



CONFEDERATION

MINERALS LTD.

Condensed Interim Financial Statements

Second Quarter Ended December 31, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of Confederation Minerals Ltd. for the six months ended December 31, 2016, have been prepared by the management of the Company and approved by the Company's Audit Committee and the Company's Board of Directors.

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indication that an auditor has not reviewed the financial statements.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants for a review of the interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.Condensed Interim Statements Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		643,162	52,934
Marketable securities	5	-	33,000
Receivables	6	20,039	12,222
Prepaid expenses		4,638	3,460
Total current assets		667,839	101,616
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	7	1	1
Total assets		667,840	101,617
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables and accruals	8	125,712	610,651
Loan payable	9	5,000	5,000
Total current liabilities		130,712	615,651
Non-current liabilities			
Convertible debenture	10	46,387	44,218
Total liabilities		177,099	659,869
EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)			
Equity (deficiency) attributable to shareholders			
Share capital	11	21,912,445	20,256,196
Reserves		2,545,034	2,535,967
Accumulated deficit		(23,966,738)	(23,207,561)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		-	(142,854)
Total equity (deficiency)		490,741	(558,252)
Total liabilities and equity (deficiency)		667,840	101,617

Nature of Operations and Continuance of Operations (note 1)
Commitments (note 14)

These condensed interim financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 27, 2017. They are signed on the Company's behalf by:

On behalf of the Board:

<u>"Denise Lok"</u>	Director	<u>"Lawrence Dick"</u>	Director
Denise Lok		Lawrence Dick	

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

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Condensed Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	Three months ended		Six months ended	
		December 31,		December 31,	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Consulting fees	9	92,500	54,009	187,006	88,018
Filing fees		8,611	2,199	13,693	2,794
Insurance		5,954	1,762	11,787	7,056
Meals and entertainment		2,337	-	2,636	-
Office expenses		4,871	2,656	8,403	5,397
Interest Expense		1,097	-	2,169	-
Professional fees		1,800	18,576	1,800	18,576
Exploration Expense		4,349	-	5,647	-
Shareholder information		1,535	2,767	1,535	2,987
Transfer agent fees		1,815	1,272	7,968	1,904
Travel and accommodation		2,337	-	2,337	-
		(127,206)	(83,241)	(244,981)	(126,732)
Interest Income		570	-	570	-
Loss on Sale of Marketable Securities	5	(149,453)	-	(149,453)	(3,289)
Loss on Settlement of Debt	11	(365,316)	-	(365,316)	-
Loss for the period		(641,405)	(83,241)	(759,180)	(130,021)
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities		(13,200)	(219,127)	-	(467,711)
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period		(654,605)	(302,368)	(759,180)	(597,732)

Loss per share (note 13)

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

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.
Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the Six Months Ended December 31,	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities		
Net loss	(759,180)	(130,021)
Items not involving cash:		
Interest income	(570)	-
Accretion expense on convertible debenture	2,168	-
Loss of disposition of marketable securities	149,454	3,289
Loss on settlement of debt	365,316	-
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Receivables	(7,817)	(4,361)
Prepaid expenses	(1,178)	732
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(138,850)	94,428
	(390,657)	(35,933)
Investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	26,400	50,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	(14,284)
Interest received	570	-
	26,970	35,716
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from shares issued	953,915	-
	953,915	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	590,228	(217)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	52,934	7,382
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	643,162	7,165

Supplementary cash flow information (note 16)

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

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Equity (Deficiency)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Common Shares				Accumulated Other	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount	Reserves	Deficit	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Shareholder`s Equity (Deficiency)
Balance - June 30, 2015	6,777,853	20,206,196	2,535,967	(10,339,616)	183,857	12,586,404
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(130,021)	-	(130,021)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	(467,711)	(467,711)
Balance - December 31, 2015	6,777,853	20,206,196	2,535,967	(10,469,637)	(283,854)	11,988,672
Balance - June 30, 2016	6,877,853	20,256,196	2,535,967	(23,207,557)	(142,854)	(558,248)
Private placements	2,526,315	960,000	-	-	-	960,000
Share issue costs	-	(6,085)	-	-	-	(6,085)
Fair value of agent warrents issued	-	(9,067)	9,067	-	-	-
Shares for debt	961,358	711,401	-	-	-	711,401
Other comprehensive income/(loss) allocation	-	-	-	-	142,854	142,854
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(759,181)	-	(759,181)
Balance - December 31, 2016	10,365,526	21,912,445	2,545,034	(23,966,738)	-	490,741

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

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

The Company was incorporated on November 3, 2005 under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) as "Medina Ventures Inc.", changed its name to "Sienna Minerals Ltd." on April 26, 2006 and changed its name to Confederation Minerals Ltd. on April 11, 2007. The Company's principal business activity is the exploration of exploration and evaluation assets.

The amounts shown as exploration and evaluation assets represent net costs to date, less any amounts amortized and/or written off, and do not necessarily represent present or future values. The recoverability of these amounts and any additional amounts required to place these assets into commercial production are dependent upon certain factors. These factors include the existence of ore deposits sufficient for commercial production and the Company's ability to obtain the required additional financing necessary to develop these assets.

The Company has working capital as at December 31, 2016 of \$537,127 and an accumulated deficit of \$23,966,738. These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared under the assumptions of a going-concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has incurred losses from inception and does not currently have the financial resources to complete development in the long-term. As at December 31, 2016, the Company had not advanced its properties to commercial production. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon the successful results from its exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds from there and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. These material uncertainties cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Failure to arrange adequate financing on acceptable terms and/or achieve profitability may have an adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations, cash flows and prospects of the Company. These condensed interim financial statements do not give effect to adjustments to assets or liabilities that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going-concern.

The financial information is presented in Canadian Dollars (CDN\$), which is the functional currency of the Company.

The head office and principal address of the Company are located at Suite 1980, 1075 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3C9.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") on a basis consistent with the significant accounting policies disclosed in note 3.

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Basis of measurement

The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis. The measurement bases are fully described in the accounting policies below.

It should be noted that accounting estimates and assumptions are used in preparation of the condensed interim financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge and judgement of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the condensed interim financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these condensed interim financial statements.

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits with financial institutions and other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. There was \$600,000, in the form of a redeemable GIC, of cash equivalents at December 31, 2016 and \$Nil on June 30, 2016.

b) Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Pre-exploration Costs

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

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

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

The Company may occasionally enter into farm-out arrangements, whereby the Company transfers part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the transferee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the farmee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

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

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

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

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

c) Foreign Currencies Translation and Transaction

The functional currency of the Company is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The condensed interim financial statement is presented in Canadian dollars.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into 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-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined. Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in the statement of loss in the period in which they arise.

d) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year-end. Other non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets. The Company performs impairment testing on each cash-generating unit.

An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss, except to the extent it reverses gains previously recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss/income.

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category into which they currently classify its assets is as follows:

Loans and Receivables

These assets, including 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 Financial Assets

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. 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, 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.

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

Marketable securities (common shares) are classified as available for sale.

Fair Value through Profit and Loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on the fair value in accordance with Company's risk management strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit and loss when incurred. Fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes are recognized in profit or loss.

Marketable securities (warrants), cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment on 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.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities, including payables, accruals and loans payable, are classified as other financial liabilities, based on the purpose for which the liability was incurred, and comprise payables and accruals. 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.

f) Provisions

Rehabilitation Provision

The Company is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances caused by exploration and evaluation activities. The Company records, if any, the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore the exploration sites in the year in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of the rehabilitation activities include restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of the affected exploration sites.

The rehabilitation provision generally arises when the environmental disturbance is subject to government laws and regulations. When the liability is recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related exploration properties. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the changes in present value based on current market discount rates and liability specific risks.

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Additional environment disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability in the year in which they occur.

Other Provisions

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

g) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax expense. Current tax and deferred tax expense are recognized in net income or loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting year the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h) 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, share warrants and flow-through shares are classified as equity instruments.

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

Flow-through Shares

The Company will 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 bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenditures being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognised as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period.

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

i) Earnings / Loss Per Share

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

Diluted earnings/loss per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

j) Share-based Payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the statement of comprehensive loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the statement of comprehensive loss over the remaining vesting period.

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in comprehensive loss over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss. Options or warrants granted that relate to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in reserves, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in reserves is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

k) Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Not Yet Effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee that are mandatory for the Company's fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2016. The following standards and interpretations are relevant to the Company's condensed interim financial statements but are not yet effective:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is tentatively effective for the Company's fiscal period beginning July 1, 2018.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive loss/income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

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 condensed interim financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after the expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

Income Taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. The Company believes it has adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities) relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

Share-based Payment Transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 11.

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

		Cost	Shares Fair Value
		\$	
American Potash Corp. Shares			
June 30, 2016	660,000	175,854	33,000
December 31, 2016	-	-	-
Balance		-	-

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the share purchase warrants expired. In addition, the Company reversed a previous deferred income tax recovery of \$17,000 related to marketable securities. The Company recorded a loss of \$141,000 (2015 - \$16,000). In January 2016, American Potash Corp. completed a 5:1 share consolidation.

As December 31, 2016, the Company sold its marketable securities and realized the previously accumulated unrealized loss of \$149,453.

6. RECEIVABLES

At December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016 the Company's receivables consist of GST – value added tax.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The exploration and evaluation assets of the Company are comprised of the Newman Todd Project

During the year ended June 30, 2015 the Company completed the option to earn a further 20% interest, thereby increasing its overall interest to 70% by producing, at its own cost, a preliminary assessment of the Property and issuing a further 50,000 shares to Redstar valued at \$35,000. The Property is subject to a two percent net smelter return and a fifteen percent net carried interest. The latter interest does not receive payment until capital expenditures have been recovered with interest.

The Company also owns an effective 35% interest in certain other claims adjacent to the Newman Todd Project.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Company decided to impair the mineral property value to \$1 given that the Company has not significantly advanced the Newman Todd Project. The Company continues to legally hold 70% interest in the property.

The schedule below outlines the costs incurred in the Newman Todd Project:

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS(continued)**Newman Todd Project**

	June 30, 2014	Change	June 30, 2015	Change	June 30, 2016
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Acquisition					
Cash payments	368,750	-	368,750	-	368,750
Share issuance	326,000	35,000	361,000	-	361,000
	694,750	35,000	729,750	-	729,750
Deferred exploration expenditure					
Advance payment	-	-	-	-	-
Assays and reports	1,328,098	35,768	1,363,866	-	1,363,866
Camp construction	115,276	-	115,276	-	115,276
Drilling	4,856,038	4,000	4,860,038	-	4,860,038
Environmental	284,697	6,639	291,336	-	291,336
Equipment installation	101,950	-	101,950	-	101,950
Field expenses	1,197,673	9,296	1,206,969	-	1,206,969
General administration	60,857	736	61,593	8,614	70,207
Metallurgy studies	117,497	15,985	133,482	-	133,482
Geological consulting	2,926,595	55,707	2,982,302	(1,844)	2,980,458
Permitting	3,489	783	4,272	68	4,340
Reclamation	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000
Resource estimation	33,100	-	33,100	-	33,100
Surveys and geophysics	15,068	-	15,068	-	15,068
Travel and accommodation	480,250	-	480,250	-	480,250
	11,530,588	128,914	11,659,502	6,838	11,666,340
Write down	-	-	-	-	(12,396,089)
	12,225,338	163,914	12,389,252	6,838	1

Confederation Lake (Mitchell & Belanger) Claims, Ontario

The Company holds certain claims located in the Red Lake Mining District of Ontario. These claims have a nominal carrying value.

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2016

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8. PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	Note	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
		\$	\$
Trade		125,700	323,561
Due to related parties	12	12	287,090
		125,712	610,651

9. LOAN PAYABLE

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company received a shareholder loan for \$5,000 which bears no interest and no set repayment term. The loan is payable upon demand by the lender and still outstanding as at December 31, 2016.

10. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE

On April 14, 2016, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of \$50,000 aggregate principal amount of unsecured convertible debentures. The debentures bear nil interest. The debt will mature on October 15, 2017 and is convertible, at the election of the holder, into units of the Company at the market price at the date of conversion subject to a \$0.10 minimum. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire an additional common share at a price set at a 50% premium to the conversion price, which is based on the higher of: \$0.10 or market price at the date of conversion, until April 15, 2019.

For accounting purposes, the convertible debenture is considered a liability since the conversion feature is not a "fixed for fixed" conversion, it is considered an embedded derivative. However, the value of the embedded derivative liability has no value as the conversion price is set at the market price on the date of conversion. The fair value of the liability component was calculated as \$43,339 being the present value of the convertible note's price discounted at the Company's estimated incremental borrowing rate of 10% for the period from April 14, 2016 to the expected remaining life of the note. The difference of \$6,661 was recorded as a discount on convertible debenture.

The carrying value of the liability portion will be accreted to its redemption principle value of \$50,000 over a period from the date of issuance to the estimated maturity and conversion date.

Interest accretion was recorded in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss in the amount of \$2,169 for the period ended December 31, 2016 (2015 - \$Nil).

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

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11. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized:

Unlimited common shares with no par value

b) Issued Share Capital:

At December 31, 2016, there were 10,365,526 common shares issued and outstanding (June 30, 2016 – 6,877,853).

c) Common Shares:

Fiscal 2017

On October 28, 2016, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement and raised \$960,000 through the issuance of 2,526,315 (the "Units") at a price of \$0.38 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$960,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant and each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one further common share in the capital of the Company at a price of \$0.56 per share for a period of two years from the closing of the private placement. The Company paid finder's fees of \$6,085 and issued 16,012 finder's warrants. Apart from being non-transferable, the finder's warrants are subject to the same terms as the warrants issued with the Units.

On November 2, 2016, the Company issued 961,358 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.36 per share to settle outstanding debts of \$346,089. The shares were issued to five creditors. The Company recognized a \$365,316 loss at the time of issuance of the common shares to settle the debt at the agreed upon price, which was set at the time the agreement was signed.

Fiscal 2016

Effective June 30, 2016, the Company consolidated its issued and outstanding share capital on the basis of one (1) post consolidation share for each ten (10) pre-consolidation common shares. All references to shares and per share amounts have been retroactively restated to give effect to the consolidation.

The Company issued 100,000 shares pursuant to warrants being exercised for proceeds of \$50,000.

d) Share-based Payments

The Company has a stock option plan whereby the Company is authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and consultants enabling them to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option will not be less than the discounted market price of the common shares as permitted by the TSX Venture Exchange policies. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years.

Option-pricing models require the use of highly subjective estimates and assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates and therefore in management's opinion, existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options.

During period ended December 31, 2016, the Company granted \$nil (2015 – nil) stock options.

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements
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11. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

The continuity of stock options for the period ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
Balance June 30, 2015	415,000	5.31
Forfeited	(200,000)	4.68
Balance June 30, 2016	215,000	5.89
Forfeited	(15,000)	8.40
Balance December 31, 2016	200,000	5.70

The options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2016, are as follows:

Number Outstanding	Exercise Price (\$)	Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
200,000	5.70	0.08
200,000		0.08

f) Warrants

The continuity of the warrants during the period ended December 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
Balance June 30, 2015	100,000	0.50
Exercised	(100,000)	0.50
Balance June 30, 2016	-	-
Granted	2,542,327	0.56
Balance December 31, 2016	2,542,327	0.56

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The aggregate value of transactions recorded as consulting fees relating to key management personnel and entities which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

Services provided by:	Notes	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
		2016	2015	2016	2015
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Lawrence Dick	(a)	3	3	6	6
David Velisek	(b)	15,000	-	15,000	-
Baron Global Financial Canada Ltd.	(c)	30,000	30,000	60,000	60,000

(a) Lawrence Dick, the CEO of the Company provided management services.

(b) David Velisek, the Director of the Company provided business development consulting fees.

(c) Pursuant to a management and advisory agreement with Baron Global Financial Canada Ltd. ("Baron"), Baron agreed to act as corporate advisor and Chief Financial Officer of the Company in return for a monthly fee.

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

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12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS(continued)

The following table outlines the Company's related party payables:

	December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
	\$	\$
Lawrence Dick	6	5,019
David Velisek	-	16,469
Baron Global Financial Canada Ltd.	-	220,602

On November 2, 2016, the Company settled debt owing to Baron Global Financial Canada in the amount of \$126,051 and to Lawrence Dick in the amount of \$50,019 by issuing 350,141 and 138,942 shares at a deemed value of \$0.36 per share.

13. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of the basic and diluted loss per share for the period ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

Six Months Ended December 31,	2016	2015
Loss for the period:	(\$759,180)	(\$130,021)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	10,365,526	6,777,853
Basic and diluted loss per share	(\$0.07)	(\$0.02)

14. COMMITMENTS

In March 2012 the Company entered into agreements with three different related parties to provide business consulting services. Each of the three consultants will be paid a monthly fee of \$10,000 for an indefinite term. If any of the consulting agreements are terminated, the party will receive \$240,000. During the year ended June 30, 2015, these consulting agreements were amended to a monthly fee of \$1 per month and no termination amount payable.

In April 2016 the Company entered into agreements with two different arms-length parties to provide business consulting services. Each of the two consultants will be paid a monthly fee of \$7,000 for an indefinite term. If any of the consulting agreements are terminated without cause, the parties will each receive \$168,000.

15. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets within Canada.

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

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16. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS:

Supplementary disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities during the period ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

For the Six Months Ended December 31,	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Shares issued for debt settlement	346,089	
Finder's fee warrants	9,067	-
Mineral property expenditures included within accounts payable	-	28,549

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT**Interest Rate Risk**

The Company's interest rate risk mainly arises from changes in the interest rates on cash. Cash generates interest based on market interest rates. At December 31, 2016, the Company was not subject to significant interest rate risk.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The Company is not subject to significant foreign exchange risk as all of the Company's operations are located in Canada.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the non-performance by counterparties of contractual financial obligations. The Company's credit risk arises primarily with respect to money market investments.

The Company manages its credit risk by investing only in high quality financial institutions.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of cash and amounts receivable.

Liquidity Risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash balances. If necessary, the Company may raise funds through the issuance of debt, equity or sale of non-core assets. The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital to meet its obligations by continuously monitoring and reviewing actual and forecasted cash flows, and match the maturity profile of financial assets to development, capital and operating needs.

CONFEDERATION MINERALS LTD.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT(continued)

Fair Value Hierarchy:

Financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value are grouped in Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; and
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Cash, short-term investments and shares of Potash are measured at fair value using Level 1. The carrying value of receivables, and payables, accruals and loan payable approximates their fair value due to the current nature of those financial instruments.

18. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital, being the components of shareholders' equity, and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The board of directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company has historically relied on the equity markets to fund its activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.