

VATIC VENTURES CORP.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED

FEBRUARY 28, 2018 AND 2017

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Vatic Ventures Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Vatic Ventures Corp., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at February 28, 2018 and 2017 and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity (deficiency), and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Vatic Ventures Corp. as at February 28, 2018 and 2017 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.



Emphasis of Matter

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

“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

June 28, 2018

VATIC VENTURES CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	February 28, 2018	February 28, 2017
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ -	\$ 3,874
Amounts receivable	10,522	19,143
Prepaid expenses	7,286	31,342
	17,808	54,359
Non-current		
Equipment (Note 4)	5,333	2,238
Deposits (Note 6)	49,348	45,060
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)	1,238,792	869,963
Total assets	\$ 1,311,281	\$ 971,620
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Bank indebtedness	\$ 88,683	\$ -
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	156,288	258,994
Loans payable (Note 8)	43,163	64,206
Due to related parties (Note 12)	598,205	163,575
Total liabilities	886,339	486,775
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 9)	5,395,805	4,538,763
Subscriptions received in advance (receivable) (Note 9)	(165,000)	114,200
Share-based payment reserve (Note 9)	9,277	65,630
Warrant reserve (Note 9)	57,475	67,162
Deficit	(5,026,169)	(4,477,679)
Equity attributable to shareholders	271,388	308,076
Non-controlling interest (Note 16)	153,554	176,769
Total shareholders' equity	424,942	484,845
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,311,281	\$ 971,620

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Subsequent events (Note 17)

Approved by the Board of Directors

"Nasim Tyab"

Director

"Matt Mikulic"

Director

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

VATIC VENTURES CORP.Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Years ended	
	February 28, 2018	February 28, 2017
Expenses		
Amortization (Note 4)	\$ 803	\$ 640
Business development	1,778	74,763
Consulting fees	209,253	186,503
Directors' fees (Note 12)	-	30,000
Management fees (Note 12)	168,000	110,500
Office and miscellaneous	25,705	24,934
Professional fees	82,809	83,075
Rent	8,230	4,994
Share-based payments (Note 9)	9,277	-
Transfer agent and filing fees	37,036	21,183
Travel, meals and entertainment	155,714	130,413
Total expenses	(698,605)	(667,005)
Gain on derecognition of accounts payable (Note 7)	64,012	-
Foreign exchange loss	(2,332)	(4,929)
Interest expense	(410)	(9,960)
	61,270	(14,889)
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (637,335)	\$ (681,894)
Net loss attributable to		
Shareholders of the Company	(614,120)	(677,643)
Non-controlling interest (Note 16)	(23,215)	(4,251)
	(637,335)	(681,894)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (basic and diluted)	11,742,132	6,734,816
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.10)

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

VATIC VENTURES CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of shares issued	Share Capital	Warrant reserve	Share-based payment reserve	Subscriptions received (receivable)	Deficit	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance, March 1, 2016	997,276	2,979,788	31,056	65,630	128,250	(3,800,036)	-	(595,312)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(677,643)	(4,251)	(681,894)
Private placement	7,110,383	1,243,837	-	-	(128,250)	-	-	1,115,587
Property acquisition	1,733,333	416,000	-	-	-	-	-	416,000
Finder's fee	-	(64,756)	-	-	-	-	-	(64,756)
Fair value of agent's warrants granted	-	(36,106)	36,106	-	-	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest arising on acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	181,020	181,020
Subscription received	-	-	-	-	114,200	-	-	114,200
Balance, February 28, 2017	9,840,992	\$ 4,538,763	\$ 67,162	\$ 65,630	\$ 114,200	\$ (4,477,679)	\$ 176,769	\$ 484,845
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(614,120)	(23,215)	(637,335)
Private placements	5,033,633	883,753	-	-	(114,200)	-	-	769,553
Subscriptions receivable	-	-	-	-	(165,000)	-	-	(165,000)
Warrants exercised	133,333	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Share issuance costs	-	(56,398)	-	-	-	-	-	(56,398)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	9,277	-	-	-	9,277
Expiry of options	-	-	-	(65,630)	-	65,630	-	-
Fair value of agent's warrants granted	-	(20,039)	20,039	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value of agent's warrants exercised	-	29,726	(29,726)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, February 28, 2018	15,007,958	5,395,805	57,475	9,277	(165,000)	(5,026,169)	153,554	424,942

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

VATIC VENTURES CORP.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Years ended	
	February 28, 2018	February 28, 2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the period	\$ (637,335)	\$ (681,894)
Adjustments for:		
Amortization	803	640
Interest expense	764	9,960
Share-based payments	9,277	-
Gain on derecognition of accounts payable	(64,012)	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Decrease (increase) in amounts receivable	8,621	(9,476)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	24,056	(16,468)
Increase in deposits	(4,288)	-
Increase (decrease) in due to related parties	316,139	(21,130)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(162,267)	(31,892)
Net cash used in operating activities	(508,242)	(750,260)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash acquired from acquisition of Sakrithai Development Co. Ltd.	-	70
Acquisition of Saksrithai Development Co. Ltd.	-	(308,081)
Acquisition of Equipment	(3,898)	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	(245,256)	(10,734)
Net cash used in investing activities	(249,154)	(318,745)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from private placements	604,553	1,115,587
Subscriptions received in advance	-	114,200
Share issuance costs	(56,398)	(64,756)
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	20,000	-
Advances received from related parties, net	96,684	-
Increase in bank indebtedness	88,683	-
Loans payable	-	(121,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	753,522	1,044,031
Decrease in cash	(3,874)	(24,974)
Cash, beginning of the year	3,874	28,848
Cash, end of the year	\$ -	\$ 3,874

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 13)

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Vatic Ventures Corp. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on October 30, 2007 and was classified as a Capital Pool Company as defined in the TSX Venture Exchange Policy 2.4 until January 26, 2011. On January 26, 2011, the Company completed its Qualifying Transaction (the “Transaction”) and received the final exchange bulletin for the Transaction from the Exchange. As a result, the Company’s shares are listed for trading on the Exchange under the trading symbol “VCV” on the TSX-V.

Following the completion of the Transaction, the Company is listed as a Tier 2 mining exploration issuer. The Company operates in a single business segment focusing on mineral exploration in Thailand. To date, the Company has not generated any revenue from its mineral exploration activities and has met its cash requirements primarily through share issuances and loan. Until the Company attains profitability, it will be necessary to raise additional financing for general working capital and for exploration costs on its properties. If the Company is unable to obtain financing in the amounts and on terms deemed acceptable, the future success of the business could be adversely affected. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company.

The head office, principal address, registered address and records office of the Company are located at 1500 – 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 4H1.

As at February 28, 2018, the Company had a deficit of \$5,026,169 (February 28, 2017 - \$4,477,679) and a working capital deficiency of \$868,531 (February 28, 2017 - \$432,416). The Company expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared with the assumption that 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 operations of the Company were primarily funded by the issuance of share capital. The issuance of additional equity securities by the Company may result in significant dilution to the equity interests of current shareholders. However, the Company’s future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including operating costs, the current capital market environment and global market conditions.

These consolidated 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.

Subsequent to the year ended February 28, 2018, on May 8, 2018, the Company received TSX Venture Exchange approval to amend its share structure by consolidating its issued and outstanding common shares on the basis of one (new) post consolidation share for every three (old) pre-consolidation shares (the “Consolidation”).

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

Approval of the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended February 28, 2018, were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue on June 28, 2018 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis except for cash flow information and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. All inter-company transactions and balances between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated upon consolidation.

The subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company and will cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Company. The Company also assesses existence of control where it does not have more than 50% of voting power but are able to control the investee by virtue of de facto control. De facto control may arise in circumstances where the size of the group’s voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of other shareholders gives the group the power to govern the financial and operating policies.

Details of the Company’s subsidiaries are as follows:

	Date of Incorporation	Country of incorporation	Percentage owned February 28, 2018
VV Mining Exploration Services Mexico S. DE. R. I.	June 20, 2012	Mexico	100%
VV Mining Mexico S. DE R. I. C. V.	June 20, 2012	Mexico	100%
Saksrithai Development Co. Ltd.	March 11, 2014	Thailand	80%

All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and revenue and expenses.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements are discussed below:

Significant Accounting Judgments

1) Title to Mineral Property Interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

2) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgement in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

If, after exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount, the Company carries out an impairment test at the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units level in the year the new information becomes available.

3) Impairment

The assessment of indications of impairment of exploration and evaluation assets and related determination of the net recoverable amount and write-down of the assets requires the Company to make certain judgements.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Management believes the estimates are reasonable; however, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

1) Estimated Useful Lives of Assets

The estimation of the useful lives of assets has been based on historical and industry experience. Adjustments to useful life are made when considered necessary. Amortization charges are disclosed in Note 4.

3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (cont'd...)

Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions (cont'd...)

2) Share-Based Payments

Equity-settled share-based awards are recognized as an expense based on their fair value at date of grant. The fair value of equity-settled share options is estimated through the use of an option valuation model – Black-Scholes, which require inputs such as the risk-free interest rate, expected dividends, expected volatility and the expected option life, and is expensed over the vesting period. Using different input estimates or models produces different option values, which would result in the recognition of a higher or lower expense.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and term deposits that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and/or with original maturities of three months or less. As at February 28, 2018, the Company does not have any cash equivalents (February 28, 2017 - \$3,874).

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the Company's and its subsidiaries' functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Non-controlling Interests

Non-controlling interests consist of subsidiaries that are not wholly owned by the Company, and the portions not controlled by the Company are presented as non-controlling interests in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company attributes the profit or loss and components of other comprehensive income, if any, to the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are recorded as equity transactions. The carrying amount of non-controlling interests is adjusted to reflect the change in the non-controlling interests' relative interests in the subsidiary and the difference between the adjustment to the carrying amount of non-controlling interests and the Company's share of proceeds received and/or consideration paid is recognized directly in equity and attributed to shareholders of the Company.

Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets and financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing them in the near term. They are recognized at fair value based on market prices, with any resulting gains and losses reflected in net income for the period in which they arise.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Financial instruments (cont'd...)

Held-to-maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity which an entity has the intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any impairment loss. A gain or loss is recognized in net income when the financial asset is derecognized or impaired, and through the amortization process.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets resulting from the delivery of cash or other assets by a lender to a borrower in return for a promise to repay on a specified date or dates, or on demand. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Available-for-sale investments

Non-derivative financial assets that do not meet the definition of loans and receivables are classified as available-for-sale and comprise principally the Company's strategic investments in entities not qualifying as subsidiaries or associates. Available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive loss/income. Where there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset (which constitutes objective evidence of impairment), the full amount of the impairment, including any amount previously recognized in other comprehensive loss/income, is recognized in profit or loss. If there is no quoted market price in an active market and fair value cannot be readily determined, available-for-sale investments are carried at cost.

On sale or impairment, the cumulative amount recognized in other comprehensive loss/income is reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss/income to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired, if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the 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.

Transaction costs related to financial instruments other than FVTPL are capitalized as part of the cost of the financial instrument.

The Company does not use any hedging instruments.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Financial instruments (cont'd...)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities or FVTPL, based on the purpose for which the liability was incurred. The Company's liabilities comprise accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loans payable and due to related parties, all of which are classified as other financial liabilities. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statement of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the year which are unpaid.

The Company classified its financial instruments as follows:

- Cash is classified as FVTPL.
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities have been classified as other financial liabilities.
- Amounts due to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities.
- Loans payable are classified as other financial liabilities.

Equipment

Recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, equipment is valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable costs of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including appropriate borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognized within provisions.

Equipment is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization, less any accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not amortized.

When parts of an item of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of equipment.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Equipment (cont'd...)

Gains and losses

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount, and are recognized net within other income in profit or loss.

Amortization

The amortization rates applicable to each category of property and equipment are as follows:

<u>Class of equipment</u>	<u>Amortization rate</u>
Furniture and fixtures	20% declining balance
Computer equipment	45% declining balance

One-half the normal amortization is taken in the year of acquisition.

Share capital

Equity instruments are contracts that give a residual interest in the net assets of the Company. 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, stock options, share purchase warrants and flow-through shares are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or warrants are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(Loss) earnings per share

Basic (loss) earnings per share is computed by dividing the net loss or income applicable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the earnings or loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of dilutive instruments, which includes stock options and common share purchase warrants, as if their dilutive effect was at the beginning of the period. The calculation of the diluted number of common shares assumes that proceeds received from the exercise of "in-the-money" stock options and common share purchase warrants are used to purchase common shares of the Company at their average market price for the period.

In periods that the Company reports a net loss, per share amounts are not presented on a diluted basis as the result would be anti-dilutive.

3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (cont'd...)

Flow-through shares

The Company may from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company allocates the flow-through share into: 1) share capital based on the fair value of the Company's shares at the date of announcement, and 2) a flow-through share premium, equal to the residual value of the units issued, if any, which is recognized as a liability. Upon expenditures being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced (or expected to be renounced) to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as deferred tax recovery and the related deferred tax liability is recognized as a tax provision.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-Back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense.

Share-based payments

The share option plan allows the Company's employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

The fair value is measured at the grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded-vesting basis over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted.

At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that have vested.

If and when the share options are exercised, the applicable amounts of share-based payment reserves are transferred to share capital. If the share options are cancelled or expire unexercised, the related amount is transferred to deficit.

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

Proceeds received on the issuance of units, consisting of common shares and warrants, are allocated first to the common shares based on the market trading price of common shares at the time the units are issued, with any excess value allocated to the warrants.

The fair value of common shares issued in the private placements are determined to be the more easily measurable component and are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as warrant reserve. If the warrants are exercised, the related amount is reclassified as share capital. If the warrants expire unexercised, the related amount is transferred to deficit.

3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (cont'd...)

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Costs incurred prior to the Company obtaining legal title are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Costs incurred to acquire the legal right to explore a property are capitalized. Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized and capitalized on a property by property basis. These direct expenditures include such costs as surveying costs, drilling costs, labour and contractor costs, materials used and licensing and permit fees.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined the property is considered to be under development and is classified as development properties. The carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets is transferred to development properties after being tested for impairment.

Once commercial production has commenced all capitalized costs related to the property are transferred to producing properties and the costs of acquisition, exploration and development will be written off over the life of the property based on estimated economic reserves. Proceeds received from the sale of any interest in a property will be credited against the carrying value of the property, with any excess included in operations for the period. If a property is abandoned, the acquisition, deferred exploration and development costs will be written off to operations.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or inadvertent non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

Management reviews capitalized costs on its mineral properties at each reporting period and will recognize impairment in value based upon current exploration results and upon management's assessment of the future probability of profitable revenues from the sale of the property.

Exploration costs renounced due to flow-through share subscription agreements remain capitalized, however, for corporate income tax purposes; the Company has no right to claim these costs as tax deductible expenses.

Recorded costs of mineral properties and deferred exploration costs are not intended to reflect present or future values of resource properties. The recorded costs are subject to measurement uncertainty and it is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that change in future conditions could require a material change in the recognized amount.

Payments on mineral property option agreements are made at the discretion of the Company and, accordingly, are recorded on a cash basis.

The Company's entitlement to mineral exploration tax credits are accounted for on a cash basis.

3. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)**

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's 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 the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset 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.

Restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental obligations

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations are recognized for the expected obligations related to the retirement of long-lived tangible assets that arise from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of such assets. A restoration, rehabilitation or environmental obligation is recognized in the period in which it is incurred and when a reasonable estimate of the fair value of the liability can be made with a corresponding cost recognized by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. The restoration, rehabilitation or environmental cost is subsequently allocated in a rational and systematic method over the underlying asset's useful life. The initial fair value of the liability is accreted, by charges to operations, to its estimated future value. As at February 28, 2017 and 2018, the Company has no known restoration, rehabilitation or environmental obligations.

Income taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets result from unused loss carry-forwards, resource related pools and other deductions. A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Income taxes (cont'd...)

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred income taxes. Current income tax and deferred income tax are recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in equity or equity investments.

Current income tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the February 28, 2018 reporting period. Management does not expect these standards will have a significant impact on the measurement or presentation of balances or transactions as reported in these financial statements.

(a) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

The IASB intends to replace IAS 39 – “*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*” in its entirety with IFRS 9 in three main phases. IFRS 9 will be the new standard for the financial reporting of financial instruments that is principles-based and less complex than IAS 39. IFRS 9 requires that all financial assets be classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost or at fair value based on the Company’s business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss, financial guarantees and certain other exceptions. IFRS 9 can currently be adopted voluntarily, but is mandatory for fiscal periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

(b) IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 contains new standards on revenue recognition that will supersede IAS 18, *Revenue*, IAS 11, *Construction Contracts* and related interpretations. These standards are effective for the fiscal periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

(c) IFRS 16, Leases

The new standard on leases, supersedes IAS 17, *Leases*, and related interpretations. The standard is effective for fiscal periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

4. EQUIPMENT

	Computer equipment	Furniture & fixtures	Total
Cost:			
At February 29, 2016	\$ 1,770	\$ 8,068	\$ 9,838
Amortization:			
At February 29, 2016	1,518	5,442	6,960
Charges for the year	112	528	640
At February 28, 2017	\$ 1,630	\$ 5,970	\$ 7,600
Net book value:			
At February 28, 2017	\$ 140	\$ 2,098	\$ 2,238
Cost:			
At February 28, 2017	\$ 1,770	\$ 8,068	\$ 9,838
Additions	2,705	1,193	3,898
At February 28, 2018	\$ 4,475	\$ 9,261	\$ 13,736
Amortization:			
At February 28, 2017	1,630	5,970	7,600
Charges for the year	335	468	803
At February 28, 2018	\$ 1,965	\$ 6,438	\$ 8,403
Net book value:			
At February 28, 2018	\$ 2,510	\$ 2,823	\$ 5,333

5. ASSET ACQUISITION

On June 2, 2016, the Company entered into an Assignment and Share Purchase Agreement, pursuant to which, the Company issued 1,733,333 of its common shares and paid US \$220,000 to acquire 80% of the shares of Saksrithai Development Co. Ltd. (“Saksrithai”). This transaction is accounted for as an asset acquisition. The Company accounts for Saksrithai in accordance with IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table summarizes the consideration paid, the relative fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and the non-controlling interest at the acquisition date.

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5. ASSET ACQUISITION (cont'd...)

Cash	\$ 308,081
Common shares (5,200,000 shares)	416,000
	<u>\$ 724,081</u>
Cash	70
Deposit	45,168
Amounts receivable	366
Prepaid expenses	1,640
Exploration and evaluation assets	859,366
Accrued liabilities	(1,509)
Net Assets	<u>\$ 905,101</u>
Non-controlling interest	(181,020)
Total	<u>\$ 724,081</u>

The amount of net loss attributable to Saksrithai included in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the year ended February 28, 2018 was \$23,215 (2017 - \$4,251) (See Note 16).

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Company has capitalized the following acquisition and exploration costs on its mineral properties:

	Thailand		
	Khorat Basin Property		Total
Balance, February 29, 2016	\$	-	\$ -
Acquisition costs		859,229	859,229
Deferred exploration costs		10,734	10,734
Balance, February 28, 2017	\$	869,963	\$ 869,963
Deferred exploration costs		368,829	368,829
Balance, February 28, 2018	\$	1,238,792	\$ 1,238,792

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd...)

KHORAT BASIN PROPERTY

On June 2, 2016 the Company entered into an assignment and share purchase agreement (the “Agreement”) to acquire 80% of the issued and outstanding shares (the “Shares”) of Saksrithai Development Co. Ltd. (“Saksrithai”), a Thailand company which holds two special prospecting licenses (“SPLs”) for the exploration of potash. The two licenses, which are contiguous, are located in the northern Thailand province of Nakhon Ratchasima and comprise an area of approximately 32 km². The property is located in the western part of the Khorat Basin in the Khorat Plateau.

Pursuant to the Agreement the Company has acquired the rights of Red Branch Investments Ltd. a Hong Kong incorporated company (“Red Branch”) to acquire the Shares pursuant to a memorandum of understanding entered into among the holders of the Shares of Saksrithai (the “Saksrithai Shareholders”), Saksrithai and Red Branch dated February 26, 2016 which is superseded by a share purchase agreement (the “Underlying Acquisition Agreement”). In accordance with the terms of the Underlying Acquisition Agreement, as assigned to the Company, the Company has purchased the Shares by paying the Saksrithai Shareholders THB 8,000,000 (8,000,000 Thai Baht, the currency of Thailand, which equates to approximately US\$220,000). The Underlying Acquisition Agreement also provides that the Company fund a THB 50,000,000 (approximately US\$1,400,000) first stage exploration and development program which will include sufficient funding to satisfy work and expenditure commitments under the SPLs and to pay the Thailand project expenses and funding for general and administrative expenses in Thailand and Canada. In the event that the full amount of THB 50,000,000 is not expended, the Saksrithai Shareholders will be entitled to a cash payment of 20% of the unspent balance.

The SPLs require Saksrithai to fund exploration activities totalling THB 53,800,000 over a five year period. On issuance of the SPLs, Saksrithai paid a deposit of THB 1,200,000 which will be returned at the end of the five year license term provided Saksrithai meets the expenditure requirements stipulated in the SPLs. As at February 28, 2018, the deposits are recorded as a long term asset at \$49,348 (February 29, 2017 - \$45,060).

As consideration for the Agreement, the Company also issued 1,733,333 common shares with a value of \$416,000 to Red Branch plus a 1% net smelter return (“NSR”) royalty on the property. The NSR Royalty can be purchased by the Company at any time for US \$1,000,000.

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	February 28, 2018	February 28, 2017
Accounts payable	73,792	\$217,071
Accrued liabilities	82,496	39,423
	156,288	\$256,494

During the year ended February 28, 2018, the Company wrote off outstanding accounts payable in the amount of \$64,012.

8. LOANS PAYABLE

As at February 28, 2017, loans payable consisted of three loans with a total carrying value of \$64,206. All of the loans are unsecured, due on demand and bear interest at 10% or 12% per annum.

As at February 28, 2018, loans payable consisted of two loans with a total carrying value of \$43,163. Both of the loans are unsecured, due on demand and bear interest at 10% or 12% per annum. During the year ended February 28, 2018, two of the debt holders assigned their debts to other parties and waived any payment of interest from the beginning of the year up until the date of the transfer. One of the loans was transferred to a related party with a carrying amount of \$21,806 (Note 12). The Company accrued \$134 (2017 - \$9,960) in interest expense and repayment of \$nil (2017 - \$121,000) was made against the outstanding loans during the year ended February 28, 2018.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: unlimited common shares without par value

Subsequent to the year ended February 28, 2018, on May 8, 2018, the Company completed a share consolidation in which one (1) post-consolidated common share replaced three (3) pre-consolidated common shares. All information relating to basic and diluted loss per share, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, the issued and outstanding common shares, share options, and warrants have been adjusted to reflect the impact of the share consolidation in these consolidated financial statements.

During the year ended February 28, 2018:

Private Placement on March 27, 2017

On March 27, 2017, the Company received approval from the NEX board of the TSX-V to close the first and second tranches of its financing. In the first tranche, the Company issued 1,385,556 units at a price of \$0.225 per unit for gross proceeds of \$311,750. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.45 per share for 24 months from closing. A finder's fee of \$16,800 cash, plus 84,667 finder's warrants exercisable at \$0.225 per share for 24 months was paid to Haywood Securities Inc. The finder's warrants had a fair value of \$11,840 using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: Risk-free interest rate of 0.73%, expected life of 2 years, and expected volatility of 124%. The Company also paid a finder's fee of \$1,500 cash plus 6,667 finder's warrants valued at \$932 exercisable at \$0.225 per share for 24 months to Foster & Associates. The finder's warrants had a fair value of \$932 using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: Risk-free interest rate of 0.73%, expected life of 2 years, and expected volatility of 124%. The company also incurred other share issuance costs of \$7,000 in connection with the financing.

On closing of the second tranche, the Company issued 330,555 units at a price of \$0.225 per unit for gross proceeds of \$74,375. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.45 per share for 12 months from closing. A finder's fee of \$2,348 cash, plus 10,833 finder's warrants exercisable at \$0.225 per share for 24 months was paid to Leede Jones Gable Inc. The finder's warrants had a fair value of \$1,515 using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: Risk-free interest rate of 0.73%, expected life of 2 years, and expected volatility of 124%. The company also incurred other share issuance costs of \$3,000 in connection with the financing.

9. SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd...)

The Company issued 133,333 common shares on exercise of 133,333 finder's warrants with an exercise price of \$0.15 per share for gross proceeds of \$20,000.

Private Placement on February 5, 2018

On February 5, 2018, the Company announced that it had closed a non-brokered private placement with gross proceeds of \$497,628, consisting of 3,317,522 units at a price of \$0.15 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant with each unit warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of \$0.30 per share for 12 months from closing. Finders' fees of \$14,750 cash, plus 98,333 finder's warrants exercisable at \$0.30 per share for 12 months were paid to the finders. The finder's warrants had a fair value of \$5,752 using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: Risk-free interest rate of 1.81%, expected life of 1 year and expected volatility of 103%. The company also incurred other share issuance costs of \$11,000 in connection with the financing.

During the year ended February 28, 2017:

Private Placement on March 22, 2016

On March 22, 2016, the Company issued 3,080,000 units at a price of \$0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of \$462,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.30 per share for 12 months from closing.

A finder's fee of \$10,000 cash, plus 66,667 finder's warrants exercisable at \$0.15 per share for 12 months was paid to Haywood Securities Inc. and a finder's fee of \$750 cash plus 5,000 finder's warrants exercisable at \$0.30 per share for 12 months was paid to Canaccord Genuity Corp. The finder's warrants had a fair value of \$12,211 using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: Risk-free interest rate of 0.54%, expected life of 1 year, and expected volatility of 246%.

Private Placement on May 12, 2016

On May 12, 2016, the Company issued 1,666,667 units at a price of \$0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of \$250,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.30 per share for 12 months from closing.

A finder's fee of \$10,000 cash, plus 66,667 finder's warrants exercisable at \$0.15 per share for 12 months is payable to Haywood Securities Inc. and a finder's fee of \$500 cash plus 3,333 finders' warrants exercisable at \$0.30 per share for 12 months was paid to Canaccord Genuity Corp. The finder's warrants had a fair value of \$19,146 using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: Risk-free interest rate of 0.56%, expected life of 1 year, and expected volatility of 261%.

Shares issued for property acquisition on October 21, 2016

On October 21, 2016, the Company issued 1,733,333 common shares with a fair value of \$416,000 to acquire the right to purchase 80% of the shares of Saksrithai which holds the licenses for the Khorat Basin property (Note 6).

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9. SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd...)

Private Placement on October 21, 2016

On October 21, 2016, the Company issued 2,363,719 units at a price of \$0.225 per unit for gross proceeds of \$531,837. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant with each whole warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.45 per share for 24 months from closing.

A finder's fee of \$503 cash, plus 20,000 finder's warrants exercisable at \$0.45 per share for 24 months was paid to Leede Jones Gable and 2,233 finder's warrants having the same terms were issued to Canaccord Genuity Corp. The finder's warrants had a fair value of \$4,749 using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: Risk-free interest rate of 0.53%, expected life of 2 years, and expected volatility of 246%.

Share options

The Company adopted a share option plan (the "Share Option Plan") under which it may grant options to directors, officers, and technical consultants for up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. Under the plan, the exercise price of an option may not be less than the discounted market price, which is the closing market price of option granted date. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years and vest at the discretion of the board of directors.

For share options granted to employees, officers, directors, and consultants, the Company recognizes as an expense, the estimated fair value of the share options granted. The fair value of each share option granted was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

A summary of share option transactions are as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average number of years to expiry
Balance, February 29, 2016	7,604	\$ 9.60	1.36
Balance, February 28, 2017	7,604	9.60	0.36
Granted	150,000	0.15	1.54
Expired	(7,604)	9.60	
Balance, February 28, 2018	150,000	\$ 0.15	1.54

As at February 28, 2018, the following options are outstanding and exercisable:

Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average contractual life (years)	Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Expiry date
\$ 0.15	1.46	50,000 *	50,000	August 15, 2019
0.15	1.58	100,000 *	100,000	September 26, 2019
\$ 0.15	1.54	150,000	150,000	

*These options were exercised subsequent to February 28, 2018.

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9. SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd...)

Warrants

Changes to the balance of warrants outstanding are as follows:

	Warrants outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average number of years to expiry
Balance, February 29, 2016	737,486	\$ 1.19	0.95
Expired	(514,028)	\$ 1.18	
Granted - private placement	7,110,386	0.35	
Granted - finder's warrants	163,900	0.20	
Balance, February 28, 2017	7,497,744	\$ 0.37	0.61
Expired	(4,978,458)	\$ 0.34	
Exercised	(133,333)	0.15	
Granted - private placement	5,033,633	0.35	
Granted - finder's warrants	200,500	0.35	
Balance, February 28, 2018	7,620,085	\$ 0.38	0.83

As at February 28, 2018, the following warrants are outstanding and exercisable:

Weighted average exercise price	Weighted Average Life (Years)	Number of warrants outstanding and exercisable	Expiry date
\$ 0.45	0.08	330,555 *	March 29, 2018
0.45	0.64	2,363,719	October 20, 2018
0.45	0.64	22,233	October 20, 2018
0.30	0.93	3,317,522	February 1, 2019
0.30	0.93	98,333	February 1, 2019
0.45	1.07	1,385,556	March 27, 2019
0.45	1.07	91,333	March 27, 2019
0.25	1.08	10,833	March 29, 2019
\$ 0.38	0.83	7,620,084	

*These warrants expired unexercised subsequent to February 28, 2018.

Share-based payments

During the year ended February 28, 2018, the Company granted 150,000 options, which resulted in share-based payments of \$9,277 (2017 - \$nil).

On August 16, 2017, 50,000 options exercisable at \$0.15 per share for 24 months were granted. These options had a fair value of \$3,524 using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: Risk-free interest rate of 1.23%, expected life of 2 years, and expected volatility of 87%.

On September 27, 2017, 100,000 options exercisable at \$0.15 per share for 24 months were granted. These options had a fair value of \$5,753 using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: Risk-free interest rate of 1.58%, expected life of 2 years, and expected volatility of 84%.

10. CAPITAL DISCLOSURE

The Company considers its capital structure to include the net residual equity of all assets, less liabilities. Capital is comprised of the Company's equity and any debt that it may issue. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to (i) maintain sufficient working capital to meet current financial obligations and continue as a going concern; (ii) maintain a capital structure to allow the Company to raise equity funding to finance its capital expenditures and acquisition activities; (iii) maintain creditworthiness and maximize returns for shareholders over the long term; (iv) maintain capital above minimum regulatory levels, current financial strength rating requirements and internally determined capital guidelines and calculated risk management levels.

The Company's financial strategy is formulated and adapted according to market conditions in order to maintain a flexible capital structure that is consistent with its objectives and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic circumstances. The capital for expansion was mostly from proceeds from the issuance of common shares. The net proceeds raised will be used to fund the Company's working capital and exploration activities. There were no changes to the way the Company manages its capital in the year ended February 28, 2018.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS

Fair values

Under IFRS, a three-level hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making fair value adjustments is required. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- a) Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- b) Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and
- c) Level 3 – Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The following table outlines the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy described above. Assets and liabilities are classified in entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Assets	As at February 28, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Assets	As at February 28, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	\$ 3,874	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,874
Total	\$ 3,874	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,874

All other financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair value due to the short term nature of these instruments.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, market risk, liquidity risk and currency risk.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS (cont'd...)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. The Company's exposure to credit risk includes cash and receivables.

The Company reduces its credit risk by maintaining its bank accounts at large international financial institutions. The Company's receivables consist primarily of GST receivable due from federal government agencies.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise required funding through future equity 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. At February 28, 2018, the Company had cash of \$Nil (February 28, 2017 - \$3,874), which is insufficient to settle current liabilities of \$886,339 (February 28, 2017 - \$486,775). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or due on demand and are subject to normal trade.

Market risk

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

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk to the Company's earnings that arises from fluctuations of foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

There are some expenses for the Company denominated in US dollars and Thai Baht. The Company may become exposed to currency fluctuations on mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures which are denominated in Thai Baht and operating expenses denominated in US dollars, and Thai Baht. These potential currency risks could have a significant impact on the Company.

As at February 28, 2018, the Company was exposed to currency risk through the following monetary assets and liabilities in Thai Baht:

Deposits in Thai Baht - 1,211,880
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities in Thai Baht - 886,604

Based on the net exposures at February 28, 2018, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the Thai Baht would not have a significant impact on the Company's net loss and comprehensive loss.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The amounts due to related parties are amounts due to officers and directors of the Company. The balances are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific terms for repayment. These transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been valued in these financial statements at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

The amounts owed to the CEO and the President are for loans and advances provided to the Company and expenses incurred on Company business and will not be repaid until there is sufficient working capital to first fund exploration and operating costs before repayment.

Due to related parties

	February 28, 2018		February 28, 2017	
President	\$	205,127	\$	14,132
CEO		296,655		57,020
CFO		59,270		55,270
Director and former director		37,153		37,153
Total	\$	598,205	\$	163,575

During the years ended February 28, 2018 and 2017, the Company paid or accrued management and directors' fees to its officers and directors as follows:

	Years ended			
	February 28, 2018		February 28, 2017	
Director	\$	-	\$	30,000
CEO*		120,000		-
President		120,000		98,500
CFO		24,000		12,000
	\$	264,000	\$	140,500

*Includes project management fees capitalized as Exploration and evaluation assets.

13. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

The significant non-cash transactions for the year ended February 28, 2018:

- a) Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are \$27,573 related to deferred exploration costs.
- b) Included in due to related parties are \$96,000 related to deferred exploration costs.

14. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's headquarters is in Canada. Its business is considered to be in one segment, being mineral property acquisition, exploration and development in Thailand.

	Canada		Thailand		Total
Equipment	\$	1,755	\$	3,578	\$ 5,333
Exploration and evaluation assets		-		1,238,792	1,238,792

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15. INCOME TAXES

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

	2018		2017	
Loss for the year	\$	(637,335)	\$	(681,894)
Expected income tax (recovery)	\$	(167,000)	\$	(177,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other		(105,000)		17,000
Permanent differences		2,000		-
Share issue cost		(15,000)		-
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences		285,000		160,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	\$	-	\$	-

In September 2017, the British Columbia (BC) Government proposed changes to the general corporate income tax rate to increase the rate from 11% to 12% effective January 1, 2018 and onwards. This change in tax rate was substantively enacted on October 26, 2017. The relevant deferred tax balances have been remeasured to reflect the increase in the Company's combined Federal and Provincial (BC) general corporate income tax rate from 26% to 27%.

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2018		2017	
Deferred tax assets				
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$	114,000	\$	-
Property and equipment		3,000		2,000
Share issue costs		23,000		4,000
Non-capital losses available for future period		1,029,000		868,000
		1,169,000		874,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets		(1,169,000)		(874,000)
Net deferred tax assets	\$	-	\$	-

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2018		2017	
	Expiry Date Range		Expiry Date Range	
Temporary Differences				
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$	535,000	\$	-
Property and equipment		12,000		8,000
Share issue costs		84,000		54,000
Non-capital losses available for future periods		3,852,000		3,348,000
Canada		3,689,000		3,348,000
Thailand		163,000		-

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

16. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

As of February 28, 2018, and 2017, non-controlling interest includes a 20% interest in a subsidiary with operations in Thailand.

20% of profit and loss on each component of other comprehensive income is attributed to the owner of the non-controlling interests.

	February 28, 2018	February 28, 2017
Non-controlling interest, beginning of the year	\$ 176,769	\$ -
Non-controlling interest arising on the acquisition	-	181,020
Share of net loss	(23,215)	(4,251)
Non-controlling interest, end of the year	\$ 153,554	\$ 176,769

The table below discloses selected financial information of the subsidiary in Thailand on a 100% basis.

	February 28, 2018	February 28, 2017
Non-controlling interest, beginning of the year	\$ 176,769	\$ -
Non-controlling interest arising on the acquisition	-	181,020
Share of net loss	(23,215)	(4,251)
Non-controlling interest, end of the year	\$ 153,554	\$ 176,769

	February 28, 2018	February 28, 2017
	\$	\$
Non-controlling percentage	20%	20%
Total assets	\$ 1,289,377	\$ 906,695
Total liabilities	(521,606)	(22,848)
Net assets	\$ 767,771	\$ 883,847

Summarized income statement

Net and comprehensive loss	\$ (116,706)	\$ (21,254)
Loss allocated to non-controlling interest	\$ (23,215)	\$ (4,251)

Summarized cash flow

Cash used in operating activities	\$ (127,612)	\$ (8,699)
Cash used in investing activities	\$ (345,155)	\$ -
Cash provided by financing activities	\$ 476,439	\$ -

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 12, 2018, the Company closed its private placement financing (announced February 1, 2018). The Company issued a total of 3,216,667 units at a price of \$0.15 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one full Common Share Purchase Warrant exercisable at \$0.30 for 12 months from the date of issuance. All securities issued in the placement are subject to a four-month hold period.

On May 4, 2018, the Company closed its private placement financing (announced April 19, 2018). The Company issued a total of 5,102,410 units at a price of \$0.195 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one full Common Share Purchase Warrant exercisable at \$0.39 for 24 months from date of issuance. All securities issued in the placement are subject to a four-month hold period.

Subsequent to year ended February 28, 2018, 150,000 options were exercised at \$0.15 per share for proceeds of \$22,500.