,400 (2016 - $Nil) was advanced by the former CEO. The advances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

7. CAPITAL DISCLOSURE AND MANAGEMENT

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to common shareholders and includes share capital and deficit.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it based on the funds available to the Company in order to maintain the Company in good standing with the various regulatory authorities. 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 Company. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital.

In order for the Company to pursue new business opportunities, the Company will spend its cash on hand and raise additional amounts externally as needed.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial instruments measured at fair value 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 fair value 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; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, advances payable, and loan payable. The fair value of these financial instruments, other than cash, approximates their carrying values. Cash is measured at fair value using level 1 inputs.

The Company is exposed to the following risks in respect of certain of the financial instruments:

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash is held in a large Canadian financial institution and the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. There is a very limited interest rate risk as the Company only holds cash and does not have any interest-bearing debt.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they come due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise the required capital through future equity or debt issuances. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments. Liquidity risk is assessed at high as the Company does not have sufficient cash to settle current liabilities.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk the fair value of the future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has no significant exposure to transactions in foreign currencies.

9. INCOME TAXES

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

	Years ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
	$	$
Loss before income taxes	**(201,197)**	(136,908)
Combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rate	***26%***	*26%*
Expected income tax recovery at statutory rates	**(52,300)**	(35,600)
Expiry of non-capital losses and other	**-**	32,600
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	**52,300**	3,000
Income tax expense	**-**	-

The significant components of temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits that have not been recognized on the statements of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2017	Expiry dates	**March 31, 2016**
	$		**$**
Non-capital losses	1,892,000	2026 to 2037	1,691,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	3,045,000	Not applicable	3,045,000

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

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a) In July 2017, the Company settled liabilities totaling $486,225 for 1,800,832 common shares of the Company.

b) In July 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 260,000 common shares at a price of $0.27 per share for gross proceeds of $70,200.