Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Asian Mineral Resources Limited

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Asian Mineral Resources Limited (the Entity), which comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018
- the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) for the years then ended
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the years then ended
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "***Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Entity has not recorded any revenues from operations, has no source of operating cash flow and no assurance that additional funding will be available.

As stated in Note 1 in the financial statements, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1 in the financial statements, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions as at the date of this auditors' report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditors' report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

  The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group Entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Yours very truly,

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditors' report is Guy Elliott, CPA, CA.

Vancouver, Canada

April 29, 2020

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		$ 493,045	$ 126,037
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	7	26,966	76,353
		520,011	202,390
Mineral property	8	100,000	100,000
Total assets		$ 620,011	$ 302,390
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)			
Current liabilities:			
Short-term loan	9	$ 56,925	$ 102,314
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	10	94,643	53,457
Investment advances	11	-	359,500
Total liabilities		151,568	515,271
Shareholders' equity (deficit):			
Share capital	12	132,256,259	131,256,259
Share-based payments reserve		484,924	506,142
Deficit		(132,272,740)	(131,975,282)
Total shareholders' equity (deficit)		468,443	(212,881)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity (deficit)		$ 620,011	$ 302,390

Going concern (note 1)
Subsequent events (notes 22 and 23)

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

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	Notes	2019	2018
Operating costs			
Care and maintenance costs		$ -	$ (147,357)
General and administrative expenses	13	(205,323)	(912,700)
Lawsuit settlement		-	(300,000)
Exploration recovery (expense)		(850)	37,645
Other income		-	44,974
Decklar due diligence and other costs	22	(112,430)	-
Operating loss		(318,603)	(1,277,438)
Finance income		4,654	1,545
Finance expense	14	(4,727)	(190,661)
Gain on disposal of Vietnam operation	15	-	20,546,599
		(73)	20,357,483
Net income (loss) for the year		(318,676)	19,080,045
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Foreign currency translation		-	(502,670)
Accumulated translation gains included in gain on disposal of Vietnam operation		-	(17,014,947)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year		$ (318,676)	$ 1,562,428
Net income (loss) for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		$ (318,676)	$ 19,144,739
Non-controlling interest		-	(64,694)
Net income (loss) for the year		$ (318,676)	$ 19,080,045
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		$ (318,676)	$ 1,677,389
Non-controlling interest		-	(114,961)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year		$ (318,676)	$ 1,562,428
Basic and diluted shareholders' income (loss) per share	12(f)	$ (0.02)	$ 3.78
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	12(f)	13,080,318	5,050,538

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

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except number of common shares)
Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	Number of common shares (note 12)	Share capital (note 12)	Share-based payments reserve	Currency translation reserve	Deficit	Shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance, January 1, 2018	3,979,629	$ 128,872,855	$ 798,003	$ 17,467,350	$ (151,520,927)	$ (4,382,719)	$ (5,624,928)	$ (10,007,647)
Issue of shares, net of costs	4,766,808	2,383,404	-	-	-	2,383,404	-	2,383,404
Share-based payments	-	-	109,045	-	-	109,045	-	109,045
Expiry of options	-	-	(400,906)	-	400,906	-	-	-
Currency translation gain	-	-	-	(452,403)	-	(452,403)	(50,267)	(502,670)
Net income for the year and elimination of currency translation reserve and non-controlling interest	-	-	-	(17,014,947)	19,144,739	2,129,792	5,675,195	7,804,987
Balance, December 31, 2018	8,746,437	$ 131,256,259	$ 506,142	$ -	$ (131,975,282)	$ (212,881)	$ -	$ (212,881)
Issue of shares	13,333,333	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Expiry of options	-	-	(21,218)	-	21,218	-	-	-
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(318,676)	(318,676)	-	(318,676)
Balance, December 31, 2019	22,079,770	$ 132,256,259	$ 484,924	$ -	$ (132,272,740)	$ 468,443	$ -	$ 468,443

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

ASIAN MINERAL RESOURCES LIMITED

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

	Notes	2019	2018
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities:			
Net income (loss) for the year		$ (318,676)	$ 19,080,045
Items not involving cash:			
Share-based payments	12	-	109,045
Gain on disposal of Vietnam operation	15	-	(20,546,599)
Lawsuit settlement by issue of shares		-	300,000
Interest expense on short term loan		4,609	190,661
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:			
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses		49,387	(252,146)
Inventories		-	139
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		41,188	(319,640)
Cash flow used in operating activities		(223,492)	(1,438,495)
Financing activities:			
Private placement		640,000	-
Short-term loans (repaid) obtained		(50,000)	797,196
Investment advance		500	359,500
Interest paid		-	(79,740)
Cash flow provided by financing activities		590,500	1,076,956
Investing activities:			
Cash included in disposed operation	15	-	(16,142)
Cash flow used in investing activities		-	(16,142)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		367,008	(377,681)
Effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on cash held in foreign jurisdictions		-	1,351
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		126,037	502,367
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		$ 493,045	126,037

Supplemental cash flow information (note 19)

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

1. Nature of business and going concern:

Asian Mineral Resources Limited (the “Company” or “AMR”) is incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia by a certificate of continuance as of December 31, 2004, having previously been incorporated and registered under the New Zealand Companies Act 1993. On April 19, 2004, the Company became listed on the TSX-Venture Exchange (TSX-V). The Company’s principal business activities are the exploration and development of mineral property interests. The Company’s registered corporate office is located at 120 Adelaide Street West, Suite 2500, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 1T1.

The Company’s principal mineral property interest, until July 17, 2018, was a nickel joint venture, in the Ban Phuc Project Area located 160 km west of Hanoi in Son La Province, in northwestern Vietnam. Development of the project completed in 2012, with commercial production commencing November 1, 2013. Mining and processing operations were suspended in September 2016 when operations transitioned to care and maintenance. After a thorough strategic review process, the Company announced the sale of the Ban Phuc Nickel Mine on July 17, 2018 after approval by the Company’s shareholders, which allowed for an orderly exit from Vietnam.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course as they come due. As at December 31, 2019, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $132.3 million, with cash and cash equivalents of $493,045, and working capital of $368,443. It is expected that funds on hand at December 31, 2019 and the $250,000 raised on the issue of common shares on exercise of warrants subsequent to December 31,2019 (note 23) will cover all corporate administrative costs and minimum required Holt mineral property exploration costs for the next year. However, additional financing may be needed to acquire and develop strategic assets and the Company has no source of operating cash flow and no assurance that additional funding will be available. These factors indicate the existence of an uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain requisite financing in the future and, if realized, such financing might not be favourable to the Company and might involve substantial dilution to existing shareholders. Should the Company not be able to continue as a going concern, adjustments to the carrying values and classification of its assets and liabilities would be required.

In September 2019 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 8,533,333 units at a price $0.075 per unit, for aggregate gross proceeds of $640,000 and issued 4,800,000 units at a price of $0.075 to settle $360,000 of investment advances. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company, and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share at a price of $0.10 per common share for 24 months. All securities issued pursuant to the private placement were subject to a four-month hold period. No finder’s fees were paid in connection with the placement.

2. Basis of preparation:

(a) Statement of compliance:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

(b) Approval of the financial statements:

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019, were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 28 2020.

3. Significant accounting policies:

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

(a) Basis of measurement:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, utilizing the accrual method of accounting unless otherwise described in the following notes.

(b) Revenue recognition:

Revenue from sales of minerals is recognized at the time of shipment, at which time legal title and risk pass to the customer and provisional revenue is recorded at current month average price as per the London Metals Exchange. Changes between the prices recorded upon recognition of provisional revenue and final price due to fluctuation in metal market prices result in the existence of an embedded derivative in the accounts receivable. This embedded derivative is recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value classified as a component of revenue and receivables. Changes in the estimate of mineral content resulting from the final independent analysis are recognized at the point at which such analysis is agreed upon between the Company and its customers.

(c) Currency translation:

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of its former subsidiary, Ban Phuc Nickel Mines Limited Liability Company ("BPNM"), was the United States dollar. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in place on the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. 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 the fair value was determined. Foreign currency translation differences are recognized in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Currency translation (continued):

For consolidation purposes, BPNM was translated into the Company's presentation currency of Canadian dollars. Assets and liabilities were translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items were translated at the average exchange rate for the relevant period. Translation differences were recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and accumulated within equity in the currency translation reserve, until the asset was disposed of in the third quarter of 2018.

(d) Basis of consolidation:

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its former subsidiaries. The Company's subsidiaries were disposed of in the third quarter of 2018 on disposition of the Ban Phuc Mine (note 15). All intercompany transactions and balances between the Company and its subsidiaries were eliminated on consolidation. For partially owned subsidiaries, the interest attributable to non-controlling shareholders was reflected in non-controlling interest. The Company determines whether it shall consolidate a subsidiary by assessing whether it has control over the subsidiary. Factors considered in such an assessment include whether the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary.

The Company currently has no subsidiaries. However significant subsidiaries of the Company prior to the sale of its investment in Vietnam assets on July 17, 2018 (note 15) were as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Effective interest
Ban Phuc Nickel Mines Limited Liability Company	Vietnam	90%
Asian Mineral Resources Nickel Limited	Cook Islands	100%

(e) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when acquired.

(f) Prepayments:

Prepayments to suppliers and contractors are based on the contract progress, with payments made at specified stages of the contract. These payments are recognized in the balance sheet as prepaid expenses.

(g) Property, plant, and equipment:

Property, plant and, equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Plant and equipment includes capitalized development expenditures. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset and includes the direct charges associated with bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(g) Property, plant and equipment (continued):

Depreciation is provided on plant and equipment, calculated on a unit-of-production basis so as to write off the net cost or other revalued amount of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual financial period with the effect of any changes recognized on a prospective basis.

Asset	Basis	Rate range
Building, machinery, motor vehicles, infrastructure	Straight-line	14% - 25%
Furniture and office equipment	Straight-line	11% - 33%
Licenses and franchises	Straight-line	11% - 33%
Plant and mine development	Unit of production based mineral reserves	

The expenditures related to construction are capitalized as construction-in-progress and are included within property, plant, and equipment. Construction in progress represents the cost of remaining plant and mine development, which is under construction. Costs directly attributable with ongoing construction related activities during the commissioning phase of new assets incurred in the period before they are operating in the way intended by management are capitalized; all other costs not directly attributable are expensed. No depreciation is provided for construction in progress during the period of construction.

(h) Mineral property interest:

Exploration expenses incurred prior to determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of mining operations and issuance of a mining license are expensed as incurred. Mineral property acquisition costs and exploration and development expenditures incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability of mining operations and issuance of a mining license are deferred, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any, until the property to which they relate commences commercial production, is sold, allowed to lapse or is abandoned. Technical feasibility and commercial viability generally coincide with the establishment of proven and probable reserves; however, this determination may be impacted by management's assessment of certain modifying factors. When commercial production in an area of interest has commenced, the associated costs are amortized over the estimated economic life of the mine on a units-of-production basis using proven and probable reserves (as defined by National Instrument 43-101).

Changes in factors such as estimates of proven and probable reserves that affect units-of-production calculations are accounted for on a prospective basis.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(h) Impairment of long-lived assets:

At the end of each year or at each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its long-lived assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of the CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss in the period the impairment indicator is identified.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit and loss.

(i) Reserve estimates:

The Company estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources based on information compiled by Qualified Persons as defined in accordance with Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 *Standards for Disclosure of Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101"). Reserves are used when performing impairment assessments on the Company's mineral property, for forecasting the timing of payment of mine closure, reclamation and rehabilitation costs, and in determining the depletion of mineral properties.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating ore reserves, and assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available. Changes in the forecasted prices of commodities, exchange rates, production costs, or recovery rates may change the economic status of reserves and may, ultimately, result in changes to reserve estimates. Any adjustments are accounted for prospectively.

(j) Share capital:

Common shares are classified as equity. The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of issue costs and any tax effects. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued at the quoted market price on the date the shares are issued or a price determined using an appropriate formula to represent market value and agreed upon by the governing public stock exchange.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Warrants

From time to time, warrants are issued as part of a unit which is made up of a common share and a full or partial warrant. The warrant allows the holder to acquire common shares of the Company. The Company uses the residual value in assigning the value to the warrant which is included in the warrant reserve in the statement of equity.

(l) Share-based payments:

The Company has a share option plan, under which the fair value of all share-based awards is estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model at the grant date and amortized over the vesting periods. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, or the fair value of the equity instruments issued if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards expected to vest. The offset is credited to share-based payment reserve.

Upon the exercise of the share purchase options, consideration paid together with the amount previously recognized in the share-based payment reserve is recorded as an increase to share capital. Charges for share purchase options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from the share-based payments reserves. For those share purchase options that expire or are forfeited after vesting, the amount previously recorded in share-based payments reserve is transferred to deficit.

(m) Interest expense:

Interest is recognized using the effective interest method, taking into account the principal outstanding and the effective rate over the period to maturity.

(n) Income taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of operations except to the extent that the tax relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits, and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be in effect when temporary differences reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset the tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(o) Financial assets

Financial asset are measured at:

(i) Amortized cost;

(ii) Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income (“FVOCI”) – debt investment;

(iii) FVOCI – equity investment; and

(iv) Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (“FVTPL”).

The classification depends on the business model in which the financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment’s fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(o) Financial assets (continued)

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets, and debt investments in FVOCI, but not investments in equity instruments, are assessed for credit impairment under the expected credit loss (“ECL”) model of impairment. This impairment model applies to lease receivables, loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts; the Company has no such items. The financial assets at amortized cost consist of accounts receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Presentation of impairment

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. Impairment losses related to accounts and other receivables are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and OCI. Impairment losses on other financial assets are presented under ‘finance costs’, and not presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and OCI due to materiality considerations.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(p) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity dates. The Company has classified accounts payable and short term loan as liabilities at amortized cost.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

(q) Earnings (loss) per share:

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. For all periods presented, income (loss) available to common shareholders equals the reported income (loss) attributable to the shareholders of the Company.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding used for the calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the year.

4. Changes in accounting standards:

The accounting policies applied by the Company in these audited condensed consolidated financial statements include the changes in accounting standards listed below.

IFRS 16 Leases

The Company adopted IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16") on January 1, 2019, which replaced the previous lease standard, IAS 17 Leases. The new standard effectively eliminates the distinction between operating and finance leases for lessees, while lessor accounting remains largely unchanged with the distinction between operating and finance leases retained. This standard had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

5. Critical judgments in applying accounting policies:

The critical judgments that the Company's management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations (note 6), that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(a) Impairment indicators for mineral property:

Management uses several criteria in its assessment of impairment indicators for mineral property including geologic and metallurgic information, conclusions and recommendations in technical reports, existing permits, and intentions to continue with exploration or to abandon.

5. Critical judgments in applying accounting policies (continued):

(b) Going concern:

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern (note 1) involves judgment regarding its future funding. Judgments must also be made with regard to events or conditions, which might give rise to significant uncertainty.

6. Key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions of the effect of uncertain future events on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates as the estimation process is inherently uncertain. Differences between the actual results and present estimates and assumptions have the potential to materially affect the Company's consolidated financial statements. Estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other facts and circumstances. Revisions to estimates and the resulting effect on the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are accounted for prospectively.

The significant assumptions about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty as at the end of the reporting period that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are as follows:

(a) Impairment of mineral properties, plant, and equipment:

The Company considers both external and internal sources of information in assessing whether there are any indications that mineral properties, plant, and equipment are impaired. External sources of information the Company considers include changes in the market, economic, and legal environment in which the Company operates that are not within its control and affect the recoverable amount of mineral properties, plant, and equipment. Internal sources include the manner in which mineral properties, plant, and equipment are being used or are expected to be used, and indications of economic performance of the assets.

In determining the recoverable amounts of the Company's mineral properties, plant, and equipment, the Company's management makes estimates of the discounted future after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from its mineral properties using an appropriate discount rate. Reductions in metal price forecasts, increases in estimated future costs of production, increases in estimated future non-expansionary capital expenditures, reductions in the amount of recoverable reserves, resources and exploration potential, and/or adverse current economics can result in a write down of the carrying amounts of the Company's mineral properties, plant, and equipment.

(b) Share-based compensation:

The Company includes an estimate of forfeitures, share price volatility, expected life of awards, and risk-free interest rates in the calculation of the expense related to certain long-term employee incentive plans. These estimates are based on previous experience and may change throughout the life of an incentive plan. Such changes could impact the share-based payments reserve.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

7. Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
GST refundable	$ 25,858	$ 61,728
Prepaid insurance and other receivables	1,108	14,625
	$ 26,966	$ 76,353

8. Mineral Property:

During the quarter ended September 30, 2018 the Company entered into an option agreement with Island Time Exploration Limited ("Island Time") for the exclusive right to acquire up to 75% interest in four mineral titles totalling 3,687 hectares situated east of Duncan, British Columbia in the Victoria Mining Division (the "Holt Option" Agreement), in consideration for a fee of $100,000, payable by way of a promissory note (note 9). The exercise of the Holt option, which has been subsequently amended, is conditional upon the Company paying the remaining amount payable on the promissory note to Island Time on or before December 31, 2020 (note 9) and incurring an aggregate of $300,000 of exploration and development expenditures on the property, with $100,000 on or before December 31, 2020 and $200,000 on or before December 1, 2021. The claims are subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty.

9. Short-term loan:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Promissory note payable to Island Time	$ 56,925	$ 102,314

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company made principal payments of $50,000 towards the promissory note. At December 31, 2019 the remaining balance of the promissory note payable to Island Time is for $50,000 plus accrued interest, is payable on December 31, 2020 and bears interest at 5% per annum.

10. Trade payables and accrued liabilities:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Trade and other payables	$ 72,993	$ 30,907
Due to related party (note 16)	21,650	22,550
	$ 94,643	$ 53,457

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

11. Investment advances:

During the quarter ended December 31, 2018 the Company entered into agreements with a group of investors, pursuant to which such investors advanced $360,000, conditional upon and in anticipation of the Company completing a financing at a future date to be determined. In September 2019, 4,800,000 units were issued to the investors in connection with the advances. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company, and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share at a price of $0.10 per common share for 24 months (note 12(d)(i)). All securities issued pursuant to the advances were subject to a four-month hold period.

12. Share capital:

(a) Authorized:

The Company's share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

(b) Share consolidation:

On September 7, 2018, the Company consolidated its common shares on the basis of 200 pre-consolidation common shares for 1 post-consolidation common share. Pre-consolidation the Company had outstanding 795,920,841 common shares. Immediately post-consolidation the Company had outstanding 3,979,629 common shares. All common share and share option information referred to in these financial statements has been presented retrospectively as if the share consolidation had occurred at the beginning of the comparative period (January 1, 2018), unless otherwise stated.

(c) Issued and outstanding:

	Number of shares	Amount
Balance, January 1, 2018	3,979,629	$ 128,872,855
Issued to extinguish debt (note 12(d)(i))	4,766,808	2,383,404
Balance, December 31, 2018	8,746,437	131,256,259
Issued by private placement (note 12(d)(i))	8,533,333	640,000
Issued for investment advances (note 12(d)(i))	4,800,000	360,000
Balance, December 31, 2019	22,079,770	$ 132,256,259

(d) Share issuances and Share-based compensation:

(i) Common shares:

In September 2019 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 8,533,333 units at a price $0.075 per unit, for aggregate gross proceeds of $640,000 and issued 4,800,000 units at a price of $0.075 to settle $360,000 of investment advances (Note 11). Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company, and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to acquire one common share at a price of $0.10 per common share for 24 months. All securities issued pursuant to the private placement were subject to a four-month hold period. No finder's fees were paid in connection with the placement.

12. Share capital (continued):

(d) Share issuances and Share-based compensation (continued):

(i) Common shares (continued):

In the fourth quarter of 2018 the Company issued 4,766,808 common shares to extinguish $2,383,404 of liabilities pursuant to settlement agreements. The debt settlement included:

- the issue of 685,000 common shares to settle fees outstanding to current and former directors of the Company;
- the issue of 39,796 common shares to the Company's Chief Executive Officer in satisfaction of outstanding compensation;
- the issue of 600,000 common shares to a former Chief Executive Officer to settle a claim brought before the High Court of New Zealand in respect of a dispute over a royalty interest from smelter proceeds and sale of product in connection with the Company's historic operation in Vietnam (note 15); and
- the issue of 3,442,012 common shares to Pala Investments in order to settle amounts owing pursuant to shareholder loans, advisory fees, travel re-imbursement and secondment of personnel.

(ii) Common share options:

The Company grants share purchase options pursuant to the policies of the TSX-Venture Exchange with respect to eligible persons, exercise price, maximum term, vesting, maximum options per person, and termination of eligible person status. The purpose of the share purchase options is to retain and motivate management, staff, consultants, and other qualified individuals by providing them with the opportunity, through share options, to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company and benefit from its growth.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, there was no share-based compensation expense (December 31, 2018: $109,045) related to the vesting of share options previously granted to directors and employees.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

12. Share capital (continued):

(d) Share issuances and Share-based compensation (continued):

(ii) Common share options (continued):

The continuity of outstanding share purchase options for the year ended December 31, 2019, is as follows:

Expiry dates	Exercise prices	Balance December 31, 2018	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ cancelled/ forfeited	Balance December 31, 2019
November 5, 2019	$10.00	3,704	-	-	(3,704)	-
April 5, 2022	$10.00	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
April 5, 2022	$15.00	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
April 5, 2022	$20.00	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
		228,704	-	-	(3,704)	225,000
Weighted average exercise price		$ 14.92	-	-	-	$ 15.00
Weighted average remaining life (years)		3.22	-	-	-	2.25

The continuity of outstanding share purchase options for the year ended December 31, 2018, is as follows:

Expiry dates	Exercise prices (1)	Balance December 31, 2017	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ cancelled/ forfeited	Balance December 31, 2018
August 23, 2018	$10.00	2,000	-	-	(2,000)	-
October 23, 2018	$10.00	13,566	-	-	(13,566)	-
February 1, 2019	$16.00	12,683	-	-	(12,683)	-
August 22, 2019	$10.00	10,000	-	-	(10,000)	-
November 5, 2019	$10.00	8,704	-	-	(5,000)	3,704
October 2, 2020	$10.00	35,000	-	-	(35,000)	-
April 5, 2022	$10.00	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
April 5, 2022	$15.00	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
April 5, 2022	$20.00	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
		306,953	-	-	(78,249)	228,704
Weighted average exercise price		$ 13.91	-	-	-	$ 14.92
Weighted average remaining life (years)		3.63	-	-	-	3.22

As at December 31, 2019, 225,000 share purchase options were exercisable (December 31, 2018: 228,704 options). These options have a weighted average exercise price of $15.00 per share (December 31, 2018: $14.92 per share).

(e) Common share purchase warrants

In September 2019, the Company issued 13,333,333 common share purchase warrants entitling the holder to acquire one common share at a price of $0.10 per common share for 24 months (note 12(d)(i)). The warrants were valued at $nil using the residual value method.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

12. Share capital (continued):

(f) Income/ (loss) per share ("EPS"):

The loss and weighted average number of outstanding shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Net income (loss) for the year ended used in the calculation of basic EPS	$ (318,676)	$ 19,080,045
Weighted average number of outstanding shares for the purpose of basic EPS	13,080,318	5,050,538
Weighted average number of outstanding shares used in the calculation of diluted EPS	13,080,318	5,050,538
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	$ (0.02)	$ 3.78
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	$ (0.02)	$ 3.78

13. General and administrative expenses:

	2019	2018
Salaries, wages and benefits	$ 83,817	$ 532,931
Professional and regulatory	71,632	168,332
Travel	-	24,224
Office, administrative and share-based compensation	49,874	187,213
	$ 205,323	$ 912,700

14. Finance expense:

	2019	2018
Foreign contractor tax on interest expense	$ -	$ 148,562
Interest on short term loan	4,609	21,710
Foreign exchange on short term loan and cash balances	118	20,389
	$ 4,727	$ 190,661

15. Gain on disposal of Vietnam operation:

On July 17, 2018 the Company sold its 90% ownership interest in the Ban Phuc mine to Ta Khoa Mining Limited ("Ta Khoa"), a company established by AMR's longstanding in-country senior manager, Mr. Stephen John Ennor for a nominal sum. In exchange, Ta Khoa assumed all existing trade payables, tax, and other creditor liabilities of the Company's subsidiary, Ban Phuc Nickel Mines. AMR retains the right to 50% of any sale proceeds in excess of US $2 million from the sale of the Vietnamese assets completed within 6 months after closing of the sale to Ta Khoa, and 25% of any sale proceeds in excess of US $2 million from the sale of the Vietnamese assets completed between 6 and 18 months after closing of the sale to Ta Khoa. The Company has determined that it

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

15. Gain on disposal of Vietnam operation (continued)

is unlikely that any further consideration will be received in respect of this provision, therefore the total proceeds on disposition of the Ban Phuc mine were determined to be $ nil.

Detail of the assets and liabilities disposed of resulting in the realization of a gain on the deconsolidation of the Vietnam operation is as follows:

	June 30 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	$ (16,142)
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	(641,973)
Stock, materials and supply inventory	(329,690)
Environmental bond	(361,138)
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	92,481
Taxes payable	8,610,536
Other current liabilities	907,139
Provision for closure and rehabilitation	427,104
Other non-current liabilities	583,224
Currency translation reserve	17,014,947
Non-controlling interest	(5,739,889)
Gain on disposal of Vietnam Operations	$ 20,546,599

16. Related party transactions:

(a) Balances receivable and payable:

The amounts due to a related party and included in accounts payable, are non-interest bearing, unsecured, and due on demand, and comprise the following:

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Due to a senior officer	$ 21,650	$ 22,500

(b) Issue of shares for debt:

In November 2018, 4,166,808 common shares were issued to certain of the Company's current and past directors, the Chief Executive Officer and Pala Investments Limited pursuant to settlement agreements for liabilities outstanding (note 12(d)).

(c) Key management personnel:

Key management personnel includes the salaries and consulting fees paid and/or accrued to the Company's senior officers and directors as follows:

	2019	2018
Salary	$ 83,817	$ 183,112
Share-based payments, directors and senior officers	-	471,442
	$ 83,817	$ 654,554

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

16. Related party transactions (continued):

(c) Key management personnel (continued):

Share-based payments comprise the grant of share options to directors and employees, and the issuance of common shares to certain directors, in lieu of cash payment for director fees. In 2018, 724,796 common shares were issued to current and former directors and the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to settlement agreements on fees and compensation outstanding (note 12(d)).

(d) Pala Investments Limited:

During the 2018 second quarter, the Company obtained loans of US$180,000, US$380,000, and US $70,000 from Pala, the majority shareholder of the Company. The funds from these loans were used to complete employee termination payments and certain other costs to prepare BPNM for potential sale, restructuring or liquidation, along with covering on-going administrative operating costs. These loans were settled with cash payments or issuance of common shares during the year.

In October 2018, the Company settled outstanding liabilities related to $886,974 payable for advisory fees, secondment of personnel, and traveling costs reimbursements during the 2015 through 2018 years and shareholder loans and accrued interest outstanding in the amount of $834,032, by issuing to Pala 3,442,012 common shares of the Company.

On June 11, 2019 Pala sold 4,447,947 shares of the Company, such that as of December 31, 2019 Pala owned less than 10% of the Company's shares outstanding.

17. Segment information:

The Company conducts its business as a single reportable operating segment. Currently, the Company has an option on an exploration property located in Canada.

18. Income tax:

The Company's income tax recovery differs from the amounts computed by applying the Canadian statutory rate of 26.5% as follows:

		2019		2018
Net income (loss) for the year before income tax	$	(318,676)	$	19,080,045
Expected tax recovery (expense)	$	84,449	$	(5,056,212)
Different in tax rates between jurisdictions		-		33,756,293
Permanent differences		-		(16,928,070)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets		(84,449)		(11,772,011)
Deferred income tax recovery	$	-	$	-
Unrecognized deferred tax assets:				
Deferred financing costs	$	-	$	5,565
Other				
Net losses:				
Canada		19,777,411		22,802,808
	$	19,777,411	$	22,808,373

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

18. Income tax (continued):

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had tax losses of $74,631,741 that expire between 2020 and 2039. At December 31, 2019, the Company had deductible temporary differences other than tax losses of $nil (2018 - $20,611) for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized because it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the Company can utilize the benefits.

19. Supplemental cash flow information:

		2019		2018
Supplemental information:				
Interest received	$	4,654	$	1,545
Non-cash operating, financing and investing transactions:				
Shares issued in settlement of outstanding liabilities (Note 12(d)(i))		-		2,383,404
Shares issued in settlement of investment advance (Note 12(d)(i))		360,000		-
Movement from share-based payments reserve to deficit for forfeited options		21,218		400,906

20. Financial risk management:

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is subject to credit risk on the cash balances at the bank, its short-term guaranteed investment certificates and accounts receivable. The majority of the Company's cash balances are held with major Canadian banks and in the view of the Board are considered creditworthy. The Company only deals with reputable financial institutions and regularly assesses international exposure and market risk. The Company has a small investment in Canadian based banking institutions, authorized under the Bank Act to accept deposits, which may be eligible for deposit insurance provided by the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation. As at December 31, 2019, the Company had GST refundable and other prepaid and receivables, in the amount of $26,966, that were not considered past due.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to aid in determining the funds required to support normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis, including its capital development and exploration expenditures. As at December 31, 2019, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $493,045 (December 31, 2018- $126,037) and accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other current liabilities of $151,568 (December 31, 2018 - $515,271) (see Note 1).

The Company's primary market risks include changes in foreign exchange and interest rates on financial instruments in other than Canadian dollars. At December 31, 2019, the Company had no hedging agreements in place with respect to metal prices or exchange rates.

(c) Market risk:

(*i*) Currency risk:

The Company currently has no currency risk.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

20. Financial risk management (continued):

(c) Market risk (continued):

(*ii*) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents attract interest at floating rates and have maturities of 90 days or less. The interest is typical of Canadian banking rates, which are at present historically low; however, the Company's conservative investment strategy mitigates the risk of deterioration to capital invested. A change of 100 basis points in the interest rate would not be material to the consolidated financial statements.

(*iii*) Commodity price risk:

The Company currently has no sale of commodities, as it does not have a producing asset. Metal prices have historically fluctuated significantly and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Company's control, including, but not limited to, industrial and retail demand, central bank lending, forward sales by producers and speculators, levels of worldwide production, short-term changes in supply and demand due to speculative hedging activities, and certain other factors. The Company has not engaged in any hedging activities to reduce its exposure to commodity price risk.

(d) Financial assets and liabilities:

As at December 31, 2019, the carrying and fair values of the Company's financial instruments by category are as follows:

	Amortized cost	Financial liabilities	Fair value	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 493,045	-	$ 493,045	$ 493,045	$ -
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	26,966	-	26,966	26,966	-
Total financial assets	$ 520,011	-	$ 520,011	$ 520,011	$ -
Financial liabilities					
Short-term loans	-	$ 56,925	$ 56,925	$ 56,925	$ -
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	-	94,643	94,643	94,643	-
Total financial liabilities	-	$ 150,568	$ 150,568	$ 150,568	$ -

20. **Financial risk management (continued):**

(e) Fair value:

All financial instruments measured at fair value are categorized into one of three hierarchy levels, described below, for disclosure purposes. Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities:

- Level 1 - Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 - Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full contractual term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3 - Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and other current liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company has no financial assets or liabilities, recorded at fair value, included in Level 1 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

21. Capital management:

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it, in order to have the funds available to support its exploration, development, and other activities. The adequacy of the capital structure is assessed on an ongoing basis and adjusted as necessary after taking into consideration the Company's strategy, the metals markets, the mining industry, economic conditions, and the associated risks. The Company's capital management approach is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

22. Decklar share purchase agreement:

On November 20, 2019 the Company announced that it had entered into an agreement to acquire all the issued and outstanding shares of Nigerian- based Decklar Petroleum Limited ("Decklar"). Decklar's sole asset is a Risk Service Agreement ("RSA") with Millenium Oil and Gas Company Limited ("Millenium"). Millenium is the owner of the Oza Field located onshore in the northern part of Oil Mining License 11 in the Eastern Niger Delta of Nigeria. The RSA entitles Decklar to cost recovery and a share of distributable funds from the Oza Field in exchange for technical and financial support. Closing of the proposed acquisition is subject to certain customary conditions, including the exercise of at least 10,000,000 of the 13,333,333 outstanding common share purchase warrants of the Company. The outside date to close this transaction has been extended subsequent to December 31, 2019 to September 30, 2020. As part of the extension there is a fee payable to Decklar of $250,000 of which $200,000 has been paid subsequent to December 31, 2019.

The aggregate purchase price (the "Purchase Price") is payable through the issuance of up to 30,000,000 common shares of the Company ("Shares"). Of the aggregate Purchase Price, 22,000,000 Shares are payable upon closing of the Acquisition with the balance of 8,000,000 Shares being payable only if the Oza Field achieves a minimum production rate within 12 months of closing as more fully described below.

22. Decklar share purchase agreement (continued)

The 22,000,000 Shares payable upon closing of the transaction will be allocated as to: (i) 14,000,000 Shares to the shareholders of Decklar; and (ii) 8,000,000 Shares to extinguish outstanding debt owed by Decklar to certain arm's length third parties. .

In the event the Oza Field achieves production net to Millenium of 1,000 bbls/d for a period of ten consecutive days in any thirty day period within twelve months of the date of closing, a bonus payment of a further 8,000,000 Shares is payable to the shareholders of Decklar.

23. Subsequent events

a) In March 2020, warrant holders exercised 2,500,000 warrants resulting in the issued of 2,500,000 treasury common shares of the Company on receipt of the $250,000 exercise price.

b) In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic related to the virus known as COVID-19. The expected impacts on global commerce are anticipated to be far reaching. To date there have been significant wide-spread stock market declines and the movement of people and goods has become restricted, affecting supply, demand and pricing for many products.

The mineral exploration sector is expected to be impacted significantly as many local and regional governments have issued public health orders in response to COVID-19, including restricting the movement of people, which could impact the Company's ability to access its mineral property and complete exploration programs in the coming year. Commodity prices have fluctuated significantly since December 31, 2019 in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

As the Company does not have production activities, it is reliant on additional financing to fund ongoing general and administrative costs. An extended disruption may affect the Company's ability to obtain additional financing.

The impact of these factors on the Company is not yet determinable; however they may have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows in future periods.