

COBRA VENTURE CORPORATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2015

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Cobra Venture Corporation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Cobra Venture Corporation, which comprise the statements of financial position as at November 30, 2015 and November 30, 2014, and the statements of income (loss), comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cobra Venture Corporation as at November 30, 2015 and November 30, 2014 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

"Crowe MacKay LLP"

**Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, British Columbia
March 10, 2016**

COBRA VENTURE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	November 30, 2015	November 30, 2014
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 3,121,672	\$ 3,677,378
Receivables	3	232,527	1,529,923
Prepaid expenses		30,101	29,867
Asset held for sale	6	<u>300,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current assets		<u>3,684,300</u>	<u>5,237,168</u>
Non-current assets			
Investment	4	350,000	53,167
Property and equipment	5	1,158,921	1,285,911
Exploration and evaluation assets	6	<u>-</u>	<u>115,149</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>1,508,921</u>	<u>1,454,227</u>
Total assets		<u>\$ 5,193,221</u>	<u>\$ 6,691,395</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7	<u>\$ 198,507</u>	<u>\$ 304,294</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Decommissioning liabilities	9	124,481	121,277
Deferred income taxes	13	<u>-</u>	<u>31,064</u>
		<u>124,481</u>	<u>152,341</u>
Total liabilities		<u>322,988</u>	<u>456,635</u>
Equity			
Capital stock	10	3,579,953	3,579,953
Reserves	11	38,576	118,079
Retained earnings		<u>1,251,704</u>	<u>2,536,728</u>
Total equity		<u>4,870,233</u>	<u>6,234,760</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 5,193,221</u>	<u>\$ 6,691,395</u>

Approved on March 10, 2016 on behalf of the Board:

“Daniel B. Evans” Director
Daniel B. Evans

“Cyrus Driver” Director
Cyrus Driver

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

COBRA VENTURE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	For the year ended	
		November 30, 2015	November 30, 2014
OIL AND GAS REVENUES			
Production revenue		\$ 301,355	\$ 288,914
DIRECT COSTS			
Production and operation costs		163,271	113,060
Depletion	5	183,430	164,858
Accretion	9	1,875	1,775
Total direct costs		<u>(348,576)</u>	<u>(279,693)</u>
Gross profit (loss)		<u>(47,221)</u>	<u>9,221</u>
EXPENSES			
Amortization	5	794	1,136
Consulting fees		78,820	72,773
Corporate services		-	1,200
Financing fees	8	-	15,000
Investor relations		1,970	2,290
Loan interest	8	-	23,589
Management fees	12	282,103	309,811
Media and website		2,734	2,734
Office and miscellaneous		50,533	30,930
Professional fees	12	123,686	115,438
Property investigation costs		-	5,347
Rent	12	25,703	37,200
Transfer agent and filing fees		12,495	15,721
Travel and promotion		8,113	6,622
Total expenses		<u>(586,951)</u>	<u>(639,791)</u>
Loss before other items		(634,172)	(630,570)
OTHER ITEMS			
Interest income		42,398	18,885
Gain on sale of assets	15	-	1,623,844
Loss on sale of investments	4	(19,589)	-
Impairment on oil and gas properties	5	(795,806)	-
Impairment on exploration and evaluation assets	6	(116,165)	-
Impairment on available-for-sale investments	4	-	(196,833)
Total other items		<u>(889,162)</u>	<u>1,445,896</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes		<u>(1,523,334)</u>	<u>815,326</u>
INCOME TAXES			
Deferred tax recovery (expense)	13	31,064	(26,549)
Income tax recovery	13	127,743	1,311
Total income tax recovery (expense)		<u>158,807</u>	<u>(25,238)</u>
Income (loss) for the year		\$ (1,364,527)	\$ 790,088
Basic and fully diluted income (loss) per common share		\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.05
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		15,903,748	15,903,748

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

COBRA VENTURE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	For the year ended	
		November 30, 2015	November 30, 2014
Income (loss) for the year		\$ (1,364,527)	\$ 790,088
Other comprehensive loss			
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments, net of tax recovery of \$Nil (2014 - \$21,363)	4	-	(142,970)
Reallocation of impairment on available-for-sale investments net of tax recovery of \$Nil (2014 - \$25,878)		-	170,955
Total other comprehensive loss		-	27,985
Comprehensive income (loss)		\$ (1,364,527)	\$ 818,073

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

COBRA VENTURE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	For the year ended	
		November 30, 2015	November 30, 2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income (loss) for the year		\$ (1,364,527)	\$ 790,088
Items not affecting cash:			
Accretion	9	1,875	1,775
Amortization	5	794	1,136
Depletion	5	183,430	164,858
Deferred tax expense (recovery)	13	(31,064)	26,549
Interest income		(42,398)	(18,885)
Gain on sale of assets	15	-	(1,623,844)
Loss on sale of investments	4	19,589	-
Impairment on available-for-sale investments	4	-	196,833
Impairment on oil and gas properties	5	795,806	-
Impairment on exploration and evaluation assets	6	116,165	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:			
Decrease (increase) in receivables		(52,505)	4,572
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		(234)	(1,841)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(45,032)	(81,726)
Decrease (increase) in income tax receivable		<u>(127,743)</u>	<u>200,336</u>
Net cash flows used in operating activities		<u>(545,844)</u>	<u>(340,149)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		53,215	4,749
Acquisition of property and equipment		(912,016)	(684,744)
Purchase of investment		(350,000)	-
Net proceeds on sale of investment		33,578	-
Net proceeds on sale of assets	15	1,466,827	4,244,819
Exploration and evaluation expenditures		<u>(301,466)</u>	<u>(13,956)</u>
Net cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities		<u>(9,862)</u>	<u>3,550,868</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceed from loan		-	300,000
Loan repayment		<u>-</u>	<u>(300,000)</u>
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents during the year		(555,706)	3,210,719
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		<u>3,677,378</u>	<u>466,659</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		\$ 3,121,672	\$ 3,677,378
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Cash		\$ 156,672	\$ 27,378
Cash equivalents		<u>2,965,000</u>	<u>3,650,000</u>
		\$ 3,121,672	\$ 3,677,378
Cash paid for interest		\$ -	\$ 23,589
Cash paid for income taxes		\$ -	\$ -

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 14)

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

COBRA VENTURE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Capital stock		Reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Total equity
		Number	Amount				
Balance at November 30, 2013		15,903,748	\$ 3,579,953	\$ 252,784	\$ (27,985)	\$ 1,611,935	\$ 5,416,687
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments, net of tax	4	-	-	-	(142,970)	-	(142,970)
Transfer of reserves to retained earnings on expiry of options	11	-	-	(134,705)	-	134,705	-
Reallocation of impairments on available-for-sale investments, net of tax		-	-	-	170,955	-	170,955
Income for the year		-	-	-	-	790,088	790,088
Balance at November 30, 2014		15,903,748	3,579,953	118,079	-	2,536,728	6,234,760
Transfer of reserves to retained earnings on expiry of options	11	-	-	(79,503)	-	79,503	-
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(1,364,527)	(1,364,527)
Balance at November 30, 2015		15,903,748	\$ 3,579,953	\$ 38,576	\$ -	\$ 1,251,704	\$ 4,870,233

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

COBRA VENTURE CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2015

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Cobra Venture Corporation (“the Company”) was incorporated under the Business Corporation Act (Alberta) on August 18, 1998 and, effective July 25, 2014, continued into the Province of British Columbia under the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). The Company’s principal business activity is the exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas interests and its common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“the Exchange”) under the symbol “CBV”. The Company’s head office is located at 2489 Bellevue Avenue, West Vancouver, BC V7V 1E1. The Company’s registered and records office is located at 1900, 530 – 3rd Avenue SW, Calgary, AB T2P 0R3.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and settle its obligations in the normal course of business. The ability of the Company to carry out its planned business objectives is dependent on its ability to raise adequate financing from lenders, shareholders and other investors and/or generate operating profitability and positive cash flow.

	November 30, 2015	November 30, 2014
Working capital	\$ 3,485,793	\$ 4,932,874
Retained earnings	\$ 1,251,704	\$ 2,536,728

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretation Committee (“IFRIC”). These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of IFRS standards that are effective for the Company’s reporting year ended November 30, 2015.

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements for issue on March 10, 2016.

b) Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information. All dollar amounts presented are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c) Significant accounting judgments and critical accounting estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Significant accounting judgments

Significant accounting judgments that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- i) Determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities;
- ii) Assessment of any indicators of impairment of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets and property and equipment;
- iii) Assessment of any indicators of impairment of available-for-sale investments; and
- iv) Determination of assets classified as held for sale (refer to Notes 6 and 15).

Critical accounting estimates

Key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include, but are not limited to, the following:

Reserves base – The oil and gas development and production properties are depleted on a unit-of-production (“UOP”) basis at a rate calculated by reference to proved plus probable reserves determined in accordance with National Instrument 51-101 “Standards of Disclosure for Oil and Gas Activities” and incorporating the estimated future cost of developing and extracting those reserves. Proved plus probable reserves are determined using estimates of oil and natural gas in place, recovery factors and future oil and natural gas prices. Future development costs are estimated using assumptions as to number of wells required to produce the reserves, the cost of such wells and associated production facilities and other capital costs.

Depletion of oil and gas assets – Oil and gas properties are depleted using a UOP method over proved plus probable reserves. The calculation of the UOP rate of depletion could be impacted to the extent that actual production in the future is different from current forecast production based on proved plus probable reserves.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c) Significant accounting judgments and critical accounting estimates (continued)

Critical accounting estimates (continued)

Impairment indicators and calculation of impairment – At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether or not there are circumstances that indicate a possibility that the carrying values of exploration and evaluation assets and property and equipment are not recoverable, or impaired. Such circumstances include incidents of physical damage, deterioration of commodity prices, changes in the regulatory environment, or a reduction in estimates of proved plus probable reserves.

When management determines that circumstances indicate potential impairment, exploration and evaluation assets and property and equipment are tested for impairment by comparing the carrying values to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amounts of cash generating units are determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair value less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, that are subject to change as new information becomes available including information on future commodity prices, expected production volumes, quantities of reserves, discount rates, future development costs and operating costs.

Decommissioning liabilities – The calculation of decommissioning liabilities includes estimates of the future costs to settle the liability, the timing of the cash flows to settle the liability, the discount rate and the future inflation rates. The impact of differences between actual and estimated costs, timing and inflation on the financial statements of future periods may be material.

Income taxes - The Company is periodically required to estimate the tax basis of assets and liabilities. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to varying interpretations, it is possible that changes in these estimates could occur that materially affect the amounts of deferred income tax assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements.

Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities generally have a direct impact on earnings in the period that the changes occur. Each period, the Company evaluates the likelihood of whether some portion or all of each deferred tax asset will not be realized. This evaluation is based on historic and future expected levels of taxable income, the pattern and timing of reversals of taxable temporary timing differences that give rise to deferred tax liabilities, and tax planning initiatives.

Assets held for sale – The measurement of assets held for sale is based on the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, with impairments recognized in profit or loss in the period measured. Determination of fair value and costs to sell requires estimation including the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction, and the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of the assets, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on deposit and are highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Property and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets

i) Recognition and measurement

a) Exploration and evaluation costs

Pre-license costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

All exploratory costs incurred subsequent to acquiring the right to explore for natural resources and before technical feasibility and commercial viability of the area have been established are capitalized. Such costs can typically include costs to acquire land rights, geological and geophysical costs, decommissioning costs, and exploration well costs.

Exploration and evaluation costs are not depreciated and are accumulated in cost centers by well, field or exploration area and carried forward pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability.

The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting reserves from exploration and evaluation assets is considered to be generally determinable when proved and probable reserves are determined to exist. Upon determination of proved plus probable reserves, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to those reserves are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from exploration and evaluation assets to development and production assets, net of any impairment loss.

Management reviews and assesses exploration and evaluation assets to determine if technical feasibility and commercial viability exist. If management decides not to continue the exploration and evaluation activity, the unrecoverable costs are charged to profit or loss in the period in which the determination occurs.

b) Development and production costs

Items of property and equipment, which include oil and gas development and production assets, are measured at cost less accumulated depletion and accumulated impairment losses. Costs include lease acquisition, drilling and completion, production facilities, decommissioning costs, geological and geophysical costs and directly attributable general and administrative costs related to development and production activities, net of any government incentive programs.

When significant parts of an item of property and equipment, including oil and natural gas interests, have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components).

ii) Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to development and production that are significant are recognized as oil and gas property only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate.

iii) Amortization and depletion

The net carrying value of oil and gas properties is amortized using the unit-of-production method by reference to the ratio of production in the period to the related proved plus probable reserves, taking into account estimated future development costs necessary to bring those reserves into production. Future development costs are estimated taking into account the level of development required to produce the reserves. These estimates are reviewed by independent reserve engineers at least annually.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Property and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

iii) Amortization and depletion (continued)

For other assets amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a declining-balance basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment.

The estimated useful lives for other assets are as follows:

Computer Equipment - 30%

f) Share issuance costs

Costs directly identifiable with the raising of capital will be charged against the related capital stock. Costs related to shares not yet issued are recorded as deferred financing costs. These costs will be deferred until the issuance of the shares to which the costs relate, at which time the costs will be charged against the related capital stock or charged to operations if the shares are no longer probable of being issued. Share issuance costs consist primarily of corporate finance fees, filing fees and legal fees.

g) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

h) Decommissioning liabilities

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Decommissioning liabilities are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a risk-free rate applicable to the underlying asset.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i) Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similar to basic earnings (loss) per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods. During the year ended November 30, 2015, stock options to purchase 825,000 common shares of the Company were not included in the computation of earnings (loss) per share because the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

j) Flow-through common shares

The Company may finance a portion of its exploration activities through financings in which flow-through common shares are issued. These shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. At the time of closing a financing involving flow-through shares, the Company allocates the gross proceeds received (i.e. the "flow-through commitment") as follows:

- Capital stock
- Warrant reserve if applicable; and
- Flow-through share premium – recorded as a liability and equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature

Thereafter, as qualifying resource expenditures are incurred, these costs are capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews its tax position and records an adjustment to its deferred tax expense/liability accounts for taxable temporary differences, including those arising from the transfer of tax benefits to investors through flow-through shares. For this adjustment, the Company considers the tax benefits (of qualifying resource expenditures already incurred) to have been effectively transferred, if it has formally renounced those expenditures at any time (before or after the end of the reporting period). Additionally, the Company reverses the liability for the flow-through share premium to other income as the expenses are incurred.

k) Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

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

The fair value of the common shares issued in the private placements is determined to be the more easily measurable component and is 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 a reserve.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l) Royalties, lease and fee simple revenue

Revenue and royalties from oil and gas operations are recognized at the time the oil is sold or natural gas is delivered, and collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue from oil and gas leases is recognized over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis. Payments received in advance are recorded as deferred revenue.

m) Assets held for sale

Non-current assets that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets are remeasured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognized in profit or loss. The Company presents assets held for sale separately from the Company's other assets and separately from liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale.

n) Share-based payments

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes, or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to capital stock. When vested options are forfeited or are not exercised at the expiry date the amount previously recognized in share-based payments reserve is transferred to retained earnings. The Company estimates a forfeiture rate and adjusts the corresponding expense each period based on an updated forfeiture estimate.

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or 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. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied. 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 profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods and services received in profit or loss, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related 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. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimates, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioral considerations.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n) Share-based payments (continued)

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 capital stock, adjusted for any consideration paid. Where a grant of options is cancelled and settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the holder on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

o) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (loss). Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the year-end date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

p) Interests in joint arrangements

A joint arrangement can take the form of a joint venture or joint operation. All joint arrangements involve a contractual arrangement that establishes joint control, which exists only when decisions about the activities that significantly affect the returns of the investee require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. A joint operation is a joint arrangement in which we have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement in which we have rights to only the net assets of the arrangement.

Joint ventures are accounted for in accordance with the policy "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures." Joint operations are accounted for by recognizing our share of the assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flows of the joint operation.

q) Financial instruments

Financial assets

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

Loans and receivables ("LAR") - Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Available-for-sale ("AFS") - Non-derivative financial assets that are designated as AFS or are not classified as LAR, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in other comprehensive income (loss), except for those investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, which shall be measured at cost.

Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and recognized in profit or loss. Transaction costs associated with assets classified as AFS are included in initial carrying amount of the assets.

The Company has classified its cash and cash equivalents and receivables as LAR. The investments are classified as AFS.

Financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities ("OFL") - This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method which are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company classifies its accounts payable and accrued liabilities as OFL.

r) New and amended accounting pronouncements

New and amended standards adopted by the Company during the year:

The following new and amended standards adopted by the Company effective December 1, 2014 did not result in a significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

- 1) Amendments to IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation, provide clarification on the application of offsetting rules.
- 2) Amendments to IAS 36, Impairment of Assets, clarify the recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets, including additional disclosures about the measurement of the recoverable amount of impaired assets when the recoverable amount was based on fair value less costs of disposal.
- 3) Amendments to IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures, clarify that a management entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, that provides key management services to a reporting entity, or its parent, is a related party of the reporting entity. The amendments also require an entity to disclose amounts incurred for key management personnel services provided by a separate management entity. This replaces the more detailed disclosure by category required for other key management personnel compensation.
- 4) Amendments to IFRS 8, Operating Segments, requires disclosure of the judgments made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments, and clarifies that reconciliations of segment assets are only required if segment assets are reported regularly.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r) New and amended accounting pronouncements (continued)

New and amended standards adopted by the Company during the year: (continued)

- 5) Amendments to IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, clarifies that the scope of the portfolio exception defined in paragraph 52 of IFRS 13 includes all contracts accounted for within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, regardless of whether they meet the definition of financial assets or financial liabilities as defined in IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation. This amendment also clarifies that issuing IFRS 13 and amending IFRS 9 and IAS 39 did not remove the ability to measure short-term receivables and payables with no stated interest rate at their invoice amounts without discounting if the effect of not discounting is immaterial.

New and amended standards not yet adopted by the Company:

The following standards have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company's financial statements. The Company plans to adopt these standards as soon as they become effective for the Company's reporting period.

- 1) New standard IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, classification and measurement is the first part of a new standard on classification and measurement of financial assets that will replace IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement." IFRS 9 has two measurement categories: amortized cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value. A debt instrument is at amortized cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. Otherwise it is at fair value through profit and loss. This standard is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
- 2) Amendments to IFRS 5, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, clarifies circumstances in which an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) from held for sale to held for distribution (or vice versa), and in circumstances which an entity no longer meets the criteria for held for distribution. This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
- 3) New standard IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, provides a single principle-based framework to be applied to all contracts with customers. IFRS 15 replaces the previous revenue standard IAS 18, Revenue, and the related Interpretations on revenue recognition. The standard scopes out contracts that are considered to be lease contracts, insurance contracts and financial instruments. The new standard is a control-based model as compared to the existing revenue standard which is primarily focused on risks and rewards. Under the new standard, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of a good or service. Transfer of control occurs when the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits of the good or service. This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
- 4) New standard IFRS 16, Leases, specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

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3. RECEIVABLES

The Company's receivables are as follows:

	November 30, 2015	November 30, 2014
Trade receivables	\$ 92,918	\$ 39,652
Interest receivable	6,442	17,259
Sale proceeds receivable (Note 15)	-	1,466,827
Income tax receivable	127,743	-
GST receivable	5,424	6,185
	<u>\$ 232,527</u>	<u>\$ 1,529,923</u>

4. INVESTMENT

	November 30, 2015	November 30, 2014
Shares in Mobius Resources Inc.	\$ -	\$ 53,167
Shares in Star Valley Drilling Ltd.	\$ 350,000	\$ -

During the year ended November 30, 2015, the Company:

- sold all the shares of Mobius Resources Inc. for net proceeds of \$33,578 (2014 - \$Nil). The Company recorded a realized loss of \$19,589 (2014 - \$Nil) with the sale; and
- acquired 350,000 shares in Star Valley Drilling Ltd., a privately owned company situated in Alberta at \$1 per share. As there is no quoted market price in an active market for the investment, the investment shall be carried at cost.

During the year ended November 30, 2014, the Company determined the investment in Mobius Resources Inc. was impaired due to a significant decline in the fair value below its cost as a result of the market conditions. Accordingly, the previously recognized unrealized loss of \$170,955, net of tax \$25,878 was reallocated from accumulated other comprehensive loss to profit or loss.

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5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Oil and Gas Properties	Computer Equipment	Land	Total Property and Equipment
Cost				
Balance, November 30, 2013	\$ 663,162	\$ 19,496	\$ 760,542	\$ 1,443,200
Additions	1,022,368	-	5,709	1,028,077
Provision of decommissioning liabilities (Note 9)	61,904	-	-	61,904
Reclassified as assets held for sale (Note 15)	-	-	(766,251)	(766,251)
Balance, November 30, 2014	1,747,434	19,496	-	1,766,930
Additions	851,261	-	-	851,261
Provisions of decommissioning liabilities (Note 9)	1,779	-	-	1,779
Balance, November 30, 2015	\$ 2,600,474	\$ 19,496	\$ -	\$ 2,619,970
Accumulated amortization, depletion and impairment loss				
Balance, November 30, 2013	\$ 299,311	\$ 15,714	\$ -	\$ 315,025
Amortization and depletion	164,858	1,136	-	165,994
Balance, November 30, 2014	464,169	16,850	-	481,019
Amortization and depletion	183,430	794	-	184,224
Impairment loss	795,806	-	-	795,806
Balance, November 30, 2015	\$ 1,443,405	\$ 17,644	\$ -	\$ 1,461,049
Carrying amounts				
As at November 30, 2014	\$ 1,283,265	\$ 2,646	\$ -	\$ 1,285,911
As at November 30, 2015	\$ 1,157,069	\$ 1,852	\$ -	\$ 1,158,921

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Oil and gas properties

Willesden Green area, Alberta

During the year ended November 30, 2007, the Company acquired a 40% net working interest in 160 acres of land in Central Alberta for \$18,570.

During the year ended November 30, 2008, the Company acquired an 80% working interest in an oil well located in the Willesden Green area which is subject to applicable royalties, by incurring all costs, risk and expenses associated with completing the test well.

During the year ended November 30, 2009, the Company entered into an arrangement with a private oil and gas operator in the area and the operator agreed to perform some remedial work in the well and prepare and tie-in the well to earn 50% of the Company's interest being a 40% working interest.

During the year ended November 30, 2010, the operator completed its obligations, paid the Company \$460,000 based on a BOE/day calculation and earned its 40% working interest.

During the year ended November 30, 2015, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$24,454 on the property due to a sustained decline in forecasted crude oil and natural gas prices. The Company recorded \$45,119 (2014 - \$68,551) in production revenue.

Davey Lake area, Alberta

During the year ended November 30, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement with RNM Services Ltd. ("RNM") to earn a 13.5% working interest in a well located in the Davey Lake area by incurring all RNM's costs to drill, case, complete and equip and tie-in (or abandon) the well. The Company paid RNM a one-time fee of \$26,250 to enter into this agreement.

During the year ended November 30, 2015, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$106,374 on the property due to a sustained decline in forecasted crude oil prices. The Company recorded \$12,202 (2014 - \$42,162) in production revenue.

Gull Lake, Saskatchewan

During the year ended November 30, 2013, the Company entered into a Participation Agreement whereby the Company (and two other arm's length companies) was granted the right to equally participate to drill and complete up to 4 initial test wells (each "Test Well") located in Gull Lake, Saskatchewan. Under the agreement, the Company had to pay 29.33% of the drilling costs of each Test Well to earn a net working interest of 14.665% in each well. The Company currently maintains a 14.665% interest in the Gull Lake project area.

At November 30, 2015, the Company participated in six wells.

Due to a sustained decline in forecasted crude oil and natural gas prices, the Company recorded an impairment charge on the property of \$664,978 (2014 - \$Nil). The impairment was determined using a value in use approach using estimated expected cash flow based on proved plus probable reserves using a pre-tax discount rate of 10%.

During the year ended November 30, 2015, the Company recorded \$244,034 (2014 - \$178,201) in production revenue.

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Hayter area, Alberta	LH Property, British Columbia	Total
Balance, November 30, 2013	\$ 96,942	\$ -	\$ 96,942
Drilling and completion	13,956	-	13,956
Provisions of decommissioning liabilities (Note 9)	<u>4,251</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,251</u>
Balance, November 30, 2014	115,149	-	115,149
Property acquisition costs	-	300,000	300,000
Drilling and completion	1,466	-	1,466
Provisions of decommissioning liabilities (Note 9)	(450)	-	(450)
Impairment on exploration and evaluation assets	(116,165)	-	(116,165)
Reclassification to asset held for sale	<u>-</u>	<u>(300,000)</u>	<u>(300,000)</u>
Balance, November 30, 2015	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Hayter area, Alberta

During the year ended November 30, 2013, the Company entered into a Participation Agreement whereby the Company was granted the right to participate in a governing Joint Operating Agreement ("JOA") to earn a working interest in two wells ("Existing Wells") located in the Hayter area of Alberta. The Company has the right to earn a 25.3333% working interest (after payout) and a 33.3333% working interest (before payout) upon paying 33.3333% of the cost to abandon and recomplete the Existing Wells ("Payout"). The Company also agreed to:

- 1) pay \$17,500 (paid), plus GST, to RNM as consideration for RNM providing all of the geological review, analysis and granting the rights under Participation Agreement to the Company;
- 2) pay \$32,008 (paid) of the cash call required by the JOA for the 33.3333% working interest; and
- 3) pay 100% of any future seismic costs under the JOA.

During the year ended November 30, 2015, the Company decided to abandon the property and recorded an impairment charge of \$116,165 (2014 - \$Nil).

LH Property, British Columbia

The Company entered into a purchase agreement dated for reference February 24, 2015, with International Bethlehem Mining Corp ("IBC") and Magnum Goldcorp Inc. ("Magnum"), pursuant to which Magnum has agreed to sell and the Company has agreed to purchase one-half of Magnum's 51-per-cent option interest in certain properties owned by IBC. Pursuant to the terms of the purchase agreement, the Company will purchase one-half (25.5 per cent) of Magnum's 51-per-cent interest in the properties in exchange for a \$300,000 payment (paid). Magnum is required to use \$200,000 of this payment to complete certain expenditures on the properties in accordance with the Magnum option agreement (completed) and was required to use reasonable commercial efforts to fulfill its obligations under the Magnum option agreement such that the option becomes exercised. As of November 13, 2015, the Company was advised by Magnum that the Option with IBC had been exercised, and accordingly, the Company has acquired a 25.5% interest in the Properties and a joint venture has been formed between the Company, IBC and Magnum. The Company and Magnum have certain directors in common.

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

LH Property, British Columbia (continued)

Subsequent to the year ended November 30, 2015, the Company, Magnum and IBC entered into a non-binding letter of intent pursuant to which Magnum has indicated its intention to acquire all of the interest of each of the Company and IBC in the property. Under the definitive purchase and sale agreement for the proposed acquisition, it is expected that Magnum will issue the same number of shares as its outstanding share capital to the Company and approximately double its outstanding share capital to IBC as consideration for their respective interest in the property. As a result, the Company has reclassified the property to asset held for sale at November 30, 2015.

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are as follows:

	November 30, 2015	November 30, 2014
Trade payables	\$ 156,507	\$ 215,327
Due to related parties (Note 12)	10,000	56,967
Accrued liabilities	<u>32,000</u>	<u>32,000</u>
Total	\$ 198,507	\$ 304,294

8. LOANS PAYABLE

	Loan principal	Loan Interest and financing fee	Total
Balance, November 30, 2013	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Additions	300,000	23,589	323,589
Repaid	<u>(300,000)</u>	<u>(23,589)</u>	<u>(323,589)</u>
Balance, November 30, 2014 and 2015	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

On December 17, 2013, the Company entered into loan agreements with related parties of the Company (Note 12) and received an aggregate of \$300,000 in loans proceeds. The loans were for a term of one year with interest of 14% per annum. In connection to the loans, the Company paid \$15,000 as a loan facility fee to cover all costs and expenses incurred by the lenders. During the year ended November 30, 2014, these loans together with all accrued interest were fully repaid.

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9. DECOMMISSIONING LIABILITIES

Balance, November 30, 2013	\$ 53,347
Addition (Notes 5 and 6)	41,277
Change in estimates (Notes 5 and 6)	24,878
Accretion	<u>1,775</u>
Balance, November 30, 2014	121,277
Change in estimates (Notes 5 and 6)	1,329
Accretion	<u>1,875</u>
Balance, November 30, 2015	<u>\$ 124,481</u>

The total provision was estimated by management based on the Company's interests in all wells, estimated costs to reclaim and abandon wells, and the estimated timing of costs to be incurred in future periods. The undiscounted amount of the estimated cash flows required to settle the obligation is approximately \$144,000 (2014 - \$172,000). The estimated cash flow has been adjusted using an inflation rate of 1.50% and discounted using a risk free rates of 1.57% to 2.29% (2014 - 1.85% to 2.41%). The estimated settlement ranges from five years to a maximum of nineteen years.

10. CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized:

Unlimited number of common voting shares, with no par value.

During the years ended November 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company did not have any share activities.

11. RESERVES

Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan in place under which it 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 stock of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option is as determined by the Board at the time of grant, subject to the requirements of the TSX-V. Options vest as determined by the Board of Directors. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years.

A continuity of share purchase options for the year ended November 30, 2015 is as follows:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	November 30, 2014	Granted	Expired/ cancelled	Exercised	November 30, 2015	Exercisable
May 27, 2015	\$ 0.17	600,000	-	(600,000)	-	-	-
May 25, 2017	0.24	225,000	-	-	-	225,000	225,000
Total		825,000	-	(600,000)	-	225,000	225,000
Weighted average exercise price		\$ 0.19	\$ -	\$ 0.17	\$ -	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.24
Weighted average remaining contractual life						1.48 years	

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11. RESERVES (continued)

A continuity of share purchase options for the year ended November 30, 2014 is as follows:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	November 30, 2013	Granted	Expired/cancelled	Exercised	November 30, 2014	Exercisable
April 3, 2014	\$ 0.16	1,050,000	-	(1,050,000)	-	-	-
May 27, 2015	0.17	600,000	-	-	-	600,000	600,000
May 25, 2017	0.24	225,000	-	-	-	225,000	225,000
Total		1,875,000	-	(1,050,000)	-	825,000	825,000
Weighted average exercise price		\$ 0.17	\$ -	\$ 0.16	\$ -	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.19
Weighted average remaining contractual life						1.03 years	

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Amounts paid or accrued to related parties are as follows:

Paid or accrued to:	Nature of transactions	For the year ended November 30, 2015	For the year ended November 30, 2014
A limited partnership of which a Director is a partner	Rent	\$ 25,703	\$ 37,200
A firm of which a Director is a partner	Professional fees	47,805	57,795
A firm of which the Corporate Secretary is a partner	Professional fees	611	27,863
A company controlled by a Director and Officer	Financing fees and interest	-	12,863
Spouse of a Director and Officer	Financing fees and interest	-	6,431
Directors	Financing fees and interest	-	19,295
		<u>\$ 74,119</u>	<u>\$ 161,447</u>

Key management compensation is as follows:

Paid or accrued to:	Nature of transactions	For the year ended November 30, 2015	For the year ended November 30, 2014
Directors and Officers	Management ¹⁾	\$ 60,000	\$ 85,000
A company controlled by a Director and Officer	Management	<u>220,000</u>	<u>220,000</u>
		<u>\$ 280,000</u>	<u>\$ 305,000</u>

i) There were no post-employment benefits, termination benefits, or other long-term employment benefits paid to key management in either the year ended November 30, 2015 or 2014.

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12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Key management personnel is defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the Company, directly or indirectly including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company. The Company's key management personnel include the Chief Executive Officer and Directors.

The amounts due to related parties included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are as follows:

	November 30, 2015	November 30, 2014
A firm of which a Director is a partner	\$ 10,000	\$ 24,805
Directors and Officers	-	31,009
A firm of which the Corporate Secretary is a partner	-	1,153
	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 56,967</u>

13. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes for the years ended November 30, 2015 and 2014, at statutory rates with reported taxes is as follows:

	November 30, 2015	November 30, 2014
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ (1,523,334)	\$ 815,326
Combined federal and provincial tax rate	26%	26%
Income tax expense (recovery) at statutory rates	\$ (396,067)	\$ 211,985
Non-deductible expenses	2,717	(159,923)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	<u>234,543</u>	<u>(26,824)</u>
Total income tax expense (recovery)	<u>\$ (158,807)</u>	<u>\$ 25,238</u>
Current income tax expense (recovery)	\$ (127,743)	\$ (1,311)
Deferred tax expense (recovery)	<u>\$ (31,064)</u>	<u>\$ 26,549</u>

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	November 30, 2015	November 30, 2014
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):		
Investment	\$ -	\$ 25,588
Decommissioning liabilities	32,365	31,532
Share issuance costs, cumulative eligible cost, capital losses and other	30,046	1,037
Property and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets	<u>171,358</u>	<u>(89,221)</u>
	233,769	(31,064)
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	<u>(233,769)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (31,064)</u>

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13. INCOME TAXES (continued)

Subject to certain restrictions, the Company has resource expenditures of approximately \$1,987,000 available to reduce taxable income in future years available to apply against future taxable income. Future tax benefits which may arise as a result of the net capital losses and resource deductions have not been recognized in these financial statements.

14. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

During the year ended November 30, 2015, significant non-cash transactions for the Company included:

- i) \$450 of reversal of decommissioning liabilities in exploration and evaluation assets, and
- ii) \$1,779 of provisions of decommissioning liabilities in property and equipment, and
- iii) \$79,503 fair value of 600,000 expired stock options in retained earnings, and
- iv) \$124,421 of property and equipment additions in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

During the year ended November 30, 2014, significant non-cash transactions for the Company included:

- i) \$4,251 of provisions of decommissioning liabilities in exploration and evaluation assets, and
- ii) \$61,904 of provisions of decommissioning liabilities in property and equipment, and
- iii) \$134,705 fair value of 1,500,000 expired stock options in retained earnings, and
- iv) \$158,157 of property and equipment additions from prepaid expenses, and
- v) \$185,176 of property and equipment additions in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

15. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

In March 2014, the Company entered into an agreement and sold 12.84 acres of land located in the Municipal District of Rocky View No. 44, in the Province of Alberta, to an arm's length private Alberta corporation for an aggregate purchase price of \$4,365,600.

In August 2014, the Company entered into an agreement (the "Offer to Purchase") to sell 2.94 acres of the land located in the Municipal District of Rocky View No. 44, in the Province of Alberta (the "Lands"), to an arm's length private Alberta corporation. The Company reclassified \$766,251 from property and equipment (Note 5) to assets held for sale and presented the amount separately under non-current assets in the statements of financial position. During the year ended November 30, 2014, the Company completed the sale for an aggregate purchase price of \$1,470,000.

The Company incurred selling costs of \$123,854. As a result, the Company recognized a gain on sale of the land in the amount of \$1,623,844.

During the year ended November 30, 2015, the Company received from trust the balance of the funds outstanding at November 30, 2014 of \$1,466,827 from the sale of the assets held for sale (Note 3).

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK

Fair value

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly;
and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values. The Company's investment in Mobius Resources shares was measured at fair value using Level 1 inputs.

The carrying value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates their fair value and amortized cost due to their short term maturity or capacity of prompt liquidation.

Financial risk factors

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

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade receivable and cash and cash equivalents. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to trade receivable is not significant and cash and cash equivalents is remote as it maintains accounts with highly-rated financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at November 30, 2015, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$3,121,672 (2014 - \$3,677,378) to settle current liabilities of \$198,507 (November 30, 2014 - \$304,294). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK (continued)

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.

a) *Interest rate risk*

The Company's cash equivalents consist of cashable GIC of \$Nil (2014 - \$150,000) at interest rates of N/A (2014 - prime less 1.85%) and a term deposit of \$2,965,000 (2014 - \$3,500,000) at an interest rate of 0.65% (2014 - 1.35%). Since term deposit is cashable anytime, the Company believes it is not exposed to significant interest rate risk. The interest rate risk on the Company's obligations is not considered significant.

b) *Foreign currency risk*

The Company conducts its activities in Canada with Canadian dollars. Therefore, the Company believes it is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

c) *Price risk*

The Company has limited exposure to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities.

17. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one business segment, being the exploration and development of oil and gas interests, in Canada.

18. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. In the management of capital, the Company monitors its adjusted capital which comprises all components of equity (ie. capital stock, reserves, accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and retained earnings).

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue common shares through private placements. The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended November 30, 2015.

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On December 21, 2015, the Company announced that together with Magnum Goldcorp Inc. (“Magnum”) and International Bethlehem Mining Corp. (“IBC”), the parties have entered into a non-binding letter of intent pursuant to which Magnum has indicated its intention to acquire all of the interest of each of the Company and IBC in the LH Property. Upon closing of the proposed acquisition, Magnum will own 100% of the LH Property. It is expected that Magnum will issue the same number of shares as its outstanding share capital to the Company and approximately double its outstanding share capital to IBC as consideration for their respective interest in the LH property. Subject to review of certain tax related considerations, each of the Company and IBC intend to distribute all, or a portion of, the shares of Magnum it receives to its shareholders by way of a return of capital. Upon completion of the return of capital, which is subject to shareholder approval, the shareholders of the Company and IBC respectively will become shareholders of Magnum.