

COLIBRI RESOURCE CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AUGUST 31, 2015

COLIBRI RESOURCE CORPORATION
(An Exploration Stage Company)

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

August 31, 2015 and August 31, 2014

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

These accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Colibri Resource Corporation have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

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

COLIBRI RESOURCE CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	August 31,		August 31,	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
EXPENSES, ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL				
Accounting and audit fees	4,243	\$ 6,958	\$ 15,432	\$ 19,758
Advertising and promotion	105	155	905	471
Amortization	189	258	564	771
Director fees and benefits (Note 7)	-	5,500	2,719	20,500
Foreign exchange	142	740	(2,525)	(1,956)
Legal	4,769	-	8,648	-
Management fees (Note 7)	-	18,600	31,600	57,000
Office and miscellaneous	2,797	2,972	9,821	11,896
Rent (Note 7)	-	2,250	3,000	6,750
Telephone	145	245	591	1,209
Transfer agent and filing fees	11,038	2,358	21,169	11,233
Travel and related costs	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,864</u>	<u>5,590</u>
LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEM	(23,428)	(40,036)	(95,788)	(133,222)
OTHER ITEM				
Interest	<u>-</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>1,481</u>
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	(23,428)	(39,719)	(95,704)	(131,741)
BASIC AND DILUTED				
LOSS PER SHARE	\$ <u>(0.01)</u>	\$ <u>(0.01)</u>	\$ <u>(0.01)</u>	\$ <u>(0.01)</u>
 Weighted average number of shares outstanding	 <u>50,236,010</u>	 <u>50,236,010</u>	 <u>50,236,010</u>	 <u>50,236,010</u>

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

COLIBRI RESOURCE CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Note	August 31, <u>2015</u>	November 30, <u>2014</u>
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 4,081	\$ 164,286
GST receivable		1,868	2,645
Other receivables		859	-
Prepaid expenses		<u>3,020</u>	<u>1,702</u>
		9,828	168,633
Equipment	5	2,368	2,932
Exploration and evaluation assets	6	<u>2,476,774</u>	<u>2,455,802</u>
		<u>\$2,488,970</u>	<u>\$2,627,367</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 21,752	\$ 40,970
Accounts payable to related parties	7	<u>-</u>	<u>23,475</u>
		<u>21,752</u>	<u>64,445</u>
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	8	7,631,102	7,631,102
Contributed surplus	8	3,725,046	3,755,629
Deficit		<u>(8,888,930)</u>	<u>(8,823,809)</u>
		<u>2,467,218</u>	<u>2,562,922</u>
		<u>\$2,488,970</u>	<u>\$2,627,367</u>

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Lance D. Geselbracht" Director

"William R. Walker" Director

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

COLIBRI RESOURCE CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	<u>Share Capital</u>		Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
	Number	Amount				
Balance at November 30, 2013	50,236,010	\$7,631,102	\$ -	\$3,755,629	\$(3,598,453)	\$7,788,278
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(131,741)	(131,741)
Balance at August 31, 2014	50,236,010	\$7,631,102	\$ -	\$3,755,629	\$(3,730,194)	\$7,656,537
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(5,093,615)	(5,093,615)
Warrants expired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at November 30, 2014	50,236,010	\$7,631,102	\$ -	\$3,755,629	\$(8,823,809)	\$2,562,922
Options expired	-	-	-	(30,583)	30,583	-
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(95,704)	(95,704)
Balance at August 31, 2015	50,236,010	\$7,631,102	\$ -	\$3,725,046	\$(8,888,930)	\$2,467,218

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

COLIBRI RESOURCE CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	August 31,		August 31,	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (23,428)	\$ (39,719)	\$ (95,704)	\$ (131,741)
Add: Items not requiring the use of cash				
Amortization	189	258	564	771
Change in non-cash working capital items:				
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(1,632)	561	(82)	(3,928)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	2,647	3,946	(1,318)	6,752
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15,428	(1,080)	(19,218)	(12,986)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable to related parties	<u>(3,715)</u>	<u>908</u>	<u>(23,475)</u>	<u>(17,865)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(10,511)</u>	<u>(35,126)</u>	<u>(139,233)</u>	<u>(158,997)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
(Acquisition) adjustment of mineral properties and deferred exploration costs, and cash used in investing activities	<u>4,231</u>	<u>(25,236)</u>	<u>(20,972)</u>	<u>(79,916)</u>
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH DURING THE PERIOD	(6,280)	(60,362)	(160,205)	(238,913)
CASH, beginning of period	<u>10,361</u>	<u>263,386</u>	<u>164,286</u>	<u>441,937</u>
CASH, end of period	<u>\$4,081</u>	<u>\$203,024</u>	<u>\$ 4,081</u>	<u>\$ 203,024</u>

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 9)

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

COLIBRI RESOURCE CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Three Months Ended August 31, 2015 and August 31, 2014
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Colibri Resource Corporation (“the Company”) was incorporated on February 20, 2004 in the Province of British Columbia. The Company’s registered office is Suite #400 – 570 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The Company’s corporate office and principal place of business is 51A Commercial Street, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada.

The Company is pursuing opportunities in the exploration of mineral and natural resource properties in Mexico and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

The Company is in the process of acquiring and exploring its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether the properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties and related deferred exploration costs are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of those reserves and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and liabilities in the normal course of business. Several adverse conditions cast significant doubt on the validity of this assumption. As at August 31, 2015, the Company has working capital deficit of \$(11,924) (2014 – \$192,185) and has a cumulative deficit of \$8,888,930 (2014 – \$3,730,194), no source of operating cash flow, and no assurances that sufficient funding will be available to conduct further exploration and development of its resource property projects.

The only source of future funds presently available to the Company is through the issuance of share capital, or by the sale of an interest in any of its properties in whole or in part. The ability of the Company to arrange such financing or sale of an interest in the future will depend in part upon the prevailing market conditions as well as the business performance of the Company. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing, if needed, on terms satisfactory to the Company. If additional financing is raised through the issuance of shares, control of the Company may change and shareholders may suffer dilution. Although these consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that may result from the inability to secure future financing, such a situation would have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business, results of operations, and financial condition.

The amounts shown as exploration and evaluation assets represent acquisition costs net of recoveries to date, less amounts written off, and do not necessarily represent present or future values. Recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral property interests is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable mineral reserves, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties, the ability of the Company to obtain financing necessary to complete the exploration and development of its mineral property interests, and on future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the mineral property interests.

COLIBRI RESOURCE CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Three Months Ended August 31, 2015 and August 31, 2014
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of Compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2014, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The Company uses the same accounting policies and methods of computation as in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2014.

(b) Basis of Measurement

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, with the exception of certain financial instruments classified as available-for-sale which are measured at fair value as described in Note 3. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

(c) Subsidiaries and Principles of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Colibri Resources Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary Minera Halcones S.A. de C.V. Minera Halcones S.A. de C.V. was incorporated in Mexico for the purposes of developing mineral properties. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation. All amounts are reported and measured in Canadian dollars.

(d) Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and may affect both the period of revision and future periods. Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the statement of financial position date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- The carrying value and recoverable amount of exploration and evaluation assets;
- The inputs used in accounting for share-based compensation expense in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss;
- The valuation of shares issued in non-cash transactions; and
- The valuation allowance applied against deferred income tax assets.

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NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Three Months Ended August 31, 2015 and August 31, 2014
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, the Company considers cash and cash equivalents to include amounts held in banks and cashable highly liquid investments with limited interest and credit risk. The remaining maturities at point of purchase are at three months or less, with no penalties on early retirement.

(b) Equipment

Equipment is recorded at costs less accumulated amortization. Amortization is recorded on a declining balance basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. These rates are as follows:

Office furniture	20%
Computer equipment	30%

(c) Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. All direct costs related to the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties are capitalized until the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the asset is established, at which time the capitalized costs are reclassified to mineral properties under development. Technical feasibility and commercial viability is defined as (1) the determination of mineral reserves and (2) a decision to proceed with development has been recommended by management and approved by the Company's board of directors. To the extent that the expenditures are made to establish mineral reserves within the rights to explore, the Company will consider those costs as capital in nature. The depreciation of a capital asset in connection with exploring or evaluating a property of this nature will be included in the cost of the exploration and evaluation asset.

Management reviews the facts and circumstances to determine whether there is an indication that the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets exceeds their carrying value on a regular basis. Indication includes but is not limited to, the expiration of the right to explore, substantive expenditure in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned and if the entity has decided to discontinue exploration activity in the specific area. If the facts and circumstances suggest the carrying value exceeds the recovery value, the Company will write down the carrying value of the property.

Where the Company has determined that the underlying mineral interest has reserves and, if impairment indicators exist, the Company will also assess for impairment under IAS 36 impairment of assets, whereby the cash generating unit (CGU) is assessed for impairment by comparing the carrying value to its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the value in use and the fair value less cost to sell. The fair value is determined by the best information available to reflect the amount the Company could receive for the CGU in an arm's length transaction, which is often estimated using discounted cash flows for the CGU.

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For The Three Months Ended August 31, 2015 and August 31, 2014
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

(d) Impairment of Long-lived 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 the profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, 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.

(e) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, and has been determined for each entity within the Company. The presentation currency and functional currency for all entities within the Company is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

Transactions in currencies other than Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date while nonmonetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are reflected in profit or loss for the period.

(f) Income Taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at future anticipated tax rates, which have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

(f) Income Taxes *(Continued)*

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off the amounts, and the Company intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred taxation is provided on all qualifying temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

(g) Basic and Diluted Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the reporting period and all additional common shares for the assumed exercise of options and warrants outstanding for the reporting period, if dilutive. The treasury stock method is used to arrive at the diluted loss per share, which is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all warrants and options outstanding that may add to the total number of common shares. Diluted loss per share does not include the effect of stock options and warrants as they are anti-dilutive.

(h) Share Capital

The Company records its share capital proceeds from share issuances net of related issue costs and any tax effects. The fair value of common shares issued as consideration for mineral right interests is based on the trading price of those shares on the TSX-V on the date of agreement to issue shares or other fair value equivalent amount as determined by the Board of Directors. Agent's warrants, stock options and other equity instruments issued as purchase consideration in nonmonetary transactions other than as consideration for mineral properties are recorded at fair value determined by management using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants issued according to their relative fair value using the residual method.

COLIBRI RESOURCE CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

(i) Share-based Payments

Equity-settled share-based payments for directors, officers and employees are measured at fair value at the date of grant and recorded as compensation expense in the financial statements. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed over the vesting period based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. The number of forfeitures likely to occur is estimated on grant date. Any consideration paid by directors, officers and employees on exercise of equity-settled share-based payments is credited to share capital. Shares are issued from treasury upon the exercise of equity-settled share-based instruments.

Compensation expense on stock options granted to non-employees is measured at the earlier of the completion of performance and the date the options are vested and is recorded as an expense in the same period as if the Company had paid cash for the goods or services received. 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 the Black-Scholes valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

(j) Financial Instruments

Financial assets

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

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

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. 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 equity and recognized through other comprehensive income (loss).

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(Continued)*

(j) Financial Instruments *(Continued)*

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

The Company has classified its cash at fair value through profit or loss, and sales tax receivable as loans and loans receivable.

Financial liabilities

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

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

Other financial liabilities - This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company designated cash (Level 1) as held for trading assets, measured at fair value. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are designated as other financial liabilities and measured at amortized cost. Management did not identify any material embedded derivatives, which require separate recognition and measurement. The Company had neither available-for-sale, nor held-to-maturity instruments during the period ended August 31, 2015.

The Company is required to disclose the inputs used in fair value measurements, including their classification within a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to fair value measurement.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

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

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

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

The Company has determined that no adjustments are currently required for transaction costs related to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities that are classified as other than held-for-trading.

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(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

4. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

(a) New accounting standards adopted in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements

IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities.

IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 requires a venture to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or joint operation the venture will recognize its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. Under existing IFRS, entities have the choice to proportionately consolidate or equity account for interests in joint ventures. IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31, Interests in Joint Ventures, and SIC-13, Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Ventures.

IFRS 12 - Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

IFRS 12 applies to entities that have an interest in a subsidiary, a joint arrangement, an associate or an unstructured entity. The standard carries forward existing disclosures and also introduces significant additional disclosure that address the nature of, and risks associated with, an entity's interests in other entities.

IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across all IFRS standards. The new standard clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, at the measurement date. Under existing IFRS, guidance on measuring and disclosing fair value is dispersed among the specific standards requiring fair value measurements and does not always reflect a clear measurement basis or consistent disclosures. The focus will be on an exit price.

IAS 27 – Separate Financial Statements

IAS 27 contains accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements. IAS 27 requires an entity preparing separate financial statements to account for those investments at cost or in accordance with IFRS 9.

IAS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

IAS 28 prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures.

The adoption of the above policies had no material impact on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended August 31, 2015.

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4. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS *(Continued)*

(b) New accounting standards not yet adopted are as follows:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009. This standard is the first step in the process to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets and financial liabilities, and under this guidance entities would have the option to recognize financial liabilities at fair value through earnings. If this option is elected, entities would be required to reverse the portion of the fair value change due to their own credit risk out of earnings and recognize the change in other comprehensive income. IFRS 9 has been indefinitely postponed.

IAS 32 – Financial Instruments - Presentation

IAS 32 was amended to clarify the criteria that should be considered in determining whether an entity has a legally enforceable right of set off in respect of its financial instruments. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

The Company does not anticipate any of the above amendments to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

5. EQUIPMENT

	<u>Office Equipment</u>	<u>Computer Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:			
Balance November 30, 2013 and 2014	\$ 6,808	\$22,730	\$29,538
Additions/disposals	-	-	-
Balance August 31, 2015	<u>\$ 6,808</u>	<u>\$22,730</u>	<u>\$29,538</u>
Accumulated amortization:			
Balance November 30, 2013	\$ 5,202	\$20,377	\$25,579
Amortization	80	177	257
Balance November 30, 2014	5,523	21,083	26,606
Amortization	128	371	564
Balance August 31, 2015	<u>\$ 5,716</u>	<u>\$21,454</u>	<u>\$27,170</u>
Carrying amounts:			
November 30, 2013	\$ 1,606	\$ 2,353	\$ 3,959
November 30, 2014	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,647	\$ 2,932
August 31, 2015	<u>\$ 1,092</u>	<u>\$ 1,276</u>	<u>\$ 2,368</u>

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6. MINERAL PROPERTIES

Title to Mineral Properties

Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history characteristic of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties are in good standing.

Colibri Property

On June 16, 2004, the Company agreed to an option agreement with Minera Cadenza S de RL de CV (“Cadenza”), a private Mexican company wholly owned by Cadence Resource Corporation, a Canadian private company controlled by a director and a former director of the Company, to purchase a 90% interest in the Colibri property, located in the State of Sonora, Mexico. Upon signing the option agreement, the Company paid \$50,000 and issued 200,000 common shares with a value of \$30,000. The Company agreed to pay \$300,000, issue a total of 1,200,000 common shares and incur a total of \$1,800,000 (incurred) in exploration expenditures by June 16, 2010, to earn its 90% interest. The Company has paid the \$350,000 and issued all of the 1,400,000 common shares with a total value of \$244,500. The Company exercised its option and acquired 100% interest in the Colibri Property, and Cadence Resource Corporation retains a 3% Net Smelter Returns (“NSR”) royalty.

As part of the Colibri property, on June 16, 2004, the Company agreed to an assignment of contract agreement to have the right to purchase a 100% interest in two mineral claims known as the San Francisco and the Juarez claims for a total of US\$1,000,000 to be paid over a six year period ending January 1, 2011. All option payments made under this agreement will be applied to the purchase price of US\$1,000,000 if the Company elects to purchase these two mineral claims. To date, the Company has paid US\$131,000, but has decided not to pay the remaining option payments, as the costs did not warrant the cost of finalizing the option agreements. All previously capitalized costs relating to these two mineral claims were written off in the Company’s 2009 consolidated financial statements.

On May 27, 2011, the Company closed an “earn-in” and shareholders agreement with Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd., whereby Agnico may acquire up to a 75% interest in the Colibri gold project and form a joint venture with the Company by making qualified exploration expenditures and payments to Colibri. To earn its 75% interest, Agnico is required to spend a minimum of US\$3.0 million in exploration expenditures by May 27, 2014, of which US\$1.5 million (US\$2,797,013 incurred to November 30, 2014) is to be spent in the first 18 months, as well as complete a positive feasibility study within five years. In addition, Agnico will be required to make option payments totaling US\$1,452,000 (US\$218,000 paid to November 30, 2014) over a seven year period.

After completion of the feasibility study, and Agnico earning its 75% interest, Agnico and Colibri will form a joint venture to develop the Colibri Project. As required under this agreement, a Mexican company, Minera Azor Dorado S.A. de C.V. (the “Operating Company”) was incorporated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of a newly incorporated British Columbia company, 0901223 B.C. Ltd. (the joint venture company) to hold the right, title and interest in the Colibri Project and transfer of the concessions comprising the Colibri Project to the Operating Company.

The Company owned 100% of the joint venture company up to November 17, 2012, at which time Agnico exercised its first option under the Earn-in Agreement to acquire a 51% interest, consequently leaving the Company with a 49% interest in the joint venture company. Effective May 14, 2013 Agnico decided not to exercise the second option under the Earn-in and Shareholders Agreement. Following termination of the second option, Agnico and Colibri will now jointly operate the Colibri Project, with Agnico as General Manager, at their current ownership levels subject to adjustments relating to budget funding obligations. As Agnico has also terminated the sole-funding period, any further contributions to the Project must now be

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6. EXPORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS *(Continued)*

Colibri Property *(Continued)*

contributed by Agnico and Colibri in proportion to their ownership interests. The Company has elected not to participate in funding of the current year's budget, and as a result has had its ownership interest recalculated to 43%, as stipulated in Section 12.6 of the Agreement.

Ramaje Ardiente Property

On June 16, 2004, the Company agreed to an option agreement with Minera El Sahuaro S.A. de C.V. ("Sahuaro"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cadenza, to purchase a 100% interest in the Ramaje Ardiente property, located in the State of Sonora, Mexico. Upon signing the option agreement the Company paid \$20,000 and issued 200,000 common shares with a value of \$30,000. The Company agreed to pay \$70,000, issue a total of 300,000 common shares, incur a total of \$500,000 (incurred) in exploration expenditures and initiate a scoping/pre-feasibility study by June 16, 2009, to earn its 100% interest. The Company has paid the \$90,000 and issued all of the 300,000 common shares with a value of \$45,000.

The Company exercised its option and acquired the 100% interest, and so initiated a scoping and pre-feasibility study. Consequently, the Company issued an additional 200,000 shares with a value of \$32,000 as per the original option agreement.

The property is subject to a 2.0% NSR royalty. The Company has the option to purchase 50% of the royalty for \$1,000,000.

On April 18, 2013, the Company revised an option agreement for the acquisition of two additional mining claims located within the Company's Ramard concessions in Sonora, Mexico. The two claims are called "Picacho" and "El Dorado", and are 60 and 64 hectares in size respectively. Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company has been granted the exclusive option to acquire a 100% right, title and interest in the Claims. To exercise the option on each of the Claims, the Company must make cash payments in the aggregate amount of US\$161,000 (US\$15,000 paid to November 30, 2013). The Company was also to issue 80,000 shares over a five year period, however the option agreement was revised and the share issue was replaced with a 1.5% NSR royalty.

In 2014 management determined that there were indicators of impairment on the property, and accordingly, recorded an impairment charge of \$2,565,476 at November 30, 2014.

Leon Property

On June 16, 2004, the Company agreed to an option agreement with Minera La Pitahaya S.A. de C.V. ("Pitahaya"), a private Mexican company, which is 50% owned by a former director of the Company, to purchase a 100% interest in the Leon property, located in the State of Sonora, Mexico. Upon signing the option agreement, the Company paid \$20,000 and issued 200,000 common shares with a value of \$30,000.

The Company agreed to pay a total of \$190,000, issue a total of 200,000 common shares, incur a total of \$500,000 (incurred) in exploration expenditures and commence a scoping/pre-feasibility study by December 16, 2008, to earn its 100% interest. The Company paid the \$210,000 and issued all of the 400,000 common shares with a value of \$48,000. The Company exercised its option and acquired the 100% interest.

The property is subject to a 2.0% NSR royalty. The Company has the option to purchase 50% of the royalty for \$1,000,000.

In 2014 management determined that there were indicators of impairment on the property, and accordingly, recorded an impairment charge of \$2,450,028 at November 30, 2014.

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6. EXPORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS *(Continued)*

Evelyn Property

In March 2010 the Company's subsidiary, Minera Halcones, acquired a 100% interest in the Evelyn III claim via a Mexican government "sorteo" or claim lottery. This 506.3 hectare claim is located in the State of Sonora, Mexico.

For the nine months ended August 31, 2015	Colibri Property	Ramaje Ardiente Property	Leon Property	Evelyn Property	Total
Acquisition costs:					
Balance, beginning of the period	\$ 422,062	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 422,064
Impairment	-		-	-	-
Option payments cash	-	-	-	-	-
Option payments received cash	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of the period	422,062	1	1	-	422,064
Deferred Exploration costs:					
Balance, beginning of the period	\$1,958,729	-	\$ -	\$ 75,009	\$2,033,738
Additions					
Accommodation and meals	-	-	-	-	-
Assays and lab tests	-	-	-	-	-
Drilling / mobilization / demobilization	-	-	-	-	-
Field expenses and personnel	-	-	-	11,860	11,860
Geological consulting	-	-	-	-	-
Geophysics	-	-	-	-	-
Maps and reproduction	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	4,834	4,834
Property and claim taxes	-	-	-	3,665	3,665
Telephone	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and transport	-	-	-	613	613
	-	-	-	20,972	20,972
	1,958,729	-	-	95,981	2,054,710
Balance, end of the period	\$2,380,791	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$95,981	\$2,476,774

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6. EXPORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS *(Continued)*

For the year ended November 30, 2014	Colibri Property	Ramaje Ardiente Property	Leon Property	Evelyn Property	Total
Acquisition costs:					
Balance, December 1, 2013	\$ 422,062	\$ 207,046	\$ 282,820	\$ -	\$ 911,928
Impairment	-	(207,045)	(282,819)	-	(489,864)
Balance, November 30, 2014	\$ 422,062	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 422,064
Deferred Exploration costs:					
Balance, December 1, 2013	\$1,958,729	\$2,310,488	\$2,126,763	\$ 73,339	\$6,469,319
Additions					
Field expenses and personnel	-	1,384	3,877	-	5,261
Geological consulting	-	16,317	14,983	-	31,300
Miscellaneous	-	3,290	996	139	4,425
Property and claim taxes	-	26,070	19,708	1,531	47,309
Telephone	-	7	7	-	14
Travel and transport	-	875	875	-	1,750
	-	47,943	40,446	1,670	90,059
Total deferred exploration costs	1,958,729	2,358,431	2,167,209	75,009	6,559,378
Impairment	-	(2,358,431)	(2,167,209)	-	(4,525,640)
Balance, November 30, 2014	\$2,380,791	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 75,009	\$2,455,802

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7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Accounts payable to related parties of \$NIL (2014 – \$1,990) is comprised of reimbursable travel costs, director fees to directors of the Company, and management fees due to a company controlled by a director of the Company.

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties for the three months ended August 31, 2015:

- a) Paid or accrued \$NIL (2014 – \$18,600) in management fees to companies controlled by directors and officers of the Company.
- b) Paid or accrued \$NIL (2014 – \$6,958) in accounting fees to an officer of the Company and a person related to a director of the Company.
- c) Paid or accrued \$NIL (2014 – \$2,250) in office rent to a company controlled by a director of the Company.
- d) Paid or accrued \$NIL (2014 – \$5,500) in fees to directors of the Company.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

8. SHARE CAPITAL AND CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

(a) Authorized

100,000,000 common shares without par value

(b) Issued

Common shares:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at November 30, 2014 and August 31, 2015	50,236,010	\$7,631,102

(a) Warrants

The Company has no warrants outstanding as at August 31, 2015 or August 31, 2014.

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8. SHARE CAPITAL AND CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS *(Continued)*

(b) Stock Options

On May 30, 2012, the Company amended its Stock Option Plan from a 10% rolling plan to a fixed plan, whereby the Company may grant stock options to eligible persons to acquire a total of 500,000 common shares of the Company. Awarded stock options generally vest immediately and are exercisable over a period not exceeding ten years at exercise prices determined by the directors. The exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's stock as calculated on the date of grant.

The number of stock options outstanding at August 31, 2015 is summarized as follows:

	Number Of Options	Weighted Average Exercise
Balance, November 31, 2014	3,350,000	0.17
Options expired	(450,000)	0.10
Balance, August 31, 2015	2,900,000	0.18
Weighted average fair value per options granted		\$ 0.13

At August 31, 2015, the following stock options were outstanding:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
950,000	\$0.25	July 17, 2016
1,950,000	\$0.14	April 17, 2017
2,900,000		

At August 31, 2015, the 2,900,000 options outstanding have a weighted average life remaining of 1.38 years.

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9. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2014
Cash paid for:		
Income taxes	\$ -	\$ -
Interest	\$ -	\$ -

10. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company primarily operates in one reportable business segment, being the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties located in Mexico. The net loss and assets identifiable with these geographic areas are as follows:

August 31, 2015	Canada	Mexico	Total
Net loss for the period	\$(18,645)	\$(4,783)	\$(23,428)
Current assets	5,747	4,081	9,828
Equipment	2,368	-	2,368
Mineral properties	-	2,476,774	2,476,774
Total assets	\$8,115	\$2,480,855	\$2,488,970
August 31, 2014	Canada	Mexico	Total
Net loss for the period	\$ (38,465)	\$ (1,254)	\$ (39,719)
Current assets	168,361	48,145	216,506
Equipment	3,188	-	3,188
Mineral properties	-	7,461,163	7,461,163
Total assets	\$ 171,549	\$7,509,308	\$7,680,857

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company, through its financial assets and liabilities is exposed to various risks. The following analysis provides a measurement of risks as at the balance sheet date, August 31, 2015.

a) Fair Value

The carrying values of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable to related parties, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short terms to maturity of the instruments.

b) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has cash balances primarily in large Canadian chartered banks, and no interest bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest cash in Canadian bank savings accounts with interest that varies at prime and guaranteed investment certificates with terms of one year or less.

c) Credit Risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and accounts receivable. Cash is held with reputable financial institutions, primarily in Canada, and is kept in highly liquid accounts that are closely monitored by management. Credit risk with respect to its accounts receivable is minimal due to the insignificant balances that are primarily due from government agencies.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

August 31, 2015	Canada	Mexico	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 4,081	\$ 4,081
Sales tax receivable	1,868	-	1,868
Other receivables	859	-	859
	\$ 2,727	\$ 4,081	\$ 6,808

August 31, 2014	Canada	Mexico	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$154,879	\$ 48,145	\$203,024
Sales tax receivable	7,861	-	7,861
	\$162,740	\$ 48,145	\$210,885

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(Continued)*

d) Derivatives – Mineral Properties

The Company retains and/or has obligations related to certain carried interest rights and net smelter royalties (“NSR”), the value of which is derived from future events and commodity prices. These rights are derivative instruments. However, the mineral property interests to which they relate are not sufficiently developed to reasonably determine value.

e) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate. The Company’s cash flow exposure to foreign currency is due mainly to cash, option payments and costs incurred for the development of its mineral properties in Mexico. As at August 31, 2015, the Company’s condensed consolidated interim balance sheets included \$25 (2014 – \$48,644) of cash denominated in U.S. currency and \$4,056 (2014 – \$36,962) denominated in Mexican currency; \$NIL (2014 – \$NIL) of accounts payable which were U.S. currency denominated and \$2,000 (2014 – \$1,082) of accounts payable which were Mexico currency denominated. The Company does not use, hold or issue financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. At August 31, 2015 there were no foreign exchange contracts outstanding.

f) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined below. The Company has insufficient funds as at August 31, 2015 to settle its current accounts payable of \$21,752, and insufficient funds to cover its long-term commitments on mineral claims as outlined in Note 6.

In the opinion of management, the working capital deficit of \$11,924 at August 31, 2015 is not sufficient to support the Company’s normal operating requirements through its current reporting period. The Company is continuing to review expenditures in order to ensure adequate liquidity and flexibility to support its exploration and development strategies.

The Company believes that external financing, likely in the form of equity offerings or optioning one or more of its claims, , will be required in order to maintain its current operations.

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12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital that it manages as its shareholders' equity. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. As at August 31, 2015, total managed capital was \$2,467,218 (2014 – \$7,656,537)

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue new debt or acquire or dispose of assets.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. These budgets are approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in interest-bearing accounts with Canadian chartered banks.

The Company's capital resources available to it have been depleted, so has reduced operating expenditures to a minimum.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended August 31, 2015. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.