

## **GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**

### **Condensed Interim Financial Statements For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

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**Notice of No Auditor Review of Condensed Interim Unaudited Financial Statements**

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 released by the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company discloses that its auditors have not reviewed these Condensed Interim Unaudited Financial Statements as at March 31, 2016 and for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015.

**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
**Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

	<b>March 31, 2016</b>	<b>December 31, 2015</b>
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Cash	\$ 261	\$ 391
Other receivables (note 7)	29,717	29,844
	29,978	30,235
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 29,978</b>	<b>\$ 30,235</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 7)	\$ 343,451	\$ 289,564
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>343,451</b>	<b>289,564</b>
<b>Shareholders' Deficiency</b>		
Share Capital (note 9)	1,191,786	1,191,786
Option Reserve (note 9(c))	58,291	58,291
Warrant Reserve (note 9(d))	17,300	17,300
Deficit	(1,580,850)	(1,526,706)
<b>Total Shareholders' Deficiency</b>	<b>(313,473)</b>	<b>(259,329)</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficiency</b>	<b>\$ 29,978</b>	<b>\$ 30,235</b>

Approved on behalf of the Board:

**"Jake H. Kalpakian"**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

Jake H. Kalpakian

**"Christopher Kape"**

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Director

Christopher Kape

**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
**Condensed Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31, 2016</b>	<b>Three Months Ended March 31, 2015</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Management fees (note 7)	\$ 22,500	\$ 22,500
Professional fees	6,276	12,456
Rent (note 7)	7,393	7,313
Office (note 7)	16,173	15,008
Interest and bank charges	1,802	1,750
	<b>54,144</b>	<b>59,027</b>
<b>Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss for the Period</b>	<b>\$ (54,144)</b>	<b>\$ (59,027)</b>
<b>Loss per Share, basic and diluted</b>	<b>\$ (0.01)</b>	<b>\$ (0.01)</b>
<b>Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding</b>	<b>7,440,000</b>	<b>7,240,000</b>

**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
**Condensed Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

	<b>Number of Shares</b>	<b>Share Capital</b>	<b>Option Reserve</b>	<b>Warrant Reserve</b>	<b>Deficit</b>	<b>Total Equity (Deficiency)</b>
Balance, December 31, 2014	7,240,000	\$ 1,180,786	\$ 58,291	\$ 18,300	\$ (1,294,746)	\$ (37,369)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(59,027)	(59,027)
Balance, March 31, 2015	7,240,000	1,180,786	58,291	18,300	(1,353,773)	(96,396)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(172,933)	(172,933)
Exercise of warrants	200,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Transfer of warrant reserve on exercise of warrants	-	1,000	-	(1,000)	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2015	7,440,000	1,191,786	58,291	17,300	(1,526,706)	(259,329)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(54,144)	(54,144)
<b>Balance, March 31, 2016</b>	<b>7,440,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,191,786</b>	<b>\$ 58,291</b>	<b>\$ 17,300</b>	<b>\$ (1,580,850)</b>	<b>\$ (313,473)</b>

**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
**Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31, 2016</b>	<b>Three Months Ended March 31, 2015</b>
<b>Operating Activities</b>		
Net loss	\$ (54,144)	\$ (59,027)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital		
Other receivables	127	18,237
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	53,887	(19,066)
<b>Cash Used in Operating Activities</b>	<b>(130)</b>	<b>(59,856)</b>
Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(130)	(59,856)
Cash, Beginning of Period	391	70,377
<b>Cash, End of Period</b>	<b>\$ 261</b>	<b>\$ 10,521</b>

**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

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**1. NATURE OF BUSINESS**

Green Arrow Resources Inc. (the "Company" or "Green Arrow") was incorporated on December 21, 2007 under the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* of the province of Alberta, Canada. Effective February 14, 2013, the Company has continued into the Province of British Columbia from the Jurisdiction of Alberta, under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). The Company's office is located at 300 – 570 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 3P1 and its registered office is located at 1055 West Georgia Street, Suite 1500, PO Box 11117, Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4N7.

The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring and, if warranted, developing mineral prospects.

**2. GOING CONCERN**

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a "going concern", which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

Several conditions cast significant doubt on the validity of this assumption. The Company has incurred \$54,144 in operating losses during the most recent quarter (three months ended March 31, 2015: \$59,027) and has incurred losses over the past two fiscal periods (2015 - \$231,960; 2014 - \$283,926). At March 31, 2016, the Company has a deficit of \$1,580,850 (December 31, 2015 - \$1,526,706 and December 31, 2014 - \$1,294,746), has a working capital deficit of \$313,473 (December 31, 2015 - \$259,329 and December 31, 2014 - \$47,369), no sources of operating cash flow and no assurances that sufficient funding will be available to continue operations for an extended period of time. The Company is in the exploration stage, and accordingly, has not yet commenced revenue-producing operations.

The application of the going concern assumption is dependent upon the Company's ability to satisfy its liabilities as they become due and to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its mineral property interests, the attainment of profitable mining operations or the receipt of proceeds from the disposition of its mineral property interests. Management is actively engaged in the review and due diligence on opportunities of merit in the mining sector and is seeking to raise the necessary capital to meet its funding requirements. There can be no assurance that management's plan will be successful.

If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used. Such adjustments could be material.

**3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The Board of Directors approved the financial statements on May 19, 2016.

These condensed interim financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting. They do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements.

**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015**  
**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

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**3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)**

b) Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), which are measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

c) Functional and presentation currency

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

d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may 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.

The key area of judgment applied in the preparation of the financial statements that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities is as follows:

- The assumption that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern is subject to critical judgments by management with respect to assumptions surrounding the short- and long-term operating budget, expected profitability, investing and financing activities, and management's strategic planning. Should those judgments prove to be inaccurate, management's continued use of the going concern assumption could be inappropriate.
- The carrying value of exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets and the recoverability of the carrying value:

Assets or cash-generating units ("CGUs") are evaluated at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. The Company considers both internal and external sources of information when making the assessment of whether there are indications of impairment for the Company's E&E assets.

Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefit, including geologic and metallurgic information, economic assessments/studies, accessible facilities and existing permits.



**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015**  
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**3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)**

d) Use of estimates and judgments (Continued)

The key estimates applied in the preparation of the financial statements that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

- The provision for income taxes and recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities.

**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

a) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss attributable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on loss per share is recognized on the use of proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive.

Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

b) Share-based payments

The Company grants share options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of share-based payments to employees is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period using the graded method. Fair value of share-based payments for non-employees is recognized and measured at the date the goods or services are received based on the fair value of the goods or services received. If it is determined that the fair value of goods and services received cannot be reliably measured, the share-based payment is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

For both employees and non-employees, the fair value of share-based payments is recognized as either an expense or as E&E assets with a corresponding increase in option reserve. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest.

c) Income taxes

Income tax expense consisting of current and deferred tax expense is recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period-end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regard to previous years.

**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
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**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

c) Income taxes (Continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amounts for financial statement purposes and the tax basis for certain assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which these temporary differences are expected to be settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset will be reduced.

d) Flow-through shares

The Company will from time to time issue flow-through shares to finance portions of its capital expenditure program. Pursuant to terms of the flow-through share agreement, the tax deductions associated with the expenditures are renounced to the subscribers. Accordingly, the proceeds of the issuance of flow-through shares are allocated between the offering of the shares and the sale of the tax benefits. The allocation is based on the difference between the quoted price of the existing shares and the amount the subscriber pays for the flow-through shares. A liability is recognized for this difference and is subsequently reversed as the Company incurs qualifying Canadian exploration expenditures.

e) Exploration and evaluation assets

Costs directly related to the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of resource properties are capitalized once the legal rights to explore the resource properties are acquired or obtained. When the technical and commercial viability of a mineral resource has been demonstrated and a development decision has been made, the capitalized costs of the related property are transferred to mining assets and depreciated using the units of production method on commencement of commercial production.

If it is determined that capitalized acquisition, exploration and evaluation costs are not recoverable, or the property is abandoned or management has determined impairment in value, the property is written down to its recoverable amount.

From time to time, the Company acquires or disposes of properties pursuant to the terms of option agreements. Options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, and accordingly, are recorded as mineral property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received. After costs are recovered, the balance of the payments received is recorded as a gain on option or disposition of mineral property.

**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
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**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

e) Exploration and evaluation assets (Continued)

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources are demonstrable, E&E assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property and equipment. To date, none of the Company's E&E assets has demonstrated technical feasibility and commercial viability. The recoverability of the carrying amount of any E&E assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation or, alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

f) Impairment of non-current assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets, including E&E assets, are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) 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 CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

g) Decommissioning obligations

An obligation to incur decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs occurs when environmental disturbance is caused by exploration, evaluation, development or ongoing production.

Decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs arising from the installation of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided when the obligation to incur such costs arises and are capitalized into the cost of the related asset. These costs are charged against operations through depreciation of the asset and unwinding of the discount on the provision.

Depreciation is included in operating costs while the unwinding of the discount is included as a financing cost. Changes in the measurement of a liability relating to the decommissioning or site rehabilitation of plant and other site preparation work are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset.

**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
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**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

g) Decommissioning obligations (Continued)

The costs for the restoration of site damage, which arises during production, are provided at their net present values and charged against operations as extraction progresses.

Changes in the measurement of a liability, which arises during production, are charged against operating profit. The discount rate used to measure the net present value of the obligations is the pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. To date the Company does not have any significant decommissioning liabilities.

h) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at FVTPL, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity and available-for-sale ("AFS"). The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at recognition.

*Fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is held for trading or it is designated as FVTPL. A financial asset is classified as FVTPL when it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future; it is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages and has an actual pattern of short-term profit-taking or if it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. The Company classifies its cash as FVTPL.

*Loans and receivables*

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the transaction value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less impairment losses. The impairment loss on receivables is based on a review of all outstanding amounts at period-end. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate method. The Company classifies other receivables, excluding GST receivables, as loans and receivables.

*Held-to-maturity*

Held-to-maturity financial assets are recognized on a trade-date basis and are initially measured at fair value using the effective interest rate method.

**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
**Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015**  
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**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

h) Financial instruments (Continued)

(i) Financial assets (Continued)

*Available-for-sale*

AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as AFS or not classified in any of the other financial assets categories. Changes in the fair value of AFS financial assets, other than impairment losses, are recognized as other comprehensive income (loss) and classified as a component of equity.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as FVTPL or other financial liabilities.

*Fair value through profit or loss*

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss.

*Other financial liabilities*

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method. Other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. The Company classifies accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other financial liabilities.

(iii) Impairment

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that financial assets, other than those designated as FVTPL, are impaired. When impairment has occurred, the cumulative loss is recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss. For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognized is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. When an AFS financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) are reclassified to the statements of comprehensive loss in the period.

**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
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**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

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**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

i) Share capital

Proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option or warrant enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company. Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is valued at the pre-determined private placement price. The proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between common shares and warrants based on the residual value method. Under this method, the proceeds are allocated first to share capital based on the fair value of the common shares at the time the units are priced and any residual value is allocated to the warrants reserve. Consideration received for the exercise of warrants is recorded in share capital and the related residual value is transferred from warrant reserve to share capital. For unexercised warrants that expire, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

j) New accounting pronouncements

*IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014)*

This is a finalized version of IFRS 9, which contains accounting requirements for financial instruments, replacing IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The standard contains requirements in the following areas:

- Classification and measurement. Financial assets are classified by reference to the business model within which they are held and their contractual cash flow characteristics. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces a “fair value through other comprehensive income” category for certain debt instruments. Financial liabilities are classified in a similar manner to under IAS 39; however, there are differences in the requirements applying to the measurement of an entity's own credit risk.
- Impairment. The 2014 version of IFRS 9 introduces an “expected credit loss” model for the measurement of the impairment of financial assets, so it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before a credit loss is recognized.
- Hedge accounting. Introduces a new hedge accounting model that is designed to be more closely aligned with how entities undertake risk management activities when hedging financial and non-financial risk exposures.
- Derecognition. The requirements for the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39.

Applicable to the Company's annual periods beginning January 1, 2018.

**5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

a) Risk management overview

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

**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
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**5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

b) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of cash, other receivables (excluding GST) and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

The significance of inputs used in making fair value measurements are examined and classified according to a fair value hierarchy. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

c) Credit risk

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

The financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a significant concentration of credit risk consist of cash and other receivables (excluding GST). The Company mitigates its exposure to credit loss associated with cash by placing its cash with a major financial institution. Other receivables (excluding GST) primarily consist of income from the rental of office space to entities controlled by common management. To reduce credit risk, the Company regularly reviews the collectability of other receivables (excluding GST).

d) Liquidity risk

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

At March 31, 2016, the Company had cash of \$261 (March 31, 2015 - \$10,521) available to apply against short-term business requirements and current liabilities of \$343,451 (March 31, 2015 - \$128,517). All of the liabilities presented as accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within 90 days of March 31, 2016. Amounts due to related parties included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due on demand.

e) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's net earnings or the value of financial instruments. As at March 31, 2016, the Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk, currency risk or other price risk on its financial assets and liabilities.

**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
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**5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

f) Capital management

The Company considers its capital under management to be comprised of shareholders' deficiency. The Company'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 Company's primary objective with respect to its capital management is to ensure that it has sufficient cash resources. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Company may adjust spending, raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or by securing strategic partners. The Company's officers are responsible for managing the Company's capital and the Company's Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing this process.

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

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management for the period ended March 31, 2016. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

**6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS**

	<b>Eagle Lake</b>	<b>Goatfell</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Acquisition costs	-	5,000	5,000
Expenditures during the year			
Assessment work report	-	5,000	5,000
Balance, December 31, 2014	-	10,000	10,000
Impairment loss on exploration and evaluation asset	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

a) Eagle Lake Property, Saskatchewan

Pursuant to the Property Option Agreement dated January 19, 2012 between Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Plains") and the Company, Eagle Plains had given the Company the option to acquire a 60% interest in the Eagle Lake Property.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company considered the results of testing performed on the Eagle Lake Property to not meet its expectations. As such, management decided to record an impairment provision against all capitalized costs relating to the property of \$344,281 in fiscal 2013. On January 31, 2014, the Company formally terminated the property option agreement.



**GREEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.**  
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**6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)**

b) Application for a Mineral Exploration Concession in Portugal

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company incurred \$7,534 towards the application process to acquire a mineral exploration concession in Portugal.

c) Goatfell Property, British Columbia

The Company entered into a Property Option Agreement dated September 23, 2014 with Eagle Plains whereby the Company had the right to acquire from Eagle Plains a 60% right, title and interest in the Goatfell Property located near Creston, British Columbia.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company has applied an impairment loss on E&E assets in regards to the Goatfell Property in the amount of \$10,000, as the Property Option Agreement was terminated on June 16, 2015.

d) Environmental

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and properties in which it has previously had an interest. The Company conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation.

The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current or former properties that may result in material liability to the Company. As at March 31, 2016, the Company has no material decommissioning obligations.

e) Realization of assets

The investment in and expenditures on E&E assets comprise a significant portion of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investment in these assets is dependent upon the establishment of legal ownership, the attainment of successful production from the properties or from the proceeds of their disposal.

Resource exploration and development is highly speculative and involves inherent risks. While the rewards if an ore body is discovered can be substantial, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in the discovery of economically viable quantities of ore. The amounts shown for acquisition costs and deferred exploration expenditures represent costs incurred to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values. These costs will be depleted over the useful lives of the properties upon commencement of commercial production or written off if the properties are abandoned or the claims allowed to lapse.

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**6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)**

- f) Title to exploration and evaluation assets

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to E&E assets in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such assets, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

**7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The amounts due from (to) related parties included other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are unsecured, payable on demand without interest and consist of the following:

	<b>March 31, 2016</b>	<b>March 31, 2015</b>
37 Capital Inc. ("37 Capital")	\$ 27,160	\$ 27,160
Jackpot Digital Inc. ("Jackpot") (formerly Las Vegas from Home.com Entertainment Inc.)	(90,718)	-
Entities controlled by key management personnel	(92,125)	(18,175)
Key management personnel	(7,722)	-
	<b>\$ (163,405)</b>	<b>\$ 8,985</b>

The Company shares office space and certain expenses with Jackpot and 37 Capital, entities with common management. From May 1, 2013 to July 31, 2014, Jackpot and 37 Capital were charged by the Company for their proportionate share of office rent. As of August 1, 2014, Jackpot commenced to charge the Company for its proportionate share of office rent (note 10(d)).

Jackpot charges the Company for office support services provided by Jackpot (note 10(c)).

Related party transactions during the three months ended March 31, 2016:

- a) Management fees of \$22,500 (notes 10(a) and (b)) (March 31, 2015 - \$22,500) were paid to three entities controlled by key management personnel.
- b) Paid to/from the Company:
- Jackpot charged the Company for office support services of \$15,000 (March 31, 2015 - \$15,000);
  - Jackpot charged the Company for office rent of \$7,393 (March 31, 2015 - \$7,313); and
  - Jackpot charged the Company for other expenses paid on behalf of the Company of \$232 (March 31, 2015 - \$nil).
- c) There were no short-term benefits, post-employment benefits, termination benefits or long-term benefits paid to key management personnel for the period ended March 31, 2016.

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**8. SHARE CAPITAL, OPTION RESERVE AND WARRANT RESERVE**

a) Share capital

*Authorized*

Unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value  
 Unlimited number of preferred shares without nominal or par value

*Issued and outstanding*

There were no share transactions during the three months ended March 31, 2016.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the following share transactions occurred:

- (i) In October 2015, a total of 200,000 common shares were issued in connection with the exercise of 200,000 share purchase warrants at \$0.05 per share for total proceeds to the Company of \$10,000.

b) Escrow

Pursuant to the Company's qualifying transaction in April 2012, 10% of the outstanding escrow shares were released upon the issuance of the Final Exchange Bulletin; thereafter 15% of the Company's remaining escrow shares were released from escrow every six months from the date of the Final Exchange Bulletin. As at March 31, 2016, all escrow shares have been released (March 31, 2015 - 76,875 shares were still in escrow).

c) Stock option plan

The Company has an incentive stock option plan (the "Plan") that allows it to grant options to its employees, directors, consultants and officers. Under the terms of the Plan, the exercise price of each option will not be lower than the lowest exercise price permitted by the Exchange. The Plan allows for a maximum of 10% of outstanding shares to be issued.

Options have a maximum term of five years and terminate up to 90 days following the date on which an optionee ceases to be an employee, director, consultant or officer, and up to 30 days following the date on which an optionee who is engaged to provide investor relations activities ceases to be engaged to provide such services. In the case of death, the option terminates at the earlier of twelve months after the date of death and the expiration of the option period.

Options activity for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding and exercisable, January 1, 2015	211,250	\$ 0.05
<b>Outstanding and exercisable, December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016</b>	<b>211,250</b>	<b>\$ 0.05</b>

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**9. SHARE CAPITAL, OPTION RESERVE AND WARRANT RESERVE (Continued)**

d) Warrant reserve

Warrants activity for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding and exercisable, January 1, 2015	4,060,000	\$ 0.05
Exercised	(200,000)	\$ 0.05
<b>Outstanding and exercisable, December 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016</b>	<b>3,860,000</b>	<b>\$ 0.05</b>

**10. COMMITMENTS**

- a) The Company entered into management services agreements with 30 Rock Management Inc. and JAMCO Capital Partners Inc., companies owned by two directors of the Company, for management services at a monthly rate of \$2,500 plus applicable taxes payable to each company. The agreements expire April 30, 2017 and are renewable on an annual basis. The agreements can be terminated by either party upon giving three months' written notice.
- b) Effective as of August 1, 2015 the Company entered into a consulting services agreement with Kalpakian Bros. of B.C. Ltd., a company owned by certain directors of the Company, for consulting services at a monthly rate of \$2,500 plus applicable taxes. The consulting services agreement expires July 31, 2016, is renewable on an annual basis, and can be terminated by either party upon giving three months' written notice.
- c) The Company entered into an agreement for office support services with Jackpot. Under the agreement, the Company is entitled to receive office support services from Jackpot at a monthly rate of \$5,000 plus applicable taxes. The agreement expires April 30, 2017. The agreement can be terminated by either party upon giving three months' written notice.
- d) The Company together with Jackpot and 37 Capital had entered into an office lease agreement with an arm's length party for office space effective August 1, 2014 for a one-year period which was extended until July 31, 2016. The office lease agreement has been further extended until July 31, 2017. Under the office lease agreement, the three companies are required to pay a monthly base rent of \$7,769 plus property and operating expenses for the leased premises. A lease deposit of \$10,000 has been made by Jackpot.