UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.**

For the fiscal year ended **March 31, 2017**

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.**

For the transition period from _______ to ___________.

Commission file number 000-53565

BLOX, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	**20-8530914**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation of organization)	*(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)*
Suite 1500 – 701 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC Canada	**V7Y 1C6**
(Address of principal executive offices)	*(ZIP Code)*

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(604) 696-4236**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act **None**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, $0.00001 par value
(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for shorter period that the registrant as required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a small reporting company. See definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “small reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐	Accelerated filer ☐
Non-accelerated filer ☐	Small reporting company ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No. ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the average bid and asked price of such common equity as of March 31, 2017 was $4,271,591.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant’s common stock as of June 29, 2017 was 108,611,814.

Documents Incorporated By Reference: None

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PART I.

As used in this annual report on Form 10-K, the terms "we", "us" "our", the "Company" or the "registrant" refer to Blox, Inc., a Nevada corporation, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Blox Energy Inc., Blox Minerals Inc., and Quivira Gold, unless otherwise specified.

Our financial statements are stated in United States Dollars (US$) unless otherwise stated and are prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

In this annual report, unless otherwise specified, all references to "common shares" refer to the common shares in our capital stock.

Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report contains "forward-looking statements". All statements other than statements of historical fact are "forward-looking statements" for purposes of federal and state securities laws, including, but not limited to, any projections of earnings, revenue or other financial items; any statements of the plans, strategies and objections of management for future operations; any statements concerning proposed new services or developments; any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance; any statements or belief; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing.

Forward-looking statements may include the words "may," "could," "estimate," "intend," "continue," "believe," "expect" or "anticipate" or other similar words. These forward-looking statements present our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this report. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the dates on which they are made. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend, and undertake no obligation, to update any forward-looking statement.

Although we believe the expectations reflected in any of our forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in any of our forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to change and inherent risks and uncertainties. The factors impacting these risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- our current lack of working capital;
- our ability to obtain any necessary financing on acceptable terms;
- timing and amount of funds needed for capital expenditures;
- timely receipt of regulatory approvals;
- our management team's ability to implement our business plan;
- effects of government regulation;
- general economic and financial market conditions;
- our ability to complete the required feasibility study for permitting of the Mansounia concession in Guinea;
- our ability to develop our green mining business in Africa; and
- the fact that our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we report our financial condition and results of operations, and they may require our management to make estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain.

Item 1. Business

We are primarily engaged in acquiring mineral assets and applying green innovation to traditional mining methods and combining renewable energy and technology into the process.

Overview

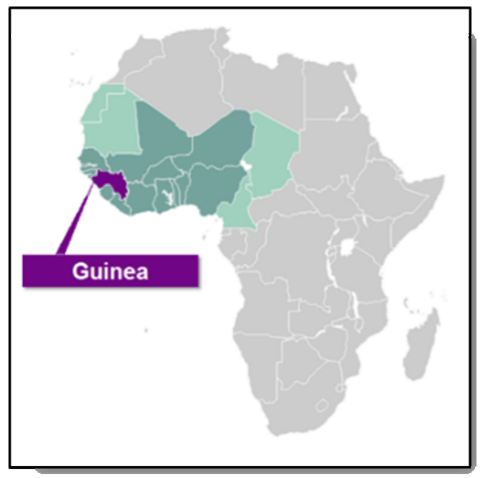
We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on July 21, 2005, under the name "Nava Resources, Inc." for the purpose of conducting mineral exploration activities. We were authorized to issue 400,000,000 shares of common stock, having a par value of $0.001 per share. On January 4, 2007, we obtained written consent from our shareholders to amend our Articles of Incorporation to change the par value of our common stock from $0.001 to $0.00001 per share, which change was effected on February 28, 2007. Effective July 30, 2013, we changed our name from "Nava Resources, Inc." to "Blox Inc.".

Description of Property

Mansounia Property, Guinea, West Africa

On August 6, 2014, we announced that we entered into a Deed of Assignment and Assumption Agreement dated July 24, 2014 (the "**Assumption Agreement**") with Joseph Boampong Memorial Institute Ltd. ("**JBMIL**") and Equus Mining Ltd. ("**EML**"), Burey Gold Guinee sarl ("**BGGs**") and Burey Gold Limited ("**BGL**") and, collectively with EML and BGGs, (the "**Vendors**"), pursuant to which we agreed to assume JBMIL's right to acquire a 78% beneficial interest in the Mansounia Concession (the "**Mansounia Property**") from the Vendors, which right was exercised.

The Mansounia Property lies in the southwest margin of the Siguiri Basin, in the Kouroussa Prefecture, Kankan Region, in Guinea, West Africa and covers a surface area of 145 square kilometres. The Mansounia Property is located approximately 80 kilometres west, by road, from the country's third largest city, Kankan. The Mansounia Property has a mineral resource estimate of 1.29Moz above a 0.4 g/t Au cut-off grade classified as indicated and inferred (reported by Runge Limited in accordance with the JORC guidelines and code for the Reporting or Mineral Resource Estimates, 2011). The total concession covers an area of 145km^2 and is largely unexplored.



An exploration permit for the Mansounia Property was granted by the Ministère des Mines et de la Géologie on August 20, 2013. On October 25, 2016, an exploration permit extension was granted for a period of 12-months. The purpose of the extension was to provide time to complete the required feasibility study and environmental impact assessment that will be submitted to Ministre des Mines et de la Géologie and the La Ministre de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts. Work has commenced on the feasibility study and a consultant has been engaged to commence the environmental impact assessment. It is our intention to obtain an exploitation permit, which would give us the exclusive right to mine and dispose of minerals for 15 years, with a possible five-year extension. In February 2017, our directors and management teams from Vancouver and Guinea met in Accra, Ghana, to further the process of advancing a project viability study for the Mansounia Property. The environmental impact assessment of the concession is in progress. Once completed, the results of these two studies will be presented to the Guinea Ministry of Mines and Geology and the Environmental Protection Agency in Guinea, with a view to advancing towards an exploitation license.

In consideration for the acquisition of the interest in the Mansounia Property, we paid $100,000 to BGL and $40,000 to EML and on July 31, 2014, issued BGL and EML an aggregate of 6,514,350 shares of common stock of our company (the "**First Tranche Shares**"), at a deemed price of $0.1765 per share, for an aggregate deemed value of $1,150,000. The First Tranche Shares were issued to BGL and EML in the proportions of 71.43% and 28.57%, respectively. For accounting purposes, we recorded the cash payment of $150,000 plus $781,722 as the fair value of the First Tranche Shares in mineral interest. The fair value of the First Tranche Shares was based on the closing price of our shares on the OTCQB on July 24, 2014.

Within 14 days of commercial gold production being publicly declared from ore mined from the Mansounia Property, we will issue BGL and EML a second tranche of shares of our common stock (the "**Second Tranche Shares**"). The number of Second Tranche Shares to be issued shall be calculated by dividing $1,150,000 by the volume weighted average share price of our common stock over a 20-day period preceding the issuance date. The Second Tranche Shares shall be issued to BGL and EML in the proportions of 71.43% and 28.57%, respectively.

The field program scheduled last year for the Mansounia Property has now been completed with results pending. Crews were on the ground at Mansounia undertaking geological traverses and collecting soil and rock grab samples. Those samples have now been sent to the laboratory for analysis. No results were available as at the date of this Form 10-K Annual Report.

In May 2017, we announced the results of a field reconnaissance program over our central and southern Mansounia Property areas, which has resulted in confirmation of the existence of local anomalism for gold and minor occurrences of free gold (in-excess of 20ppb - geological background values). For full results, see the table below. The results are preliminary in nature and not conclusive evidence of the likelihood of the occurrence of a mineral deposit.

Table 1: Complete grab sampling results – Mansounia Field Reconnaissance

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Auppm	Regolith	Type	Description
MR001A	416218.99	1138981.54	440.33	0.041	RLp	Residual	QC + Fe
MR002A	415478.74	1139883.4	450.515	0.003	RLp	Residual	QC + Fe
MR001	416218.99	1138981.54	440.33	1.868	RLp	Residual	Pisolitic laterite
MR002	415478.74	1139883.4	450.515	0.483	RLp	Residual	Pisolitic laterite
MR003	416716.11	1141046.79	389.857	0.003	RLp	Residual	Pisolitic laterite
MR004	416416.85	1142050.2	388.504	<0.01	Rlu	Residual	undifferentiated laterite
MR005	416147.17	1142600.41	406.218	0.005	RLp	Residual	Pisolitic laterite
MR006	415127.08	1142887.82	401.132	0.009	RLp	Residual	Pisolitic laterite
MR007	415070.98	1142913.94	419.991	0.058	RLp	Residual	Pisolitic laterite
MR008	415124.39	1142994.87	400.833	0.01	RLp	Residual	Pisolitic laterite
MR009	414653.62	1141261.85	431.792	0.105	RLp	Residual	Pisolitic laterite
MR010	415144.34	1141518.3	423.144	0.371	RLp	Residual	Pisolitic laterite
MR011	415002.83	1141093.48	462.42	0.049	RLp	Residual	Pisolitic laterite
MR012	413616.21	1142352.47	484.501	0.011	RLp	Residual	Pisolitic laterite
MR013	412647.66	1142797.73	468.57	0.012	RLp	Residual	Pisolitic laterite
MR014	412889.37	1142647.19	488.414	0.064	RLp	Residual	Pisolitic laterite
MR015	413239.3	1142779.89	517.621	0.007	RLp	Residual	Pisolitic laterite
MR016	412750.75	1144967.87	506.499	0.009	RLp	Residual	undifferentiated laterite
MR017	412472.03	1144150.08	425.291	0.038	RLp	Residual	undifferentiated laterite

Notes:

- *The results above are preliminary in nature and not conclusive evidence of the likelihood of the occurrence of a mineral deposit.*
- *Coordinates are taken on a hand held GPS thus have +/- 5m accuracy.*
- *Figures in the above table are prepared by SGS at the SGS laboratory in Burkina Faso, of 11 Kossodo, Zone Industrielle, 11 BP 565 Ougadougou.*
- *Results are in parts per billion (ppb) with a lower detection limit of 1ppb applying, readings which analysis showed to be below 2ppb are replaced with <1ppb.*
- *Analytical method is by BLE61M - Cyanide Leach / Solvent Extraction / Gold / AAS finish.*
- *Geological descriptions are those of the independent consultant Scott Taylor Limited consultant engaged by Blox to execute the field program and cannot be construed as definitive.*

Based on the highly encouraging results obtained from historical soils geochemical programs and in-line with recent desktop and field studies undertaken by Spiers Geological Consultants (SGC 2016), a number of key target areas were identified for follow-up field activities. Our understanding of the deposit and surrounding areas continues to grow with each field season, and, to date, robust geological and structural context for the area/s have been developed using modelling software. The model is based on, and continually refined, using the pre-existing regional geochemical soil and rock chip sampling and drill-hole data from the Mansounia Property area. Further funding is required to explore these new target areas, which is now a priority for management.

Pramkese, Osenase and Asamankese, Ghana, West Africa

On June 22, 2013, we entered into a share purchase agreement with Waratah Investments Limited ("**Waratah**") whereby we agreed purchase all of Waratah's right, title, and interest in the Quivira Gold ("**Quivira**") shares, of which Waratah holds 100% of the outstanding shares. As consideration for the Quivira shares, we agreed to issue to Waratah 60,000,000 shares of common stock and 60,000,000 warrants. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at $0.05 for a period of five years from the closing date. Quivira, a subsidiary of Waratah, owns and operates gold and diamond mining properties in Ghana.

The closing of the agreement is subject to the completion of a private placement financing of up to $1,500,000, consisting of units priced at $0.05 per unit, with each unit to be comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant, exercisable at $0.05 for five years. Closing the Agreement is also conditional upon receiving legal opinions of Ghana counsel confirming various matters relating to the laws of Ghana, including corporate and title opinions; the Company receiving legal opinions of Australian counsel confirming various matters relating to the laws of Australia, including corporate and title opinions; completion of certain ongoing transactions by Quivira relating to the transfer of title to certain assets and to an assignment of debt; and preparation of U.S. GAAP consolidated financial statements for Quivira.

Our directors conducted their first visit to Ghana in August 2015, when they visited the Birim Region where the three Ghanaian concessions are located. The objective was to carry out a geological reconnaissance over the areas to identify potentially favourable lithologies. The directors inspected the existing field programs in Ghana and oversaw the planning and implementation of programs for the near future.

Research and Development Activities

In addition to activities associated with the Mansounia Project, we have been involved with research and development studies relating to the other key pillars of the business, namely: technology, energy and expansion in Africa. Management is keen to develop new businesses in these key areas as they form part of our overall mandate. Diversifying into new (non-mining) markets, such as energy and technology, and expanding our presence in Africa offers a range of potential benefits. It is the opinion of management that establishing new revenue streams in several arenas will not only benefit our company as a whole but will also help insulate it from fluctuations in the price of precious metals.

We are currently working closely with strategic partners to develop our own, in-house tenement management software system to provide semi-automated, accurate, timely and compliant reporting on our four mining concessions in West Africa. As part of the Quivira Gold acquisition that also included Strategic Marketing Australia and the bespoke ERP software system, Abacus, we also have the right to acquire a 50% interest in Post One, an electronic document transfer system. Although Post One is still in the research and development stage, management believes that it has the potential to fill a gap in the manner in which professionals exchange sensitive and notarised documents and could create a potential future income stream for the Company.

Since inception, we have been committed to greening the mining process through the utilisation of new, clean and sustainable technologies. Our aim is to significantly reduce the carbon emissions from any future mining operations, where possible and efficacious, to produce 'green gold' and market it as such. Initially, this can be partially achieved with the use of alternative energy sources at the mine site and camp. Guinea is the watershed of West Africa and we plan to work with experts to explore the option of investing in hydro-electric power for our Mansounia Property, to initially replace part, and ultimately all, of the conventional diesel power generation or coal-fired grid power that will be utilised in our future operations.

Green or small-scale hydropower is deemed in the USA to be a plant that generates less than 30MW. Hydropower utilizes moving water to generate electricity and has been used – particularly in isolated areas – for many decades. Small-scale hydropower systems can be installed in small rivers, streams or in the existing water supply networks. As opposed to large-scale hydropower systems, small-scale hydropower can be installed with negligible environmental impact on existing ecosystems.

In the first instance, we will aim to supply approximately 2.5MW to satisfy the demand of the initial power requirements of the project. With additional funding, it may be possible to scale this up to 10MW to allow for expansion of our production. A 20MW hydroelectric power plant would offer the potential to sell excess power (surplus to mine requirements) into the Guinean power grid and return an additional income to our company. A scoping study to examine the opportunities for small-scale hydropower around Mansounia will be commenced in the near future.

We also have a strong commitment to wealth creation, prosperity and education for locals within the catchment areas of our concessions both in Guinea and Ghana. Part of our mandate includes:

- providing education and training to allow locals to gain employment on our future mine sites;
- offering English language and mathematics courses;
- providing additional infrastructure such as housing, roads and energy where possible, in accordance with our sustainability goals; and
- implementing the United Nations' 17 goals for Sustainable Development and Growth (UN17 SDG) across all our projects for the benefit of locals and as examples of how green, responsible mining can be carried out.

Geological and Technical Consultants

Robert Spiers has held a number of senior Geologist and mine management positions, over the last 25 years, with companies in Australia and across the world, operating in a broad range of commodities, including gold. He has a vast degree of experience in all aspects of project valuation, resource estimation, exploration planning and management, resource development programs, construction and application of 3D geological models with utilization in the estimation and extraction of ore bodies. Mr. Spiers is also a Competent Person (Qualified Person) under the JORC 2012 Code & Guidelines and the NI 43-101 instrument for the reporting of Mineral Resource Estimates.

We also intend to retain qualified persons on a contract basis as needed to assist us with our exploration activities, including the survey, exploration, excavation of any mineral property we may acquire. We do not presently have any verbal or written agreement regarding the retention of any such persons.

Competitive Conditions

The mineral exploration business is an extremely competitive industry. We are competing with many other exploration companies looking for minerals. We are a very early stage mineral exploration company and a very small participant in the mineral exploration business. Being a junior mineral exploration company, we compete with other companies like ours for financing and joint venture partners. Additionally, we compete for resources such as professional geologists, camp staff, helicopters and mineral exploration supplies.

Government Approvals and Recommendations

Mining operations and exploration activities are subject to various national and local laws and regulations in West Africa, which govern prospecting, development, exploitation, production, export, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, protection of the environment, mine safety, hazardous substances and other matters. We intend to secure all necessary permits for the Mansounia Property.

Our activities are also subject to various federal and state/provincial laws and regulations governing protection of the environment. These laws are continually changing and, in general, are becoming more restrictive. We intend to conduct business with a view to safeguarding public health and the environment and operating in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. We will generally be required to mitigate long-term environmental impacts by stabilizing, contouring, resloping and revegetating various portions of a site after mining operations are completed. These reclamation efforts will be conducted in accordance with detailed plans, which must be reviewed and approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies. Changes to current l laws and regulations in West Africa could in the future require additional capital expenditures and increased operating and/or reclamation costs. Although we are unable to predict what additional legislation, if any, might be proposed or enacted, additional regulatory requirements could impact the economics of our projects.

Guinea's National Transition Council (CTN) amended its mining code in April 2013, in an effort to improve its investment record. The amendments brought profit taxes down to 30 percent, and cut the tax on bauxite to 0.15 percent of the international market price for aluminum. However, the new version still contains the controversial clause, which grants the government a free 15-percent stake in mining projects, as well as the option of purchasing an additional 20 percent stake. The clause is designed to encourage companies to process raw materials inside the sovereign's borders, rather than just shipping the ore out. The state's stake in the projects is said to shrink as the portion of value added inside the country's borders increases.

Under the new mining code, an industrial exploitation or operating permit will be granted for 15 years. It can be renewed for five-year periods, provided the holder of the title complies with its obligations. Upon non-commencement of work within a year of the issuance of an exploitation permit for industrial operations, the previous monthly fine of GNF5m has been revised to GNF10m, imposed for the first three months, with a monthly increase of 10 percent of the penalty amount thereafter.

Mining convention: The granting of a mining concession and an exploitation permit must be accompanied by the mining convention. The maximum duration of a mining convention is 25 years, renewable for one or several periods of 10 years. Mining conventions are subject to an executive order and will be signed by the Minister of Mines, following the advice of the National Mining Committee and the authorization of the Council of Ministers. Mining conventions will then be submitted for the legal opinion of the Supreme Court and ratified by Parliament.

Costs and Effects of Compliance with Environmental Laws

Although we currently have no costs to comply with environmental laws concerning our mineral property, we will have to sustain the cost of reclamation and environmental remediation for all work undertaken which causes sufficient surface disturbance to necessitate reclamation work. Both reclamation and environmental remediation refer to putting disturbed ground back as close to its original state as possible. Other potential pollution or damage must be cleaned and renewed along standard guidelines outlined in the usual permits. Reclamation is the process of bringing the land back to a natural state after completion of exploration activities. Environmental remediation refers to the physical activity of taking steps to remediate, or remedy, any environmental damage caused, i.e. refilling trenches after sampling or cleaning up fuel spills. At this time, we do not require any reclamation or remediation other than minor clean up and removal of supplies because of minimal disturbance to the ground. The amount of these costs is not known at this time as we do not know the extent of the exploration program we will undertake. Because there is presently no information on the size, tenor, or quality of any resource or reserve at this time, it is impossible to assess the impact of any capital expenditures on our earnings or competitive position in the event a potentially economic deposit is discovered.

Employees

We currently have no employees. Our officers and directors provide consulting services to us on a part time basis. We intend to retain the services of geologists, prospectors and consultants on a contract basis to conduct the exploration programs on our mineral claims and to assist with regulatory compliance and preparation of financial statements.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Much of the information included in this annual report on Form 10-K includes, or is based upon, estimates, projections or other forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that relate to future events or future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the use of terminology such as “may”, “should”, “intend”, “expect”, “plan”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “estimate”, “project”, “predict”, “potential”, or “continue” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Such forward-looking statements include any projections and estimates made by our management in connection with our business operations. These statements speak only as of the date of this overview. While these forward-looking statements, and any assumptions upon which they are based, are made in good faith and reflect our current judgment regarding the direction of our business, actual results will almost always vary, sometimes materially, from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions or other future performance suggested herein.

Such estimates, projections or other forward-looking statements involve various risks and uncertainties as outlined below. We caution the reader that important factors in some cases have affected and, in the future, could materially affect actual results and cause actual results to differ materially from the results expressed in any such estimates, projections or other forward-looking statements.

The material risks and uncertainties that may affect our forward-looking statements include, among other things: (1) our ability to obtain any necessary financing on acceptable terms; (2) timing and amount of capital expenditures; (3) timely receipt of regulatory approvals; (4) our management team’s ability to implement our business plan; (5) effects of government regulation; (6) general economic and financial market conditions; and (8) other factors beyond our control.

An investment in our common stock involves a number of very significant risks. You should carefully consider the following known material risks and uncertainties in addition to other information in this report in evaluating our company and our business, before purchasing shares of our common stock. Additional risks not presently known to us may also impair our business operations. You could lose all or part of your investment due to any of these risks.

Risks Relating to Our Company

Our auditors have expressed doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Our financial statements are prepared using generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. We have not yet established an ongoing source of revenues sufficient to cover our operating costs and to allow us to continue as a going concern. We have incurred a net loss and comprehensive loss of $439,563 and $875,294 for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, respectively, and have incurred cumulative losses since inception of $9,364,652 as of March 31, 2017. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as going concern. After auditing our financial statements, our independent auditor issued a going concern opinion and our ability to continue is dependent on our ability to raise additional capital.

Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to continue obtaining adequate capital to fund operating losses until we become profitable. If we are unable to obtain adequate capital, we could be forced to significantly curtail or cease operations. We will need to raise additional funds to finance continuing operations. However, there are no assurances that we will be successful in raising additional funds. Without sufficient additional financing, it would be unlikely for us to continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to successfully accomplish the plans described in this annual report and eventually secure other sources of financing and attain profitable operations.

We will require additional funds which we plan to raise through the sale of our common stock, which requires favorable market conditions and interest in our activities by investors. We may not be able to sell our common stock and funding may not be available for continued operations.

Our ability to continue is dependent on our ability to raise additional capital and our operations could be curtailed if we are unable to obtain required additional funding when needed. We have a working capital deficit of $70,961 as of March 31, 2017 (March 31, 2016 - $457,620) and we do not have sufficient funds to complete any work on the Mansounia Property. Subsequent exploration activities will require additional funding. Our only present means of funding is through the sale of our common stock and shareholder loans. Pursuant to an agreement dated April 28, 2016, Waratah Capital Ltd. agreed to increase its bridge loan from C$600,000 to C$1,500,000 to cover our general working capital requirements. The sale of common stock requires favorable market conditions for junior exploration companies like ours, as well as specific interest in our stock, neither of which may exist. If we are unable to raise additional funds in the future, we may have to cease our operations.

Our exploration activities are highly speculative and involve substantial risks.

Our Mansounia Property is in the exploration stage and no proven mineral reserves have been established. Our exploration work may not result in the discovery of mineable deposits of ore in a commercially economical manner. There may be limited availability of water, which is essential to milling operations, and interruptions may be caused by adverse weather conditions. Our future operations, if any, are subject to a variety of existing laws and regulations relating to exploration and development, permitting procedures, safety precautions, property reclamation, employee health and safety, air quality standards, pollution and other environmental protection controls.

We have uninsurable risks.

We may be subject to unforeseen hazards such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions. We may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins or hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. The payment of such liabilities may have a material adverse effect on our financial position.

We depend on consultants and engineers for our exploration programs.

We have relied on and will continue to rely upon consultants for exploration development, construction and operating expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to construct mines, to establish ore reserves through drilling, to carry out environmental and social impact assessments, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to develop the exploration infrastructure at any site chosen for exploration. We may not be able to discover minerals in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operation, and we may not be able to obtain funds required for exploration on a timely basis.

We may not have clear title to our property.

Acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process, and our title to our properties may be affected by prior unregistered agreements or transfers, or undetected defects. There is a risk that we may not have clear title to its mineral property interests, or they may be subject to challenge or impugned in the future.

Mining exploration, development and operating activities are inherently hazardous.

If we experience mining accidents or other adverse conditions, our mining operations could be materially adversely affected. Our exploration activities may be interrupted by any or all of the following mining accidents such as cave-ins, rock falls, rock bursts, pit wall failures, fires or flooding. In addition, exploration activities may be reduced if unfavorable weather conditions, ground conditions or seismic activity are encountered, ore grades are lower than expected, the physical or metallurgical characteristics of the ore are less amenable than expected to mining or treatment, dilution increases or electrical power is interrupted. Occurrences of this nature and other accidents, adverse conditions or operational problems in future years may result in our failure to achieve current or future exploration and production estimates.

Due to the speculative nature of mineral property exploration, there is substantial risk that no commercially viable mineral deposits will be found on our Mansounia Property or other mineral properties that we may acquire.

In order for us to even commence mining operations we face a number of challenges which include finding qualified professionals to conduct our exploration program, obtaining adequate financing to continue our exploration program, locating a viable mineral body, partnering with a senior mining company, obtaining mining and exploitation permits, and ultimately selling minerals in order to generate revenue. Moreover, exploration for commercially viable mineral deposits is highly speculative in nature and involves substantial risk that no viable mineral deposits will be located on any of our present or future mineral properties. There is a substantial risk that the exploration program that we will conduct on the Mansounia Property may not result in the discovery of any significant mineralization, and therefore no commercially viable mineral deposit. There are numerous geological features that we may encounter that would limit our ability to locate mineralization or that could interfere with our exploration programs as planned, resulting in unsuccessful exploration efforts. In such a case, we may incur significant costs associated with an exploration program, without any benefit. This would likely result in a decrease in the value of our common stock.

Due to the inherent dangers involved in mineral exploration, there is a risk that we may incur liability or damages as we conduct our business.

The search for minerals involves numerous hazards. As a result, we may become subject to liability for such hazards, including pollution, cave-ins and other hazards against which we cannot insure or may elect not to insure. We currently have no such insurance nor do we expect to obtain such insurance for the foreseeable future. If a hazard were to occur, the costs of rectifying the hazard may exceed our asset value and cause us to liquidate all our assets and cease operations, resulting in the loss of your entire investment.

The market price for precious metals is based on numerous factors outside of our control. There is a risk that the market price for precious metals will significantly decrease, which will make it difficult for us to fund further mineral exploration activities, and would decrease the probability that any significant mineralization that we locate can be economically extracted.

Numerous factors beyond our control may affect the marketability of minerals. These factors include market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in our not receiving an adequate return on invested capital and you may lose your entire investment in our company.

Changes in the exchange rates between the United States dollar and foreign currencies may be volatile and may negatively impact our costs, which in turn could adversely affect our operating results.

When operating in foreign countries, such as Canada and Africa, we expect to incur a certain amount of our expenses from our operations in foreign currency and translate these amounts into United States dollars for purposes of reporting operating results. As a result, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may adversely affect our expenses and results of operations, as well as the value of our assets and liabilities. Fluctuations may adversely affect the comparability of period-to-period results. In addition, we anticipate holding foreign currency balances, which will create foreign exchange gains or losses, depending upon the relative values of the foreign currency at the beginning and end of the reporting period, which may affect our net income and earnings per share. Although we may use hedging techniques in the future (which we currently do not use), we may not be able to eliminate the effects of currency fluctuations. Thus, exchange rate fluctuations could have a material adverse impact on our operating results and stock price.

Since the majority of our shares of common stock are owned by one significant stockholder our other stockholders may not be able to influence control of our company or decision making by our management.

One significant shareholder beneficially owns approximately 78% of our outstanding common stock. The interests of this stockholder may not be, at all times, the same as that of our other shareholders. This significant shareholder will have the ability to significantly influence the outcome of most corporate actions requiring shareholder approval, including our merger with or into another company, the sale of all or substantially all of our assets and amendments to our articles of incorporation. This concentration of ownership may also have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change of control of our company, which may be disadvantageous to minority shareholders.

Since our directors and officers have the ability to be employed by or consult for other companies, their other activities could slow down our operations.

Our directors and officers may work with other mineral exploration companies. They are not required to work exclusively for us and do not devote all of their time to our operations. Therefore, it is possible that a conflict of interest with regard to their time may arise based on their employment by other companies. Their other activities may prevent them from devoting full-time to our operations which could slow our operations and may reduce our financial results because of the slowdown in operations. It is expected that our directors and officers will devote between 10 and 20 hours per week to our operations on an ongoing basis, and when required will devote whole days and even multiple days at a stretch when property visits are required or when extensive analysis of information is needed. We do not have any written procedures in place to address conflicts of interest that may arise between our business and the business activities of our directors and officers.

Because our directors and officers may work for other companies engaged in mineral exploration, a potential conflict of interest could negatively impact our ability to acquire properties to explore and to run our business.

Our directors and officers may work for other mining and mineral exploration companies. Due to time demands placed on them and due to the competitive nature of the exploration business, the potential exists for conflicts of interest to occur from time to time that could adversely affect our ability to conduct our business. Their employment with other entities in addition to limiting the amount of time they can dedicate to us as a director or officer, may present a conflict of interest in helping us identify and obtain the rights to mineral properties and as to other business opportunities because they may also be considering the same properties or opportunities for other companies they may work or consult for.

Damage to the environment could result from our operations. If our business is involved in one or more of these hazards, we may be subject to claims of a significant size which could force us to cease our operations.

Mineral resource exploration, production and related operations are subject to extensive rules and regulations. Failure to comply with these rules and regulations can result in substantial penalties. Our cost of doing business may be affected by the regulatory burden on the mineral industry since the rules and regulations frequently are amended or interpreted. We cannot predict the future cost or impact of complying with these laws.

Environmental enforcement efforts with respect to mineral operations have increased over the years, and it is possible that regulation could expand and have a greater impact on future mineral exploration operations. Although our management intends to comply with all legislation and/or actions of local, provincial, state and federal governments, non-compliance with applicable regulatory requirements could subject us to penalties, fines and regulatory actions, the cost of which could harm our results of operations. We cannot be sure that our proposed business operations will not violate environmental laws in the future.

We are subject to extensive regulations relating to environmental protection, including the generation, storage, handling, emission, transportation and discharge of materials into the environment, and relating to safety and health. We will also have to sustain the cost of reclamation and environmental remediation for all work undertaken which causes sufficient surface disturbance to necessitate reclamation work. Other potential pollution or damage must be cleaned and renewed. Our initial programs do not require any reclamation or remediation other than minor clean up and removal of supplies because of minimal disturbance to the ground. The amount of these costs is not known at this time as we do not know the extent of the exploration program we will undertake, beyond completion of the recommended phases. Because there is presently no information on the size, tenor, or quality of any resource or reserve at this time, it is impossible to assess the impact of any capital expenditures on our earnings or competitive position in the event a potentially economic deposit is discovered.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock

Since public trading in our common stock is limited and sporadic, there can be no assurance that our stockholders will be able to liquidate their holdings of our common stock.

Our common stock price is currently quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol "BLXX". However, trading has been limited and sporadic and we can provide no assurance that the market for our common stock will be sustained. We cannot guarantee that any stockholder will find a willing buyer for our common stock at any price, much less a price that will result in realizing a profit on an investment in our shares. There may be limited opportunity for stockholders to liquidate any of their holdings in common stock of our company. Trading volume may be insignificant and stockholders may be forced to hold their investment in our shares for an extended period of time. The lack of liquidity may also cause stockholders to lose part or all of their investment in our common stock.

Since public trading in our common stock is limited and sporadic, the market price of our common stock may be subject to wide fluctuations.

There is currently a limited public market for our common stock and we can provide no assurance that the market for our common stock will be sustained. If a market is sustained, however, we anticipate that the market price of our common stock will be subject to wide fluctuations in response to several factors, including:

- actual or anticipated variations in our results of operations;
- our ability or inability to generate revenues;
- increased competition; and
- conditions and trends in the mining industry.

Further, our stock price may be impacted by factors that are unrelated or disproportionate to our operating performance. These market fluctuations, as well as general economic, political and market conditions, such as recessions, interest rates or international currency fluctuations, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Our common stock is subject to the "penny stock" rules of the SEC and the trading market in our securities is limited, which makes transactions in our stock cumbersome and may reduce the value of an investment in our stock.

Under U.S. federal securities legislation, our common stock will constitute "penny stock". Penny stock is any equity security that has a market price of less than $5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require that a broker or dealer approve a potential investor's account for transactions in penny stocks, and the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased. In order to approve an investor's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must obtain financial information and investment experience objectives of the person, and make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks. The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prepared by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form, sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination. Brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the "penny stock" rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of our common stock and cause a decline in the market value of our stock. Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading and about the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or FINRA, has adopted sales practice requirements which may also limit a shareholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

In addition to the "penny stock" rules described above, FINRA has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for its shares.

We may, in the future, issue additional shares of common stock, which would reduce investors' percent of ownership and may dilute our share value.

Our Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of 400,000,000 shares of common stock. As of June 29, 2017, we had 108,611,814 shares of common stock outstanding. Accordingly, we may issue up to an additional 291,388,186 shares of common stock. The future issuance of common stock may result in substantial dilution in the percentage of our common stock held by our then existing shareholders. We may value any common stock issued in the future on an arbitrary basis. The issuance of common stock for future services or acquisitions or other corporate actions may have the effect of diluting the value of the shares held by our investors, and might have an adverse effect on any trading market for our common stock.

State securities laws may limit secondary trading, which may restrict the states in which and conditions under which you can sell shares of our common stock.

Secondary trading in our common stock will not be possible in any state until the common stock is qualified for sale under the applicable securities laws of the state or an exemption from registration is available for secondary trading in the state. If we fail to register or qualify, or to obtain or verify an exemption for the secondary trading of our common stock in any particular state, the common stock could not be offered or sold to, or purchased by, a resident of that state. In the event that a significant number of states refuse to permit secondary trading in our common stock, the liquidity for the common stock could be significantly impacted thus causing you to realize a loss on your investment.

Our company is subject to Multilateral Instrument 51-105 as adopted by all jurisdictions in Canada except the Province of Ontario which, among other things, imposes certain resale restrictions and legending requirements on our shares.

As a reporting issuer in the Province of British Columbia, our company is subject to Multilateral Instrument 51-105 which regulates companies with certain connections to any jurisdiction in Canada other than the Province of Ontario that have a class of securities that has been assigned a ticker symbol by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority in the United States for use on any of the over-the-counter markets in the United States and includes a class of securities whose trades have been reported in the grey market. In addition to disclosure and reporting obligations required under MI 51-105, the instrument imposes certain resale requirements of private placement securities acquired after the ticker-symbol date including the following:

- a four month period has passed from the date of distribution of the security (unless the person is a control person of the issuer in which case the person must hold the security for a period of at least 6 months);
- the number of securities the person proposed to trade, plus the number of securities of the same class that the person has traded in the prior 12 months does not exceed 5% of the issuer's outstanding securities of the same class;
- the person trades the securities through an investment dealer registered in a jurisdiction in Canada;
- the investment dealer executes the trade through any of the over-the-counter markets in the United States; and
- the certificate representing the security bears a legend which states that the holder must not trade the securities of the issuer unless the conditions in Section 13 of MI 51-105 are met.

As a result, it may be difficult for our shareholders to resell their securities and may result in reducing demand for our shares and reduced trading activity of our stock.

Because we do not intend to pay any cash dividends on our common stock, our stockholders will not be able to receive a return on their shares unless they sell them.

We intend to retain any future earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Unless we pay dividends, our stockholders will not be able to receive a return on their shares unless they sell them. There is no assurance that stockholders will be able to sell shares when desired.

Item 1B. Unresolved staff comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

We do not own any real estate or other property used in the operation of our current business. Our principal executive offices are located at Suite 1500, 701 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V7Y 1C6. We pay rent of C$1,300 per month, to an unrelated third party to lease our office premises, which cover an area of approximately 200 square feet. We believe that this space is sufficient until we are able to generate significant revenues, if at all, and hire more employees.

We do not have any ownership or lease interests in any property other than our interest in the Mansounia Property described above in Item 1.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

There are no pending legal proceedings to which we are a party or in which any director, officer or affiliate of our company, or any owner of record or beneficially of more than 5% of any class of voting securities of our company is a party adverse to us or has a material interest adverse to our company. Our property is not the subject of any pending legal proceedings.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

Quotation of our shares of common stock on the OTCQB was approved on July 18, 2008 under the symbol "NAVA". On July 31, 2013, our quotation symbol on the OTCQB changed to "BLXX", to reflect our name change to "Blox Inc.". The following table sets forth the high and low bid prices of our common stock for our fiscal years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 as reported on the OTCQB. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

Set forth below are the range of high and low bid quotations for the periods indicated as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board. The market quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

Quarter Ended	High Price ($)	Low Price ($)
March 31, 2017	0.23	0.10
December 31, 2016	0.10	0.013
September 30, 2016	0.0178	0.01
June 30, 2016	0.015	0.0112
March 31, 2016	0.02	0.01
December 31, 2015	0.0495	0.02
September 30, 2015	0.25	0.025
June 30, 2015	0.12	0.025

On June 27, 2017, the price of our common stock as reported by the OTCQB was $0.21 per share.

Transfer Agent

Our shares of common stock are issued in registered form. The transfer agent and registrar for our common shares is Computershare Trust Company, 510 Burrard Street, 2nd Floor, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3B9, Tel: 604-661-9400, Fax: 604-661-9549.

Holders of Common Stock

As of June 29, 2017, we had 108,611,814 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding held by 34 holders of record.

Dividends

The payment of dividends, if any, in the future, rests within the sole discretion of our board of directors. The payment of dividends will depend upon our earnings, our capital requirements and our financial condition, as well as other relevant factors. We have not declared any cash dividends since our inception and have no present intention of paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

There are no restrictions in our articles of incorporation or bylaws, nor are we subject to any contractual restrictions, that prevent us from declaring dividends. The *Nevada Revised Statutes*, however, do prohibit us from declaring dividends where, after giving effect to the distribution of the dividend:

1. We would not be able to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or

2. Our total assets would be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed to satisfy the rights of shareholders who have preferential rights superior to those receiving the distribution.

Securities Authorized Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table summarizes certain information regarding our equity compensation plans as of March 31, 2017.

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	N/A	N/A	N/A
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	4,650,000	$0.03	5,350,000
Total	4,650,000		5,350,000

On February 27, 2014, our board of directors adopted a new Stock Option Plan (the "**Plan**"). The Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options to purchase shares of our common stock to our directors, officers, employees and consultants. The Plan is administered by our board of directors, except that it may, in its discretion, delegate such responsibility to a committee comprised of at least two directors. A maximum of 10,000,000 shares are reserved and set aside for issuance under the Plan. Each option, upon its exercise, entitles the optionee to acquire one share of our common stock, upon payment of the applicable exercise price. The exercise price will be determined by the board of directors at the time of grant. Stock options may be granted under the Plan for an exercise period of up to ten years from the date of grant of the option or such lesser periods as may be determined by the board, subject to earlier termination in accordance with the terms of the Plan.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

Since the beginning of our fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, we have not sold any equity securities that were not registered under the *Securities Act of 1933* that were not previously reported in a quarterly report on Form 10-Q or in a current report on Form 8-K.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Not applicable.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the related notes that appear elsewhere in this annual report. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Overview

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on July 21, 2005 and are engaged in the exploration of early-stage mineral properties. On August 6, 2014, we announced that we entered into a Deed of Assignment and Assumption Agreement dated July 24, 2014 with Joseph Boampong Memorial Institute Ltd. and Equus Mining Ltd., Burey Gold Guinee sarl and Burey Gold Limited and, collectively with EML and BGGs, pursuant to which we agreed to assume JBMIL's right to acquire a 78% beneficial interest in the Mansounia Concession. We also announced that we had exercised that right and had acquired a 78% beneficial interest in the Mansounia Property.

Plan of Operation

Our plan of operation for the next twelve months is to commence a feasibility study on our Mansounia Property in order to obtain an exploitation permit, which management anticipates will allow us the exclusive right to mine and dispose of minerals for 15 years, with a possible 5 year extension, subject to our obtaining the necessary funding.

In the coming year, we also plan to initiate exploration programs for our three concessions in the Birim Region of Ghana. In particular, our Osenase tenement, which shares a boundary with GCD - a company that has produced millions of carats of diamonds. Systematic exploration at Osenase by Cornucopia in the 1990s showed massive meta-ultramafic occurs in several horizons from which GCD have already produced diamonds. Diamonds from the bulk samples at several site streams contained diamonds that have been reported by Kaminsky 1996 to have been derived from a nearby bedrock source. The diamonds are of large size and have surface features that are easily removed by transport.

Going Concern

Our financial statements are prepared using generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. We have not yet established an ongoing source of revenues sufficient to cover our operating costs and to allow us to continue as a going concern. As of March 31, 2017, we had an accumulated deficit of $9,416,035. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to continue obtaining adequate capital to fund operating losses until we become profitable. If we are unable to obtain adequate capital, we could be forced to significantly curtail or cease operations.

We will need to raise additional funds to finance continuing operations. However, there are no assurances that we will be successful in raising additional funds. Without sufficient additional financing, it would be unlikely for us to continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to successfully accomplish the plans described in this annual report and eventually secure other sources of financing and attain profitable operations.

Results of Operations

Years Ended March 31, 2017 and 2016

The following summary of our results of operations should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 which are included herein.

Expenses

Our operating expenses were as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2017 ($)	Year ended March 31, 2016 ($)
Operating Expenses		
Consulting and professional fees	367,750	272,070
Depreciation	1,102	1,574
Exploration	70,600	7,411
Foreign exchange	(10,863)	5,354
Office and administration fees	37,298	47,681
Other expense	-	4,787
Stock-based compensation	-	607,652
Travel	29,009	13,000
Total Operating Expenses	**494,896**	**959,529**
Other Income		
Gain on debt settlement	(55,333)	(76,497)
Loss from Continuing Operations	**(439,563)**	**(883,032)**
Gain from Discontinued Operations	-	7,738
Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss for the year	**(439,563)**	**(875,294)**

We incurred a net loss of $439,563 ($0.00 per share) for the year ended March 31, 2017 ("**Fiscal 2017**"), compared to $875,294 ($0.01 loss per share) for the year ended March 31, 2016 ("**Fiscal 2016")**. We maintain lower level of activities as we are currently relying on shareholder loans to finance our operations.

The following is a breakdown of the operating expenses during Fiscal 2017, compared to Fiscal 2016: consulting and professional fees incurred were $367,750 for Fiscal 2017, compared to $272,070 for Fiscal 2016; office and administration expenses were $37,298 for Fiscal 2017, compared to $47,681 for Fiscal 2016; foreign exchange was ($10,863) for Fiscal 2017, compared to $5,354 for Fiscal 2016; travel was $29,009 for Fiscal 2017, compared to $13,000 for Fiscal 2016; and explorations costs were $70,600 for Fiscal 2017, compared to, compared to $7,411 for Fiscal 2016. The primary reason for the increased costs during Fiscal 2016 related to stock based compensation of $607,652 incurred during Fiscal 2016, compared to $Nil during Fiscal 2017. During Fiscal 2016 we also realized a gain in reversal of accrued liabilities of $76,497, compared to $55,333 for Fiscal 2017 and a gain from discontinued operations of $7,738, compared to $Nil for Fiscal 2017. The consulting and professional fees increased during Fiscal 2017 as a result of the retention of additional consultants as we carried out work on our Mansounia Property.

Management anticipates operating expenses will materially increase in future periods as we focus on green mineral development and incur the associated costs as a result of carrying out work on our Mansounia Property.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Working Capital

	At March 31, 2016 ($)	**At March 31, 2016 ($)**
Current assets	19,634	18,285
Current liabilities	90,595	475,905
Working capital (deficiency)	(70,961)	(457,620)

Current Assets

The increase in current assets as of March 31, 2017 compared to March 31, 2016 was primarily due to an increase in cash by $5,141.

Current Liabilities

Current liabilities as at March 31, 2017 decreased by $385,310 as a result of an amendment to the bridge loan agreement with Waratah Capital Ltd. in April 2016 and again on November 1, 2016, pursuant to which the loan is now classified as a long term liability.

Cash Flow

Our cash flow for the years ended March 31, 2017 and, 2016 was as follows:

	Year Ended March 31, 2017 ($)	**Year Ended March 31, 2016** ($)
Net cash used in operating activities	(456.696)	(282,824)
Net cash provided (used) in investing activities	-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	461,837	271,509
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,141	(11,315)

Operating activities

The increase in net cash used in operating activities from Fiscal 2016 to Fiscal 2017 was primarily as a result of increased activity related to the Mansounia Property.

Financing activities

The increased net cash provided by financing activities for Fiscal 2017 compared to Fiscal 2016 was mainly attributable to proceeds from a loan provided by a shareholder.

Critical Accounting Policies

(i) Determination of functional currencies

In determining our functional currency, we periodically review our primary and secondary indicators to assess the primary economic environment in which we operate in determining our functional currencies. We analyze the currency that mainly influences labor, material and other costs of providing goods or services which is often the currency in which such costs are denominated and settled. We also analyze secondary indicators such as the currency in which funds from financing activities such as equity issuances are generated and the funding dependency of the parent company whose predominant transactional currency is the Canadian dollar. Determining our predominant economic environment requires significant judgment.

(ii) Going Concern

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies we will continue to realize our assets and discharge our liabilities in the normal course of business. We have incurred a net and comprehensive loss of $439,563 and $875,294 for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and have incurred cumulative losses since inception of $9,364,652. These factors raise substantial concern about the ability of our company to continue as a going concern. The continuation of our company as a going concern is dependent upon the continued financial support from our shareholders, the ability of our company to obtain the necessary debt and/or equity financing to continue operations. Our consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern. Management of our company has undertaken steps as part of a plan to sustain operations for the next fiscal year, including plans to raise additional equity financing, controlling costs and reducing operating losses. Waratah Capital Ltd., the Company's controlling shareholder, continues to provide a bridge loan to finance our required working capital needs.

Cash Requirements

Our current cash position is not sufficient to meet our present and near-term cash needs. We will require additional cash resources, including the sale of equity or debt securities, to meet our planned capital expenditures and working capital requirements. For the next 12 months we estimate that our capital needs will be $250,000 to $500,000 and we currently have approximately $4,700 in cash. We will seek to sell additional equity or debt securities or obtain additional credit facilities. In addition, by Agreement dated April 29, 2016, as subsequently amended on November 1, 2016, Waratah Capital Ltd. agreed to increase its bridge loan from C$600,000 to C$1,500,000 for our general working capital costs. The sale of additional equity securities will result in dilution to our stockholders. The incurrence of indebtedness will result in increased debt service obligations and could require us to agree to operating and financial covenants that could restrict our operations or modify our plans to grow the business. Financing may not be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Any failure by us to raise additional funds on terms favorable to us, or at all, will limit our ability to expand our business operations and could harm our overall business prospects.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to our stockholders.

Contractual Obligations

Not applicable.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Blox, Inc.
Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Directors and Stockholders of
Blox, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Blox, Inc. as of March 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Blox, Inc. as at March 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements referred to above have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company incurred losses from operations since inception, has not attained profitable operations and is dependent upon obtaining adequate financing to fulfill its operating activities. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also discussed in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Vancouver, Canada — *"Morgan & Company LLP"*

June 27, 2017 — Chartered Professional Accountants

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Blox, Inc.

Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

		As At March 31, 2017		As At March 31, 2016
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash (Note 9)	**$**	**14,085**	$	8,944
Prepaid expenses		**5,549**		9,341
Total Current Assets		**19,634**		18,285
Equipment (Note 5)		**74,132**		75,234
Mineral Property Interest (Note 6)		**931,722**		931,722
Total Assets	**$**	**1,025,488**	$	1,025,241
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$**	**90,595**	$	55,883
Royalty payments payable (Note 11)		**-**		56,739
Loans payable (Note 10)		**-**		363,283
Total Current Liabilities		**90,595**		475,905
Long-term Liabilities				
Loans payables (Note 10)		**825,120**		-
Total Liabilities		**915,715**		475,905
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Common Stock (Note 8) **– 400,000,000 authorized – 108,611,814 issued (2016 – 108,611,814)**		**967**		967
Additional Paid-in Capital		**5,957,211**		5,957,211
Contributed Surplus		**3,500,756**		3,500,756
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		**15,491**		15,491
Deficit		**(9,364,652)**		(8,925,089)
Total Stockholders' Equity		**109,773**		549,336
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	**$**	**1,025,488**	$	1,025,241

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Blox, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Years Ended	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Operating Expenses		
Consulting and professional fees (Note 13)	**$ 367,750**	$ 272,070
Depreciation	**1,102**	1,574
Exploration (Note 6)	**70,600**	7,411
Foreign exchange	**(10,863)**	5,354
Office and administration fees (Note 13)	**37,298**	47,681
Other expense	**-**	4,787
Stock-based compensation (Notes 8b & 13)	**-**	607,652
Travel	**29,009**	13,000
Total Operating Expenses	**494,896**	959,529
Other Income		
Gain on debt settlement (Note 11)	**(55,333)**	(76,497)
Loss from Continuing Operations	**(439,563)**	(883,032)
Gain from Discontinued Operations (Note 15)	**-**	7,738
Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss for the Year	**$ (439,563)**	$ (875,294)
Net loss per common share – continuing operations	**$ (0.00)**	$ (0.01)
Net loss per common share – discontinued operations	**-**	0.00
Net Loss Per Common Share	**$ (0.00)**	$ (0.01)
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding – Basic and diluted	**108,611,814**	108,611,814

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Blox, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
Years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Common Stock				Additional Paid-in		Contributed		Accumulated Other Comprehensive				Total Stockholders'
	Shares		Amount		Capital		Surplus		Income		Deficit		Equity
March 31, 2015	108,611,814	$	967	$	5,957,211	$	2,893,103	$	15,491	$	(8,049,795)	$	816,977
Stock-based compensation	-		-		-		607,653		-		-		607,653
Net loss for the year	-		-		-		-		-		(875,294)		(875,294)
March 31, 2016	108,611,814		967		5,957,211		3,500,756		15,491		(8,925,089)		549,336
Net loss for the year	-		-		-		-		-		(439,563)		(439,563)
March 31, 2017	**108,611,814**	**$**	**967**	**$**	**5,957,211**	**$**	**3,500,756**	**$**	**15,491**	**$**	**(9,364,652)**	**$**	**109,773**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Blox, Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Year Ended March 31, 2017	Year Ended March 31, 2016
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss from continuing operations	**$ (439,563)**	$ (883,032)
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation	**1,102**	1,574
Shares issued for services	**-**	38,259
Stock-based compensation	**-**	607,653
Gain on debt settlement	**(55,333)**	-
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Prepaid expenses	**3,792**	(3,648)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**34,712**	(42,269)
Royalty payments payable	**(1,406)**	(1,361)
Cash used in operating activities	**(456,696)**	(282,824)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loans	**461,837**	271,509
Cash provided by financing activities	**461,837**	271,509
Increase (Decrease) in Cash	**5,141**	(11,315)
Cash, Beginning of Year	**8,944**	20,259
Cash, End of Year	**$ 14,085**	$ 8,944

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

1. Description of Business

Blox, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on July 21, 2005 under the laws of the state of Nevada. The address of the Company is #1500, 701 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1C6, Canada. The Company is primarily engaged in developing mineral exploration projects in Africa.

On February 27, 2014, the Company completed a business combination with International Eco Endeavors Corp. ("Eco Endeavors") which has now been renamed "Blox Energy Inc." During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company discontinued operations in Europe and disposed of Blox Energy Inc.'s subsidiary, Kenderesh Endeavors Corp.

2. Basis of Presentation

(a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("US GAAP") and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and are expressed in U.S. dollars. The Company's fiscal year-end is March 31.

(b) Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company comprise the Company and its subsidiaries. These consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis. These consolidated financial statements have also been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (including normal recurring ones) considered necessary for fair value have been included. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

(c) Reporting and Functional Currencies

The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar ("CAD"). The Company's reporting currency is the US dollar. Transactions:

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries using period end foreign currency exchange rates and expenses are translated using the exchange rate approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions during the reporting periods in which the expenses were transacted. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at their historical foreign currency exchange rates. Gains and losses resulting from foreign exchange transactions are included in the determination of net income or loss for the period.

Translations:

Foreign currency financial statements are translated into the Company's reporting currency, the US dollar as follows:

(i) All of the assets and liabilities are translated at the rate of exchange in effect on the balance sheet date;

(ii) Expenses are translated at the exchange rate approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions; and

(iii) Exchange gains and losses arising from translation are included in other comprehensive income.

2. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

(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 period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. 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.

In applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made certain judgments that may have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements. Such judgments include the determination of the functional currencies and use of the going concern assumption.

i) Determination of Functional Currencies

In determining the Company's functional currency, it periodically reviews its primary and secondary indicators to assess the primary economic environment in which the entity operates in determining the Company's functional currencies. The Company analyzes the currency that mainly influences labor, material and other costs of providing goods or services which is often the currency in which such costs are denominated and settled. The Company also analyzes secondary indicators such as the currency in which funds from financing activities such as equity issuances are generated and the funding dependency of the parent company whose predominant transactional currency is the Canadian dollar. Determining the Company's predominant economic environment requires significant judgment.

ii) Going Concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has incurred a net loss of $439,563 and $875,294 for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and has incurred cumulative losses since inception of $9,364,652 (2016 - $8,925,089).

ii) Going Concern (Continued)

These factors raise substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the continued financial support from its shareholders, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary debt and/or equity financing to continue operations. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Management of the Company has undertaken steps as part of a plan to sustain operations for the next fiscal year including plans to raise additional equity financing, controlling costs and reducing operating losses. Waratah Investments Limited, the Company’s controlling shareholder continued to provide a bridge loan to finance the required working capital (Note 10).

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Foreign Currency Accounting

i) Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Company's entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical costs in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the translation of available-for-sale financial instruments, which are recognized in other comprehensive income.

ii) Foreign Operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to U.S. dollars at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to U.S. dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount in the accumulated other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

(b) Cash

Cash includes cash deposited at banks and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased.

(c) Financial Instruments

Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and classified upon inception into one of the following four categories: held to maturity, available for sale, loans and receivables or at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”).

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. The Company’s cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables and held to maturity assets are measured at amortized cost. Financial assets classified as available for sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income and loss except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary which are recognized in earnings.

Transaction costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Financial Instruments (Continued)

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, this reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and classified upon inception as FVTPL or other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading and recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized in earnings. The Company is not exposed to any derivative instruments and foreign exchange hedges in place at this time.

(d) Equipment

Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is provided at rates and methods designed to write off cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Office equipment	30%	declining balance

Management reviews the depreciation method, useful lives and residual values annually and accounts for any changes in estimates on a prospective basis. Where an item of plant and equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of production facility, and depreciated separately.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(e) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company accounts for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets according to the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB') Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 360 "Property Plant and Equipment". ASC 360 clarifies the accounting for the impairment of long-lived assets and for long-lived assets to be disposed of, including the disposal of business segments and major lines of business. Long-lived assets are reviewed when facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. When necessary, impaired assets are written down to estimated fair value based on the best information available. Estimated fair value is generally based on either appraised value or measured by discounting estimated future cash flows. Considerable management judgment is necessary to estimate discounted future cash flows. Accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from such estimates.

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

(f) Decommissioning Liabilities

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the operation of an alternative energy plant. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. A pre-tax discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability are used to calculate the net present value of the expected future cash flows. These costs are charged to profit on loss over the economic life of the related asset, through depreciation expense using relevant amortization method. The related liability is progressively increased each period as the effect of discounting unwinds, creating an expense recognized in profit or loss. The liability is assessed at each reporting date for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs as the disturbance to date is minimal.

(g) Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, future tax liabilities and assets are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the amounts reported in the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantially enacted income tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect of a change in income tax rates on future income tax liabilities and assets is recognized in income in the period that the change occurs. Future income tax assets are recognized to the extent that they are considered more likely than not to be realized.

The FASB has issued ASC 740 "Income Taxes". ASC 740 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements. This standard requires a company to determine whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination based on the technical merits of the position. If the more-likely-than-not threshold is met, a company must measure the tax position to determine the amount to recognize in the financial statements.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Income Taxes (Continued)

As a result of the implementation of this standard, the Company performed a review of its material tax positions in accordance with recognition and measurement standards established by ASC 740 and concluded that the tax position of the Company has not met the more-likely-than-not threshold as of March 31, 2017.

(h) Loss per Share

The Company computes loss per share in accordance with ASC 260, “Earnings per Share”, which requires presentation of both basic and diluted loss per share on the face of the statement of operations. Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss available to common shareholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. Diluted loss per share gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method and convertible preferred stock using the if-converted method. In computing diluted loss per share, the average stock price for the period issued in determining the number of shares assumed to be purchased from the exercise of stock options or warrants. Diluted loss per share excludes all dilutive potential shares if their effect is anti-dilutive.

(i) Stock Based Compensation

The Company accounts for Stock-Based Compensation under ASC 718 “Compensation – Stock Compensation”, which addresses the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services, with a primary focus on transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. ASC 718-10 requires measurement of the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). Incremental compensation costs arising from subsequent modifications of awards after the grant date must be recognized.

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation awards to non-employees in accordance with ASC 505-50, “Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees”. Under ASC 505-50, the Company determines the fair value of the warrants or stock-based compensation awards granted as either the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. Any stock options or warrants issued to non-employees are recorded in expense and additional paid-in capital in stockholders’ equity over the applicable service periods using variable accounting through the vesting dates based on the fair value of the options or warrants at the end of each period.

The Company issues stock to consultants for various services. The value of the common stock is measured at the earlier of (i) the date at which a firm commitment for performance by the counterparty to earn the equity instruments is reached or (ii) the date at which the counterparty’s performance is complete. The Company recognized consulting expense and a corresponding increase to additional paid-in-capital related to stock issued for services.

(j) Exploration and evaluation

The Company is primarily engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mining properties. Mineral property exploration costs are expensed as incurred. Mineral property acquisition costs are initially capitalized when incurred. An impairment loss is recognized when the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the mineral property. Impairment losses, if any, are measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the mineral property over its estimated fair value.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has implemented all new accounting pronouncements that are in effect. These pronouncements did not have any material impact on the financial statements unless otherwise disclosed, and the Company does not believe that there are any other new accounting pronouncements that have been issued that might have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

5. Equipment

	Office Equipment	Machinery	Total
Cost			
Balance at March 31, 2015	$ 8,760	$ 232,620	$ 241,380
Additions (disposals)	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2017 and 2016	$ 8,760	$ 232,620	$ 241,380
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at March 31, 2015	$ 3,512	$ 161,060	$ 164,572
Depreciation for the year	1,574	-	1,574
Balance at March 31, 2016	5,086	161,060	166,146
Depreciation for the year	1,102	-	1,102
Balance at March 31, 2017	**$** 6,188	**$** 161,060	**$** 167,248
Carrying amounts			
As at March 31, 2017	**$ 2,572**	**$ 71,560**	**$ 74,132**
Carrying amounts			
As at March 31, 2016	$ 3,674	$ 71,560	$ 75,234

Equipment in the amount of $71,560 has not been placed into production and is not currently being depreciated.

6. Mineral Property Interest

The Company has entered into a Deed of Assignment and Assumption Agreement dated July 24, 2014 (the "Assumption Agreement") among Joseph Boampong Memorial Institute Ltd. ("JBMIL") and Equus Mining Ltd. ("EML"), Burey Gold Guinee sarl ("BGGs") and Burey Gold Limited ("BGL") and, collectively with EML and BGGs, (the "Vendors"), pursuant to which the Company has agreed to assume JBMIL's right to acquire a 78% beneficial interest in the Mansounia Concession (the "Property") from the Vendors. The Company also announced that it has exercised that right and has acquired a 78% beneficial interest in the Property.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

6. Mineral Property Interest (Continued)

The Property lies in the southwest margin of the Siguiri Basin, in the Kouroussa Prefecture, Kankan Region, in Guinea, West Africa and covers a surface area of 145 square kilometres. The Property is located approximately 80 kilometres west, by road, from the country's third largest city, Kankan.

An exploration permit for the Property was granted by the Ministère des Mines et de la Géologie on August 20, 2013. As part of its due diligence, the Company obtained a legal opinion which confirmed that the license was in good standing at the time of acquisition. It is the Company's intention to obtain an exploitation permit to allow the Company the right to mine and dispose of minerals for 15 years, with a possible 5-year extension. The Company has commenced work on the feasibility study and environmental impact assessment required for obtaining this permit.

In consideration for the acquisition of the interest in the Property, the Company has paid in cash $100,000 to BGL and $40,000 to EML and issued BGL and EML an aggregate of 6,514,350 shares of common stock of the Company (the "First Tranche Shares"), at a deemed price of $0.1765 per share, for an aggregate deemed value of $1,150,000. The First Tranche Shares were issued to BGL and EML in the proportions of 71.43% and 28.57%, respectively. For accounting purposes, the Company recorded the cash payment of $140,000, and $10,000 for an independent valuation of the Property. Additionally, $781,722 was capitalized to mineral property interests, being the fair value of the first tranche of shares. The fair value of the first tranche shares was based on the closing price of the Company's shares on the OTCQB on July 24, 2014.

Within 14 days of commercial gold production being publicly declared from ore mined from the Property, the Company will issue BGL and EML a second tranche of shares of common stock of the Company (the "Second Tranche Shares"). The number of Second Tranche Shares to be issued shall be calculated by dividing $1,150,000 by the volume weighted average share price of the Company's common stock over a 20-day period preceding the issuance date. The Second Tranche Shares shall be issued to BGL and EML in the proportions of 71.43% and 28.57%, respectively.

The mining exploration license for the Company was renewed for twelve months on September 26, 2016, and the Company is now proceeding with the pre-feasibility study phase. During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company spent $70,600 (2016 – $7,411) on the property.

	Mansounia Property, West Africa
Acquisition of mineral property interest	
	$ -
Cash payment	150,000
Issuance of 6,514,350 common shares	781,722
Balance, March 31, 2017 and 2016	**$ 931,722**

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

7. Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes on its unconsolidated financial statements in Canada and the United States. The consolidated provision for income taxes varies from the amount that would be computed from applying the combined statutory income tax rates to net loss before taxes were approximately as follows:

	2017	2016
Combined statutory rate	**34%**	34%
Expected income tax recovery	**$ (149,000)**	$ (301,000)
Non-deductible differences and other	**(5,000)**	(116,000)
Deferred tax assets not recognized	**154,000**	417,000
Income tax provision	**$ -**	$ -

The significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets were approximately:

	2017	2016
Losses available for future periods	**$ 1,481,000**	$ 1,327,000
Tax assets not recognized	**(1,481,000)**	(1,327,000)
Net deferred income tax asset	**$ -**	$ -

The Company has non-capital losses of approximately $4,765,000 which may be carried forward and applied against taxable income in future years and expire as follows:

	Canada	**United States**
2027	$ -	$ 1,000
2028	-	16,000
2029	-	35,000
2030	-	30,000
2031	-	78,000
2032	237,000	24,000
2033	813,000	53,000
2034	462,000	511,000
2035	11,000	1,688,000
2036	-	312,000
2037	-	494,000
	$ 1,523,000	$ 3,242,000

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

8. Common Stock

(a) Warrants

The Company had 88,000,000 outstanding warrants as at March 31, 2017 and 2016 exercisable at $0.05 until February 27, 2019 (1.9 years).

(b) Stock Options

On July 21, 2015, the Company granted 4,000,000 stock options to a director and Chairman of the Company. These stock options have an exercise price of $0.01 and expire on July 21, 2020 and vested immediately. The weighted average fair value of stock options was determined by the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: risk free interest rate of 1.69%, volatility of 206%, annual rate of dividend of 0% and expected life of options of 5 years.

The following table summarizes historical information about the Company's incentive stock options:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
March 31, 2015	6,000,000	$0.13
Granted	4,000,000	$0.01
Forfeited	(5,350,000)	$0.13
Balance, March 31, 2017 and 2016	**4,650,000**	**$0.03**

At March 31, 2017, the following stock options were outstanding and exercisable:

Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Life in Years	Options Exercisable
$0.01	21-Jul-20	4,000,000	2.4	4,000,000
$0.15	07-Aug-19	650,000	3.3	650,000
		4,650,000	**3.2**	**4,650,000**

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company recognized $Nil (2016 - $607,652) as stock-based compensation expenses as a result of stock options granted in the fiscal year end and vesting of previous option grants.

9. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which fair value is observable:

Level 1 – fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

9. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Level 3 – fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Level 2 and 3 financial instruments are measured using management's best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment to estimation. Valuations based on unobservable inputs are highly subjective and require significant judgments. Changes in such judgments could have a material impact on fair value estimates. In addition, since estimates are as of a specific point in time, they are susceptible to material near-term changes. Changes in economic conditions may also dramatically affect the estimated fair values.

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total March 31, 2017
Cash	$ 14,085	$ -	$ -	**$ 14,085**

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total March 31, 2016
Cash	$ 8,944	$ -	$ -	$ 8,944

10. Loans Payable

On November 1, 2016, the Company entered into an amended bridge loan agreement with Waratah Investments Limited ("Waratah"), pursuant to which Waratah agreed to loan to the Company up to Cdn$1,500,000 (US$1,126,972), which funds are to be used for general working capital until the completion of a financing of Cdn$1,500,000 by the Company. The original bridge loan agreement dated April 17, 2015, was to provide a loan of Cdn$150,000 to the Company, which was subsequently amended on April 29, 2016 to increase the loan amount to Cdn$600,000.

Pursuant to the terms of the amended bridge loan agreement, Waratah has the option to convert all or part of the outstanding bridge loan or any portion remaining upon the expiry date of the term, being April 17, 2020, into units at a share price to be determined based on the volume weighted average price of the Company's stock on the OTCBB on the five trading days prior to the expiry date, less 20%. Each unit shall consist of one share and one warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional share, exercisable for a term of two years from the date of issuance.

In addition, at any time during the term of the amended bridge loan agreement, Waratah may require that interest be paid on the outstanding bridge loan at the prime business rate of the Bank of Canada on the date that Waratah submits a written request for payment of interest on the loan. Thereafter, the Company shall pay interest to Waratah on the aggregate outstanding bridge loan, payable semi-annually in arrears on the last business day of March and September of each calendar year.

As at March 31, 2017, the Company is indebted to Waratah, a controlling shareholder of the Company, in the amount of $825,120 (2016 - $363,283).

11. Royalty Payments Payable

During this fiscal year, Waratah Investment Limited ("Waratah"), a controlling shareholder of the Company, confirmed that the debt, in the amount of Cdn$73,591 (US $56,739), pursuant to a royalty payment agreement on discontinued operations has been forgiven. A gain on debt settlement of $55,333 was recorded. As at March 31, 2017, the balance of the royalty payments payable was $Nil (2016 - $56,739).

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

12. Commitment

On June 22, 2013, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement with Waratah Investments Limited ("Waratah") where the Company shall purchase all of Waratah's right, title, and interest in the Quivira Gold ("Quivira") shares, of which Waratah holds 100% of the outstanding shares. As consideration for the Quivira shares, the Company will issue to Waratah 60,000,000 shares of common stock and 60,000,000 warrants. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at $0.05 for a period of five years from the closing date. Quivira, a subsidiary of Waratah Investments, owns and operates gold and diamond mining properties in Ghana.

The closing of the agreement is subject to the completion of due diligence and the completion of a private placement. The agreements provide that closing is subject to completion of a private placement financing of up to $1,500,000, consisting of units priced at $0.05 per unit, with each unit comprising a share in the common stock of the Company and a share purchase warrant, exercisable at $0.05 for five years. As of the issuance date of these financial statements, the due diligence and financing has not yet been completed.

13. Related Party Transactions

The Company's related parties include its subsidiaries, and key management personnel. Transactions with related parties for goods and services are based on the exchange amount as agreed to by the related parties.

The Company incurred the following expenses with related parties during the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Year Ended March 31, 2017	Year Ended March 31, 2016
Compensation – Directors	**$ 230,179**	$ 56,887
Compensation – Officers	**$ 57,677**	$ 50,567
Stock Options – Directors and Officers	**$ -**	$ 607,652

During the year ended March 31, 2017, $8,646 (2016 - $8,078) was paid for bookkeeping services to a company owned by an officer of the Company.

As at March 31, 2017, the Company was indebted to its related parties for the amounts as below:

	Year Ended March 31, 2017	Year Ended March 31, 2016
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 46,467**	$ 5,922
Loans payable (Note 10)	**825,120**	363,283
Royalty payments payable (Note 11)	**-**	56,739

These amounts owing are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed repayment terms.

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

14. Geographical Area Information

	Canada	Africa	Total
March 31, 2017:			
Current assets	**$ 19,634**	**$ -**	**$ 19,634**
Equipment	**2,572**	**71,560**	**74,132**
Mineral property interest	**-**	**931,722**	**931,722**
Total assets	**$ 22,206**	**$ 1,003,282**	**$ 1,025,488**
Total liabilities	**$ 915,715**	**$ -**	**$ 915,715**
March 31, 2016:			
Current assets	$ 18,285	$ -	$ 18,285
Equipment	3,674	71,560	75,234
Mineral property interest	-	931,722	931,722
Total assets	$ 21,959	$ 1,003,282	$ 1,025,241
Total liabilities	$ 475,905	$ -	$ 475,905

15. Discontinued Operations

The Company wound up Nava Resources Canada Inc. ("Nava") and Kenderesh Endeavors Corp. ("Kenderesh"), and retains one Canadian subsidiary, Blox Energy Inc. Nava and Kenderesh had not conducted business activities over the past two fiscal years. The following provides selected financial information of discontinued operations.

	Statements of Comprehensive Loss	
	Years ended	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Gain on discharging of accounts payable and share capital	**$ -**	$ 7,738
Gain from Discontinued Operations	**$ -**	$ 7,738

15. Discontinued Operations (Continued)

	Statements of Cash Flows	
	Years Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Gain from discontinued operations	**$ -**	$ 7,738
Non-cash adjustments:		
Gain on forgiveness of accounts payable	**-**	(7,738)
Cash used in operating activities - discontinued operations	**$ -**	$ -

Item 9. Changes In and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by paragraph (b) of Rules 13a-15 or 15d-15 under the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, we evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(c) and 15d-15(c) of the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, these disclosure controls and procedures were adequate to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, if any, within our company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act*, management conducted an assessment, based upon criteria established in "*Internal Control-Integrated Framework*" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("**COSO**"). Based on the evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were effective as of March 31, 2017.

Our system of internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions and that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the year ended March 31, 2017 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Directors and Executive Officers

All directors of our company hold office until the next annual meeting of our stockholders or until their successors have been elected and qualified, or until their death, resignation or removal. The executive officers of our company are appointed by our board of directors and hold office until their death, resignation or removal from office.

Our directors and executive officers, their ages, positions held, and duration of such, are as follows:

Name	Position	Age	Date First Elected or Appointed
Ronald Renne	Chair and Director	40	December 5, 2013
Robert Spiers	Chief Executive Officer and Director	48	July 31, 2015
Trevor Pickett	Chief Operating Officer and Director	46	July 31, 2015
Nancy Zhao	Chief Financial Officer	47	September 10, 2015
Donna M. Moroney	Corporate Secretary	57	July 31, 2015

Business Experience

The following is a brief account of the education and business experience during at least the past five years of each director, executive officer and key employee of our company, indicating the person's principal occupation during that period, and the name and principal business of the organization in which such occupation and employment were carried out.

Ronald Renne

Ronald Renne has been a director of our company since December 5, 2013. From December 5, 2013 to February 27, 2014, Mr. Renne was also the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Renne has over 10 years' experience in the banking sector and managing information technology resources. He has worked at HFC bank in London and Royal Bank of Scotland as Branch Manager. Mr. Renne graduated from the Manchester Metropolitan University in 2000 with a Bachelor of Arts (Hons). He also holds all the required retail banking certificates to allow him to practice banking services in the United Kingdom.

Robert Spiers

Robert Spiers is currently CEO, President and a director of Ashanti Sankofa Inc., a TSX.V listed issuer. Previously, he was a director, the Company Secretary and a Consulting Geologist employed with H&SC (a highly regarded Consulting industry leader) in their Melbourne office for ten years. He has a BSc with a double major (Hons) in Geology and Geophysics and is a present active Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Previously, Mr. Spiers has been in the position of the General Manager for H&S Consultants (Feb 2012 to Feb 2013), Senior Geological Consultant for Hellman and Schofield (Jun 2005 to Feb 2012), Chief Mine Geologist / Mine Manger (Jan 2003 to Apr 2005), Senior Geological Consultant (Mar 2001 to Jan 2003), Chief Mine Geologist / Mine Manager (Sep 1998 to Feb 2001 and a variety of Senior Mining and exploration roles for the broader mining industry from Feb 1992 to Aug 1998. Mr. Spiers has worked for a plethora of mining companies within Australia and throughout the world on a broad range of commodities from gold, silver, copper, rare earths, phosphate, manganese, lithium, tantalum, uranium and base metals over a period of in-excess of 25 years. Some prominent projects he has been involved in have included, PT BSI – Tujuh Bukit AuCu project, Galaxy Resources – Mt Cattlin Lithium / Tantalum Mine, Arafura Resource – Nolan's Bore REE / U project, Kingsgate Consolidate – Chatree Gold Mine, Sorikmas Mining – Sihayo Gold Project, Plutonic Resources – Darlot Gold Mine, Melita Mining – Orient Well Gold Mine, Mt Edon Mines – Tarmoola Gold Mine, Aurora – Mt Muro Gold / Silver Mine, Greenland Minerals and Energy – Kvanefjeld REE / U project, Placer Pacific – Granny Smith Gold Mine and SMD – Lero Gold Mine to name a few. Mr. Spiers is a Competent Person (Qualified Person) under the JORC 2012 Code & Guidelines and the NI 43-101 instrument for the reporting of Mineral Resource Estimates. His expertise includes, but is not limited to, technical due diligence to bankable level and project valuation, resource estimation and associated public reporting, planning and management of mine exploration and resource development programs, development, construction and application of 3D geological models with utilization in the estimation and extraction of ore bodies. Robert also provides consulting services to the mining industry in data management and quality assurances and quality controls.

Trevor Pickett

Trevor Pickett began his career in 1993 as a founding director of Sterling Publications Pty. Ltd. in Perth, Western Australia. The business grew to include sixteen successful new publications in a broad cross section of industries including mining, education, transport and government. In 1994, Mr. Pickett left Sterling Publications and formed a new company, Perth Street Car Pty. Ltd., which produced a niche publication catering to all aspects of high performance motoring in Australia. In this role, Mr. Pickett was responsible for brand recognition, marketing, distribution, sales, customer relations, researching and writing technical articles in addition to his duties as Chief Operations Officer. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Pickett was project development and technical manager with Waratah Investments Limited, where he managed a number of projects across the globe. Mr. Pickett is also Chief Operating Officer and a director of Ashanti Sankofa Inc., a TSX.V listed issuer.

Nancy Zhao

Nancy Zhao is a Certified General Accountant with over eight years of experience with various industries including mining, realtor developer, property management, sports entertainment, hockey pool website, marketing and farming. She is currently Manager of Financial Reporting with Samina Capital Ltd. in Vancouver, BC. Samina Capital provides corporations with consulting services in the area of finance.

Donna M. Moroney

Donna Moroney has over 30 years of experience in regulatory and corporate compliance in both Canada and the United States, and as a senior officer of various public companies. As President and owner of Wiklow Corporate Services Inc. since 2008, she assists companies in the resource, financial and technology sectors in maintaining the securities and exchange demands on public companies, as well as keeping them up-to-date on relevant issues, policies and working practices. Ms. Moroney also assists companies reporting in the U.S. in preparing registration statements, quarterly and annual financial filings and other various facets of meeting U.S. securities requirements. She also leads workshops that provide a practical guide for public companies in meeting their securities regulatory compliance requirements. She currently serves as a director or senior officer for six public companies.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

None of our directors and executive officers has been involved in any of the following events during the past ten years:

(a) any petition under the federal bankruptcy laws or any state insolvency laws filed by or against, or an appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer by a court for the business or property of such person, or any partnership in which such person was a general partner at or within two years before the time of such filing, or any corporation or business association of which such person was an executive officer at or within two years before the time of such filing;

(b) any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offences);

(c) being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining such person from, or otherwise limiting, the following activities: (i) acting as a futures commission merchant, introducing broker, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator, floor broker, leverage transaction merchant, any other person regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or an associated person of any of the foregoing, or as an investment adviser, underwriter, broker or dealer in securities, or as an affiliated person, director or employee of any investment company, bank, savings and loan association or insurance company, or engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with such activity; engaging in any type of business practice; or (iii) engaging in any activity in connection with the purchase or sale of any security or commodity or in connection with any violation of federal or state securities laws or federal commodities laws;

(d) being the subject of any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any federal or state authority barring, suspending or otherwise limiting for more than 60 days the right of such person to engage in any activity described in paragraph I(i) above, or to be associated with persons engaged in any such activity;

(e) being found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Securities and Exchange Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the Securities and Exchange Commission has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated;

(f) being found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated any federal commodities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has not been subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated;

(g) being the subject of, or a party to, any federal or state judicial or administrative order, judgment, decree, or finding, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, relating to an alleged violation of: (i) any federal or state securities or commodities law or regulation; or (ii) any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent injunction, order of disgorgement or restitution, civil money penalty or temporary or permanent cease- and-desist order, or removal or prohibition order; or (iii) any law or regulation prohibiting mail or wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity; or

(h) being the subject of, or a party to, any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization (as defined in Section 3(a)(26) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), any registered entity (as defined in Section 1(a)(29) of the Commodity Exchange Act), or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934* requires our executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of our common stock, to file reports regarding ownership of, and transactions in, our securities with the SEC and to provide us with copies of those filings. Based solely on our review of the copies of such forms received by us, or written representations from certain reporting persons we believe that during the year ended March 31, 2017 all filing requirements applicable to our executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of our common stock were complied with.

Code of Ethics

We have not adopted a code of ethics because our board of directors believes that our small size does not merit the expense of preparing, adopting and administering a code of ethics. Our board of directors intends to adopt a code of ethics when circumstances warrant.

Committees of Board of Directors

We do not presently have a separately constituted compensation committee, nominating committee, or any other committees of our board of directors, other than our Audit Committee. Our board of directors does not believe that it is necessary to have such committees because it believes that the functions of such committees can be adequately performed by our board of directors.

We do not have any defined policy or procedure requirements for our stockholders to submit recommendations or nominations for directors. We do not currently have any specific or minimum criteria for the election of nominees to our board of directors and we do not have any specific process or procedure for evaluating such nominees. Our board of directors assesses all candidates, whether submitted by management or stockholders, and makes recommendations for election or appointment.

A stockholder who wishes to communicate with our board of directors may do so by directing a written request to the address appearing on the first page of this annual report.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our board of directors has determined that Ronald Renne qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert” as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Summary Compensation

The particulars of compensation paid to the following persons:

- all individuals serving as our principal executive officer during the year ended March 31, 2017;

- all individuals service as our principal financial officer during the year ended March 31, 2017;

- each of our three most highly compensated executive officers who were serving as executive officers at the end of the year ended March 31, 2017; and

- up to two additional individuals for whom disclosure would have been provided under (b) but for the fact that the individual was not serving as our executive officer at March 31, 2017,

who we will collectively refer to as the named executive officers, for all services rendered in all capacities to our company and subsidiaries for the years ended March 31, 2017, March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 are set out in the following summary compensation table:

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and principal position	Year	Salary ($)	Bonus ($)	Stock Awards ($)	Option Awards ($)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ($)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings ($)	All Other Compensation ($)	Total ($)
Robert Spiers (1) *CEO*	2017 2016 2015	105,007 27,235 N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	105,007 27,235 N/A
Trevor Pickett (2) *COO*	2017 2016 2015	59,109 9,801 N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	59,109 9,801 N/A
Nancy Zhao (3) *CFO*	2017 2016 2015	(4) 9,617 (4) 10,184 N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	9,617 10,184 N/A
Donna Moroney (5) *Corporate Secretary*	2017 2016 2015	(6) 48,060 (6) 40,383 N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	48,060 40,383 N/A

(1) *Robert Spiers was appointed as CEO and a director on July 31, 2015.*
(2) *Trevor Pickett was appointed as COO and a director on July 31, 2015.*
(3) *Nancy Zhao was appointed as CFO on September 10, 2015.*
(4) *Professional fees paid to Samina Capital Ltd., which company employs Nancy Zhao.*
(5) *Donna Moroney was appointed as Corporate Secretary on July 31, 2015.*
(6) *Professional fees paid to Wiklow Corporate Services Inc., a company owned by Donna Moroney.*

Employment or Consulting Agreements

There are no employment contracts, compensatory plans or arrangements, including payments to be received from our company with respect to any executive officer, that would result in payments to such person because of his or her resignation, retirement or other termination of employment with our company, or our subsidiaries, any change in control, or a change in the person's responsibilities following a change in control of our company.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table sets forth for each named executive officer certain information concerning the outstanding equity awards as of March 31, 2017:

	Option awards					Stock awards			
Name	**Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) exercisable**	**Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) unexercisable**	**Equity incentive plan awards: Number of securities underlying unexercised unearned options (#)**	**Option exercise price ($)**	**Option expiration date**	**Number of shares or units of stock that have not vested (#)**	**Market value of shares of units of stock that have not vested ($)**	**Equity incentive plan awards: Number of unearned shares, units or other rights that have not vested (#)**	**Equity incentive plan awards: Market or payout value of unearned shares, units or other rights that have not vested ($)**
Robert Spiers	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A
Trevor Pickett	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A
Nancy Zhao	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A
Donna Moroney	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A

Retirement or Similar Benefit Plans

There are no arrangements or plans in which we provide retirement or similar benefits for our directors and officers.

Resignation, Retirement, Other Termination, or Change in Control Arrangements

We have no contract, agreement, plan or arrangement, whether written or unwritten, that provides for payments to our directors or executive officers at, following, or in connection with the resignation, retirement or other termination of our directors or executive officers, or a change in control of our company or a change in our directors' or executive officers' responsibilities following a change of control.

Compensation of Directors

The table below shows the compensation of our directors who were not our named executive officers for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017:

Name	Fees earned or paid in cash ($)	Stock awards ($)	Option awards ($)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation ($)	Nonqualified deferred compensation earnings ($)	All other compensation ($)	Total ($)
Ronald Renne	57,707	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	57,707

Except as set out herein, no director who is not otherwise a named executive officer, received or accrued any compensation for his services as a director during the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016. We have no formal plan for compensating our directors for their services in their capacity as directors. Our directors are entitled to reimbursement for reasonable travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the attendance at meetings of our board of directors. Our board of directors may award special remuneration to any director undertaking any special services on our behalf other than services ordinarily required of a director.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The following table sets forth, as of June 29, 2017, certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock by each stockholder known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of any class of our voting securities and by each of our current directors, our named executive officers and by our current executive officers and directors as a group.

In the following tables, we have determined the number and percentage of shares beneficially owned in accordance with Rule 13d-3 of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934* based on information provided to us by our controlling stockholder, executive officers and directors, and this information does not necessarily indicate beneficial ownership for any other purpose. In determining the number of shares of our common stock beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, we include any shares as to which the person has sole or shared voting power or investment power, as well as any shares subject to warrants or options held by that person that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class (1)
Common Stock	**Ronald Renne** *Chair and Director* 88 Linton Avenue Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, United Kingdom	(2) 4,650,000 Direct	4.11%
Common Stock	**Robert Spiers** *CEO and Director* 1500 – 701 West Georgia Street Vancouver, BC Canada	Nil N/A	N/A

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership		Percentage of Class (1)
Common Stock	**Trevor Pickett** *COO and Director* 1500 – 701 West Georgia Street Vancouver, BC Canada	Nil	N/A	N/A
Common Stock	**Nancy Zhao** *CFO* 1500 – 701 West Georgia Street Vancouver, BC Canada	Nil	N/A	N/A
Common Stock	**Donna M. Moroney** *Corporate Secretary* 1500 – 701 West Georgia Street Vancouver, BC Canada	Nil	N/A	N/A
	Directors and Officers as a group	**4,650,000**		**4.11%**
Common Stock	**Nicholas Taylor** #2 – 59 Rockford Street Mandurah, WA Australia	(3) 138,275,630	Indirect	77.79%
Common Stock	**Robert Abenante** 600 – 666 Burrard Street Vancouver, BC Canada	(4) 21,571,132	Direct	18.16%
Common Stock	**Pamela Kathleen Pickett** 120 Caspian Way Brigadoon, Perth, WA 6069	9,500,000	Direct	8.75%

(1) Based on 108,611,814 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of June 29, 2017. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Except as otherwise indicated, we believe that the beneficial owners of the common stock listed above, based on information furnished by such owners, have sole investment and voting power with respect to such shares, subject to community property laws where applicable.

(2) Consists of 650,000 stock options, with each option being exercisable into one common share at a price of $0.15 per share, expiring on August 7, 2019 and 4,000,000 stock options, with each option being exercisable into one common shares at a price of $0.01 per share, expiring on July 21, 2020.

(3) Consists of 69,137,815 common shares and 69,137,815 share purchase warrants, each warrant being exercisable into one common share at a price of $0.05 per share for a period of five years from the closing of the Amalgamation Agreement. Of the securities indirectly held, 52,930,214 common shares and 52,930,214 share purchase warrants are indirectly held through Waratah Investments Limited, a Ghana corporation, and 16,207,601 common shares and 16,207,601 share purchase warrants are indirectly held through Waratah Capital Ltd., a British Columbia corporation. Mr. Taylor controls both private companies.

(4) Consists of 11,402,496 common shares and 10,168,636 share purchase warrants. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share at the exercise price of $0.05 per share for a period of five years from the closing of the Amalgamation Agreement.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Transactions with Related Persons

Other than as disclosed below, there has been no transaction, since April 1, 2016, or currently proposed transaction, in which our company was or is to be a participant and the amount involved exceeds the lesser of $120,000 or one percent of our total assets at March 31, 2017, and in which any of the following persons had or will have a direct or indirect material interest:

(a) any director or executive officer of our company;

(b) any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, more than 5% of any class of our voting securities;

(c) any person who acquired control of our company when it was a shell company or any person that is part of a group, consisting of two or more persons that agreed to act together for the purpose of acquiring, holding, voting or disposing of our common stock, that acquired control of our company when it was a shell company; and

(d) any member of the immediate family (including spouse, parents, children, siblings and in- laws) of any of the foregoing persons.

Compensation for Executive Officers and Directors

For information regarding compensation for our executive officers and directors, see “Executive Compensation”.

Director Independence

Our board currently consists of three directors, being Ronald Renne, Chairman, Robert Spiers, Chief Executive Officer and Trevor Pickett, Chief Operating Officer. Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board operated by FINRA (the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority), which does not impose any director independence requirements. Under NASDAQ rule 5605(a)(2), a director is not independent if he or she is also an executive officer or employee of the corporation or was, at any time during the past three years, employed by the corporation. Using this definition of independent director, we do not currently have any independent directors.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The following table sets forth the fees billed to our company for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 for professional services rendered by Morgan and Company LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm:

	March 31, 2017	**March 31, 2016**
Audit Fees	$ 16,020	$ 15,878
Audit Related Fees	Nil	Nil
Tax Fees	Nil	Nil
Other Fees	Nil	Nil
Total Fees	**$** 16,020	**$** 15,878

All of the above services and fees were reviewed and approved by our board of directors before the respective services were rendered.

Our board of directors has considered the nature and amount of fees billed by Morgan and Company LLP, and believe that the provision of services for activities unrelated to the audit is compatible with maintaining its respective independence.

Audit Committee Disclosure

Under Canadian National Instrument 52-110 – Audit Committees (“**NI 52-110**”) reporting issuers are required to provide disclosure with respect to its Audit Committee.

Audit Committee

Our board has an Audit Committee established in accordance with section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. It currently consists of all three directors, being Ronald Renne, Robert Spiers and Trevor Pickett, and oversees and reports to the Board of Directors on various auditing and accounting-related matters, including the maintenance of the integrity of our financial statements, reporting process and internal controls; the selection, evaluation, compensation and retention of our independent registered public accounting firm; the performance of internal audit; legal and regulatory compliance, including our disclosure controls and procedures; and oversight over our risk management policies and procedures.

Ronald Renne serves as chairman of this committee and has been determined by our Board to be an “audit committee financial expert” as defined under the rules of the SEC.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of our most recently completed financial year was a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by our board.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of our most recently completed financial year have we relied on the exemption in Section 2.4 of NI 52-110 (De Minimis Non-audit Services), or an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 of NI 52-110.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee is authorized by the Board to review the performance of our external auditors and approve in advance provision of services other than auditing and to consider the independence of the external auditors, including a review of the range of services provided in the context of all consulting services bought by our company.

Corporate Governance

General

Our board believes that good corporate governance improves corporate performance and benefits all shareholders. Canadian National Policy 58-201 *Corporate Governance Guidelines* provides non-prescriptive guidelines on corporate governance practices for reporting issuers such as our company. In addition, Canadian National Instrument 58-101 *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices* prescribes certain disclosure by us of its corporate governance practices. This disclosure is presented below.

Directorships

Our directors currently hold directorships and/or offices with other reporting issuers (or equivalent) as follows:
The participation of the current directors in other reporting issuers is as follows:

Name of Director	**Name of Other Reporting Issuer**
Ronald Renne	N/A
Robert Spiers	Ashanti Sakofa Inc. (TSX.V)
Trevor Pickett	Ashanti Sakofa Inc. (TSX.V)

Orientation and Continuing Education

New board members receive an orientation package which includes reports on operations and results, and any public disclosure filings by us, as may be applicable. We do not take any steps to provide continuing education for directors.

Ethical Business Conduct

We have found that the fiduciary duties placed on individual directors by our governing corporate legislation and the common law and the restrictions placed by applicable corporate legislation on an individual director's participation in decisions of our board in which the director has an interest have been sufficient to ensure that the board operates in the best interests of our company.

Nomination of Directors

We consider our size each year when we consider the number of directors to recommend to the shareholders for election at the annual meeting of shareholders, taking into account the number required to carry out our board's duties effectively and to maintain a diversity of view and experience.

We do not have a nominating committee, and these functions are currently performed by our board as a whole.

Compensation

Our board is responsible for determining compensation for the directors of our company to ensure it reflects the responsibilities and risks of being a director of a public company.

Other Board Committees

We have no committees other than our Audit Committee.

Assessments

We have no formal policy to monitor the effectiveness of the directors, our board and our committees.

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

Our shares are quoted for trading on the OTCQB under the symbol “BLXX”. As of June 29, 2017, our share capital was as follows:

Class of Shares	Par Value	Number Authorized	Number Issued
Common Shares	$0.00001	400,000,000	108,611,814

Stock Option Plan

As at June 29, 2017, the following stock options were outstanding:

Number Outstanding	Exercise Price per Share	Expiry Date
4,000,000	$0.01	July 21, 2020
650,000	$0.15	August 7, 2019

Warrants

As at June 29, 2017, the following warrants were outstanding:

Number Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
88,000,000	US $0.05	February 27, 2019

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

Exhibit	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Registrant [(1)]
3.2	Bylaws of the Registrant [(1)]
3.3	Articles of Incorporation of Nava Resources Canada, Inc. [(1)]
3.4	Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation [(1)]
3.5	Amended Articles of Incorporation reflecting name change [(2)]
10.1	Share Purchase Agreement with Quivira Gold Ltd. and Waratah Investments Ltd. [(2)]
10.2	Amalgamation Agreement with Eco Endeavors Corp. , Ourco, Keneresh, and Kenderes Biogaz [(2)]
10.3	Amalgamation Amending Agreement dated February 3, 2014 [(3)]
10.4	Assignment Agreement dated April 2012 between Kenderesh Endeavors Corp. and K&H Bank Zrt. [(4)]
10.5	Purchase Option Agreement dated 2012 between Kenderesh Endeavors Corp. and K&H Bank Zrt. [(4)]
10.6	Royalty Deed dated April 1, 2012 between International Eco Endeavors Corp. and Palladio [(4)]
10.7	Consulting Services Agreement dated February 27, 2014 with Emerald Power Consulting, Inc. [(4)]

10.8	Consulting Agreement dated February 27, 2014 with Robert Abenante (4)
10.9	Royalty Agreement dated February 27, 2014 between Kenderes Biogaz Termelo Korlatolt Fele Lossegu Tarsasag and Waratah Investments Limited (4)
10.10	Escrow Agreement dated February 27, 2014 between Robert Abenante and the escrow agent (4)
10.11	Form of Escrow Agreement dated February 27, 2014 between the escrow agent, and each of Robert Ironside, Cedric Wilson, Kimberly Gillett and Marco Parente (4)
10.12	Jon Davis Royalty Agreement (4)
10.13	Amendment Agreement dated April 28, 2016 with Waratah Capital Ltd. to increase bridge loan to C$1,500,000
10.14	Amendment to Bridge Loan Agreement dated November 1, 2016 with Waratah Capital Ltd.*
21.1	List of Subsidiaries (4)
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* *
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* *
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* *
32.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* *
99.1	2009 Stock Option Plan (4)
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document *
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema *
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase *
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase *
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase *
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase *

** Filed herewith*

(1) *Incorporated by reference to the registration statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on May 1, 2008.*
(2) *Incorporated by reference to the annual report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on September 17, 2013.*
(3) *Incorporated by reference to the current report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on February 24, 2014.*
(4) *Incorporated by reference to the current report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on March 5, 2014.*

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BLOX, INC.

By:	*/s/ Robert Spiers*	By:	*/s/ Nancy Zhao*
Name:	Robert Spiers	Name:	Nancy Zhao
Title:	Chief Executive Officer	Title:	Chief Financial Officer
Date:	June 29, 2017	Date:	June 29, 2017

Pursuant to the requirements of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By:	*/s/ Robert Spiers*	By:	*/s/ Nancy Zhao*
Name:	Robert Spiers	Name:	Nancy Zhao
Title:	Chief Executive Officer	Title:	Chief Financial Officer
Date:	June 29, 2017	Date:	June 29, 2017