Consolidated Financial Statements of

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

As at and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

Expressed in Canadian dollars

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of East Africa Metals Inc.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of East Africa Metals Inc. and its subsidiaries (together, the Company) as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS).

What we have audited
The Company's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018;
- the consolidated statements of loss for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

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 *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

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

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

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Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which describes events or conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company'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. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s 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 these consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Company’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 Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Eric Talbot.

(signed) PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
June 1, 2020

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
Expressed in Canadian dollars

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 104,229	$ 60,683
Accounts receivable	8,272	92,982
Prepaid expenses and deposits	1,880,354	164,361
	1,992,855	318,026
Non-current assets		
Investment in Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC (note 5)	664,414	-
Mineral property interests (note 6)	20,528,372	22,360,505
Property and equipment (note 7)	401,441	630,039
	21,594,227	22,990,544
	$ 23,587,082	$ 23,308,570
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 2,011,134	$ 2,236,336
Loan payable (note 8)	377,900	335,400
	2,389,034	2,571,736
Non-current liabilities		
Leasehold inducement	-	26,230
	-	26,230
Total liabilities	2,389,034	2,597,966
Equity		
Share capital (note 9(a) & (b))	52,344,641	50,382,075
Obligation to issue shares - bonus (note 9(d))	184,375	184,375
Obligation to issue shares - mineral property interests (note 6)	143,000	-
Warrants (note 9(e))	833,960	197,473
Contributed surplus (note 9(d))	150,338,270	149,739,954
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,783,454	4,761,059
Deficit	(189,964,403)	(188,411,825)
	17,663,297	16,853,111
Non-controlling interest (note 10)	3,534,751	3,857,493
	21,198,048	20,710,604
	$ 23,587,082	$ 23,308,570

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)
Contingencies (note 16)
Subsequent events (note 19)

Approved on behalf of the Board

(signed) (signed)

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Loss
Expressed in Canadian dollars

	Year ended December 31, 2019	2018
Expenses		
Amortization	$ 14,531	$ 51,522
Directors and advisory board fees	85,015	72,876
Exploration and evaluation expenditure (note 11)	1,172,650	2,714,646
Investor/shareholder communications and filing fees	227,929	595,683
Legal, audit and audit related fees	117,158	330,663
Management consulting fees and expenses	512,196	520,136
Office and administration	217,230	320,071
Rent and occupancy costs	82,418	256,951
Salary and benefits	140,781	304,184
Share-based compensation	608,470	1,115,172
Write-off of mineral property interests (note 6)	-	127,409
Write-off of property and equipment	38,346	-
Operating loss	(3,216,724)	(6,409,313)
Other income (expenses)		
Bad debts	-	(75,395)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	44,385	(32,765)
Gain (loss) on sale of Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC (note 5)	1,589,686	-
Income (loss) on equity accounted investment (note 5)	(18,659)	-
Interest expense	(42,500)	(38,200)
Interest income	19,690	-
Net loss for year	$ (1,624,122)	$ (6,555,673)
Net loss attributable to:		
Shareholders	$ (1,552,578)	$ (6,413,002)
Non-controlling interest	(71,544)	(142,671)
	$ (1,624,122)	$ (6,555,673)
Loss per share, basic and fully diluted	$ (0.01)	$ (0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares - basic and fully diluted	177,234,675	162,666,122

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
Expressed in Canadian dollars

	Year ended December 31, 2019	2018
Net loss for year	$ (1,624,122)	$ (6,555,673)
Items that maybe reclassified to statement of operations		
Currency translation adjustment	(1,228,803)	1,879,768
Comprehensive loss for year	$ (2,852,925)	$ (4,675,905)
Comprehensive loss attributable to:		
Shareholders	$ (2,530,183)	$ (4,963,017)
Non-controlling interest	(322,742)	287,112
	$ (2,852,925)	$ (4,675,905)

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Expressed in Canadian dollars

	Common Shares Without Par Value										
	Shares	Amount	Obligation-bonue shares	Obligation-mineral propeerty interests	Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Deficit	Total Common share Equity	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance - December 31, 2017	157,838,411	$ 48,894,803	$ 295,000	$ -	$ 882,630	$ 147,733,060	$ 3,311,074	$ (181,998,823)	$ 19,117,744	$ 3,570,381	$ 22,688,125
Shares issued on exercise of warrants	3,771,680	942,920	-	-	(80,364)	80,364	-	-	942,920	-	942,920
Shares issued on exercise of Tigray stock options	1,860,000	433,727	-	-	-	(136,376)	-	-	297,351	-	297,351
Bliation - bonus shares	375,000	110,625	(110,625)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based compensation		-	-	-	-	1,458,113			1,458,113		1,458,113
Expiry of warrants		-	-	-	(604,793)	604,793	-	-	-	-	-
Currency translation adjustment on foreign operations		-	-	-	-	-	1,449,985	-	1,449,985	429,783	1,879,768
Net loss for year		-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,413,002)	(6,413,002)	(142,671)	(6,555,673)
Balance - December 31, 2018	163,845,091	$ 50,382,075	$ 184,375	$ -	$ 197,473	$ 149,739,954	$ 4,761,059	$ (188,411,825)	$ 16,853,111	$ 3,857,493	$ 20,710,604
Balance - December 31, 2018	163,845,091	$ 50,382,075	$ 184,375	$ -	$ 197,473	$ 149,739,954	$ 4,761,059	$ (188,411,825)	$ 16,853,111	$ 3,857,493	$ 20,710,604
Private placement	15,696,000	1,866,640	-	-	644,714	-	-	-	2,511,354	-	2,511,354
Finders' fees		(12,783)	-	-	(4,448)	-	-	-	(17,231)	-	(17,231)
Share issue costs		(10,859)	-	-	(3,779)	-	-	-	(14,638)	-	(14,638)
Obligation - mineral poperty interests (note 6)		-	-	143,000	-	-	-	-	143,000	-	143,000
Options exercised	996,000	119,568	-	-	-	(19,968)	-	-	99,600	-	99,600
Share-based compensation		-	-	-	-	618,284	-	-	618,284	-	618,284
Currency translation adjustment on foreign operations		-	-	-	-	-	(977,605)	-	(977,605)	(251,198)	(1,228,803)
Net loss for year		-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,552,578)	(1,552,578)	(71,544)	(1,624,122)
Balance - December 31, 2019	180,537,091	$ 52,344,641	$ 184,375	$ 143,000	$ 833,960	$ 150,338,270	$ 3,783,454	$ (189,964,403)	$ 17,663,297	$ 3,534,751	$ 21,198,048

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

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Expressed in Canadian dollars

	Year ended December 31, 2019	2018
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities		
Loss for year	$ (1,624,122)	$ (6,555,673)
Items not involving cash		
Amortization – administration	14,531	51,522
Amortization – exploration and evaluation	108,960	212,130
Amortization – leasehold inducement	-	(26,227)
Bad debt	-	75,395
Loss (gain) on sale of subsidiary	(1,589,686)	-
Loss (income) on equity accounted investment	18,659	-
Interest expense	42,500	38,200
Provision for (recovery of) taxes recoverable	21,384	9,853
Share-based compensation - administration	608,470	1,115,172
Share-based compensation - exploration and evaluation	9,814	342,941
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	(49,015)	24,466
Write-off of mineral property interests	-	127,409
Write-off of property and equipment	38,346	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	84,710	126,394
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(1,715,993)	(51,817)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	186,869	1,145,761
	(3,844,573)	(3,364,474)
Cash flows provided by (used for) investing activities		
Mineral property interests acquisitions	(90,120)	(16,043)
Proceeds from sale of equity interest in Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC, net of cash given up	1,412,894	-
Definitive Agreement deposit	-	361,281
Purchase of equipment	(5,940)	(4,727)
	1,316,834	340,511
Cash flows provided by (used for) financing activities		
Repayment of related party borrowings	-	(324,000)
Private placements	2,511,354	-
Finders fees	(17,231)	(100,100)
Issue costs	(14,638)	-
Exercise of stock options	99,600	297,351
Exercise of warrants	-	942,920
	2,579,085	816,171
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(7,800)	165
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	43,546	(2,207,627)
Cash and cash equivalents- beginning of year	60,683	2,268,310
Cash and cash equivalents- end of year	$ 104,229	$ 60,683
Non cash investing and financing activities		
Property payments - shares to be issued	$ 143,000	$ -
Fair market value of retained equity interest Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC	$ 683,073	$ -
Warrants issued for finders' fees	$ 17,231	$ -
Bonus shares issued	$ -	$ 110,625

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

1. Nature of operations and going concern

East Africa Metals Inc. ("East Africa" or the "Company") was incorporated on December 7, 2012, under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 1100, 595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. On July 11, 2013, the Company commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV") as a Tier 2 mining issuer under the trading symbol "EAM".

East Africa is a mineral exploration company focused on the identification, acquisition, exploration, development and/or sale of base and precious mineral resource properties in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia ("Ethiopia") and the United Republic of Tanzania ("Tanzania"). The Company's major mineral property interests consist of one project in Ethiopia, the Harvest Property and one project in Tanzania, the Handeni and Other Properties. Additionally, the Company has a 30% equity interest in Tigray Resources Incorporate PLC, which has one project in Ethiopia, the Adyabo Property.

The Company has not yet determined whether its mineral resource properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The continued operations of the Company and the recoverability of the amounts capitalized for mineral properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of East Africa to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of such properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of such properties.

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates 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 of business. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred a net loss attributable to shareholders totaling $1,552,578. As at December 31, 2019, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $189,964,403 and working capital deficit (current assets less current liabilities) of $396,179.

Based on the Company's financial position as at December 31, 2019, the available funds are not considered adequate to meet requirements for the estimated operations and exploration expenditures in the coming twelve-month period. These requirements may be adversely impacted by an absence of normal available financing due to the continued uncertainty in the markets for mineral exploration companies. To address its financing requirements, the Company will seek financing through and not limited to closing of the Sino Union Energy Group Limited ("Sino Union") Letter of Intent to acquire an interest in the Harvest Project and completion of a $3,000,000 equity financing, sale of non-strategic assets, debt financing, strategic alliances, equity financing and optioning its mineral properties. However, there is no assurance that such financing will be available or that the Sino Union private placement or strategic asset sale will close. This material uncertainty casts significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying values of assets, liabilities, the reported income and expenses and the consolidated statement of financial position classifications used. Such adjustments could be material.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effect on the Company's business or ability to raise funds.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS"). These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on May 29, 2020.

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and on an historical cost basis. The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4. These financial statements are prepared in Canadian dollars, with all amounts rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated.

Expressed in Canadian dollars

3. Significant accounting policies - continued

b) Consolidation

These financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company and are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases (note 5).

All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses from intercompany transactions in Canada are eliminated on consolidation, with the exception of any unrealized gains and losses with Harvest which would then be eliminated on a pro-rata ownership basis. The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries in the British Virgin Islands ("BVI") is the Canadian dollar and the functional currency of its Tanzanian and Ethiopian subsidiaries is the US dollar ("USD"). The principal subsidiaries of East Africa and their geographic locations at December 31, 2019, are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal Activity	Location	Proportion of ownership interest and/or voting power held
Canaco Resources (BC) 2009 Inc.	Holding company	Canada	100%
Canaco Tanzania Limited	Mineral exploration	Tanzania	100%
Canaco Resources Holdings Inc.	Holding company	BVI	100%
Canaco Tanzania Holdings Inc.	Holding company	BVI	100%
Tigray Resources Inc.	Holding company	Canada	100%
Tigray Resources Holdings Inc.	Holding company	BVI	100%
Tigray Ethiopia Holdings Inc.	Holding company	BVI	100%
Harvest Mining PLC	Mineral exploration	Ethiopia	70%
Denwill Mining Services Limited	Mineral exploration	Tanzania	100% (consolidated structured entity)

Included in the accounts for the year ended December 31, 2018 was Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC that was sold during the year (Note 5).

Structured entities are entities controlled by the Company that were designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity. Structured entities controlled by the Company were established under terms that impose strict limitations on the decision-making powers of the structured entities' management. As a result in the Company receiving the majority of the benefits related to the structured entities' operations, net assets being exposed to the majority of risks incident to the structured entities' activities and retaining the majority of the residual or ownership risks related to the structured entities or their assets.

The Company accounts for Denwill Mining Services Limited as a structured entity in accordance with IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*. The Company has concluded that it controls this entity as the Company has the power to control the principal economic and strategic decisions on exploration activities.

c) Associates

An associate is an entity over whose operating and financial policies the Company exercises significant influence. Significant influence is presumed to exist where the Company has between 20 percent and 50 percent of the voting rights but can also arise where the Company holds less than 20 percent of the voting rights but has the power to be actively involved and influential in policy decisions affecting the entity. The Company's share of the net assets, post-tax results and reserves of the associate are included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity accounting method. This involves recording the investment initially at cost to the Company, and then, in subsequent periods, adjusting the carrying amount of the investment to reflect the Company's share of the associate's results. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and an associate are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associate.

3. Significant accounting policies - continued

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is cash on deposit with banks and cash equivalents are money market investments with maturities on the date of acquisition of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are readily convertible to cash and are subject to insignificant changes in value.

e) Foreign currency translation

i. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of an entity using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses result from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than an operation's functional currency. These gains (losses) are recognized in the consolidated statements of loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the date of the initial transactions.

ii. Translation of foreign operations results into the presentation currency

The results and balance sheets of all the Company's subsidiaries with functional currencies different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each consolidated statements of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of the consolidated balance sheet;
- Income and expenses are translated at monthly average exchange rates, unless the average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the date of the transactions; and,
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized as a currency translation adjustment in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss).

The parent company has monetary items that are inter-company receivables from foreign operations. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is in substance a part of the parent company's net investment in that foreign operation. On consolidation, such exchange differences are recognized in the statements of consolidated comprehensive income (loss) and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statement of equity. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognized in the consolidated statements of loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

i. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, and deposits in banks that are readily convertible into a known amount of cash, or with an initial maturity of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost.

ii. Short term investments

Short term investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Short term investments are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost.

3. Significant accounting policies - continued

iii. Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities

Accounts payable, other liabilities and accrued liabilities are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, accounts payables are measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

iv. Expected credit losses

For loans and receivables, we apply the simplified approach to determining expected credit losses, which requires expected credit losses to be recognized upon initial recognition of the loans or receivables.

g) Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest represents equity interests in subsidiaries owned by outside parties. The share of net assets of subsidiaries attributable to non-controlling interest is presented as a component of equity. The loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to non-controlling interests where applicable.

h) Mineral property interests

The Company capitalizes the direct costs of acquiring and maintaining mineral property interests and costs to maintain mining licenses or equivalent rights. Option payments are considered acquisition costs if the Company has the intention of exercising the underlying option. From time to time, the Company acquires and disposes of mineral property interests pursuant to the terms of option agreements. Options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, and accordingly, are recorded as mineral property costs (recoveries) when payments are made or received until the original cost is recovered and after which subsequent recoveries are charged to the consolidated statements of operations.

Ownership in mineral property interests involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining and obtaining clear title to claims, obtaining the rights to mining licenses and exploration licenses during the renewal and/or approval process, as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history characteristics of many mineral properties.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures (“exploration expenditures”)

Exploration expenditures are the costs incurred in the initial search for mineral deposits with economic potential or in the process of obtaining more information about existing mineral deposits. Exploration Expenditures typically include costs associated with prospecting, sampling, mapping, diamond drilling and other work involved in searching for mineral resources.

Evaluation expenditures are costs incurred to establish the technical and commercial viability of developing mineral deposits identified through exploration activities or by acquisition. Evaluation expenditures include the cost of:

i. further defining the volume and grade of deposits through drilling, trenching and sampling activities in an ore body;

ii. determining the optimal methods of extraction and metallurgical and treatment processes;

iii. studies related to surveying, transportation and infrastructure requirements;

iv. permitting activities; and,

v. economic evaluations to determine whether development of mineralized material is commercially justified including preliminary economic assessments, pre-feasibility and final feasibility studies.

l) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost as at the date of acquisition or completion and are available for their intended use. Residual values, method of amortization and useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted if expectations differ from previous estimates. Amortization related to property and equipment used in exploration and evaluation activities are classified within exploration expenditures.

3. Significant accounting policies - continued

The Company amortizes property and equipment using the straight-line method over their useful lives as follows:

• Buildings and roads	5-10 years
• Office and field equipment	5-10 years
• Computer equipment and software	2-4 years
• Vehicles	4 years
• Leasehold improvements	over the term of the lease

Gains (losses) on disposals of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are included as part of other gains (losses) in the consolidated statements of loss.

m) Impairment of non-financial assets

i. Impairment

The Company's mineral property interests and property and equipment are reviewed for indications of impairment at each reporting period. If indication of an impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The Company performs an impairment test when events or circumstances occur which indicate the assets may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Impairment tests are performed on a project by project basis with each project representing a cash-generating unit. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount and recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

ii. Reversal of impairment

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. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

n) Share-based compensation

The Company grants stock options to directors, officers, employees and service providers. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and fair values. The Company applies the fair-value method of accounting for share-based compensation. The fair value is calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

Share-based compensation for employees and others providing similar services are determined based on the grant date fair value. Share-based compensation for non-employees is determined based on the fair value of the goods or services received or option granted measured at the date on which the Company obtains such goods or services.

Share-based compensation expense is recognized over each tranche's vesting period, in the consolidated statements of loss or capitalized as appropriate, based on the number of awards that vest less the estimated forfeitures. The number of forfeitures likely to occur is estimated on grant date. If and when stock options are exercised, the applicable amounts of contributed surplus are transferred to share capital.

o) Income tax

Income tax on the consolidated statement of loss for the years presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statements of loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the income tax is also recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, adjusted for any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

In general, deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date

3. Significant accounting policies - continued

and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the assets can be recovered.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except, in the case of subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and when the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

p) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The diluted loss per share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on earnings per share. The dilutive effect of outstanding options and their equivalents are reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the treasury method. In this method, whereby all 'in the money" options and warrants are assumed to have been exercised at the beginning of the year and the proceeds from the exercise are assumed to have been used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. If the Company incurs losses, the basic and diluted loss per share is the same as the exercise of options and warrants is considered anti-dilutive.

q) Share capital

i. The proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants, in addition to the estimated fair value attributable to these equity instruments, are recorded as share capital when exercised. Warrants issued are recorded at the estimated fair value using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

ii. Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is recorded at an amount based on estimated fair market value reduced by an estimate of transaction costs incurred when issuing shares for cash.

iii. On unit offerings, the Company prorates the proceeds between the relative fair values of the shares issued and the Black-Scholes value of the warrants issued.

r) Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders. It includes items that are not included in the consolidated statements of loss such as unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale investments, gains or losses on certain derivative instruments and foreign currency gains or losses related to the translation of foreign operations. The Company's comprehensive income (loss) and cumulative translation adjustments are presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) and changes in equity.

s) Provisions and contingencies

Judgments are made as to whether a past event has led to a liability that should be recognized in the financial statements or disclosed as a contingent liability. Quantifying any such liability often involves judgments and estimations. These judgments are based on a number of factors including the nature of the claims or dispute, the legal process and potential amount payable, legal advice, previous experience, and the probability of a loss being realized. By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence and potential amount of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

3. Significant accounting policies - continued

t) Recent IFRS pronouncements

Newly adopted standards
IFRS 16 - Leases

IFRS 16 addresses accounting for leases and lease obligations. It replaces the existing leasing guidance in IAS 17, Leases. The objective of the new standard is to report all leases on the statement of financial position and to define how leases and lease liabilities are measured. IFRS 16 is effective January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted for companies that also apply IFRS 15. Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16. The Company currently is not party to any lease agreement so there was no impact on the transition.

4. Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosures of contingencies. Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the notes to these financial statements where applicable. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The Company has identified the following critical accounting policies under which significant judgments, estimates and assumptions are made where actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the Company’s balance sheet reported in future periods.

a) Going concern
These financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company is able to continue as a going concern. The Company has estimated its development, exploration and operational expenditure for the coming 12 months from historical and projected costs of its development, exploration and corporate programs. The Company’s expected commitments are based on management’s best estimates of operating conditions for maintaining operations at the Ethiopian properties and Tanzanian assets. Management has judged the Company’s ability to raise additional capital/funding and continue as a going concern and has concluded that the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate (note 1).

b) Investment in structured entity – Denwill Mining Services Limited (“Denwill”)
Denwill is consolidated as a structured entity and the purpose of which is for the benefit of the Company to acquire primary mining licenses (“PML”) related to the Magambazi project (Handeni Properties), restricted to citizens of Tanzania. During the year ended June 30, 2011, the Company provided funds to Denwill for the payments for the Magambazi PMLs. Concurrently, during the year ended June 30, 2011, the Company and Denwill entered into an agreement whereby the Company was granted an option to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Denwill for US$40,000, which has not yet been exercised. The Company has assessed it has control over Denwill as 1) Denwill’s two directors are directors of East Africa’s 100% owned Tanzanian subsidiary CTL; 2) East Africa provides funds for the payments of Mining licenses and PMLs; and, 3) has the power to direct the exploration activities, which affects the risks and rewards from the Magambazi project.

4. Significant accounting estimates and judgments - continued

c) Contingencies - International Arbitration

An amount recognized as a provision, including legal, contractual, constructive and other exposures or obligations, is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the related liability, including any related interest charges, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. In addition, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. An assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. The Company assesses its liabilities and contingencies based upon the best information available, relevant tax laws and other appropriate requirements.

As disclosed in note 16, the Company signed an Addendum with the Developer in January 2018 and due to disputes with the Developer commenced binding arbitration in April 2018. Included in these disputes are matters arising in Tanzania which East Africa and its Tanzanian subsidiaries have been included in legal disputes based on a contractual disagreement with the Developer. Management and its legal advisors believe there is no basis for East Africa and its subsidiaries to be named in the legal dispute in Tanzania and accordingly the Company has filed its objections with the courts with intent to be removed from the legal dispute. The Tanzanian Definitive Agreements provides that on termination all payments are non-refundable. The results of the arbitration or legal disputes in Tanzania may deem otherwise.

d) Measurement uncertainty - Tanzanian Mineral Property Interests assets

Management identified the commencement of the International Arbitration and Tanzanian legal disputes (note 5(c)) as indicators of impairment and performed an impairment assessment on its Tanzanian Assets. During the legal dispute the Company received a default notice advising of certain issues attributed to development and operational actions that are non-compliant with the Tanzanian Mining Act. With the on-going court case in Tanzania (note 16) the Tanzanian Government has postponed its assessment of the Company's proposed remediation program until the court case concludes. As a result of the aforementioned, the Company has accrued payments for annual mining and prospecting licenses. In the event the Tanzanian Government requires payment for the mining and prospecting licenses and the Company is unable to make the payments by the required time the Company may lose title to these assets.

Management's impairment assessment, which is predicated on the Company resolving the current legal disputes and the notice of default on the mining and prospecting Licenses, identified that the carrying amount did not exceed the recoverable amount of the Tanzanian Assets adjusted for the Tanzanian Government's non-dilutive not less than 16% free-carried interest. Management used the fair value less costs of disposal adjusted by the 16% free-carried interest to the recoverable amount. In estimating the fair value less costs of disposal, the Company used a market approach. The Company's market approach calculated a fair value of comparable companies (the "Peer") using an average of the Peer's enterprise value to ounces. The Peer enterprise value inputs include the Peer market capitalization, cash and liabilities. The

Peer's enterprise value and the gold equivalent ounces of its properties are used to calculate an enterprise value / ounce (EV/ounce) value.

In estimating fair value less costs of disposal, management's judgment was involved in identifying the Peer group. Management assumptions included criteria that would identify the Peer characteristics similar to the Company and its Tanzanian Assets. The criteria included market capitalization, continent of operations (Africa), commodity, stage of development and amount of mineral resources.

The Company judged there is no impairment to East Africa's Tanzanian mineral property interests as the Tanzanian Government has postponed its default assessment as a result of the commencement of the International Arbitration and legal disputes in Tanzania. The Tanzanian Government will assess the default notice after judgment of the Tanzanian legal dispute has concluded. The Company continues to monitor the impact of the arbitration and Tanzanian legal disputes on its Tanzanian assets.

Expressed in Canadian dollars

4. Significant accounting estimates and judgments – continued

e) Value Added Tax ("VAT") – Taxes receivable recoverability

As at December 31, 2019, $565,532 (2018 – $543,698) was due from foreign governments to the Company's foreign subsidiaries in Tanzania and Ethiopia for VAT. The Company is due refunds of certain taxes based on consumption, of which the timing of realization is uncertain. If these recoverable taxes are not collected, it could reduce the carrying value of these assets. Given limited methods available to recover these taxes and the length of time it takes to recover the taxes, management has recorded a provision for 100% of the taxes recoverable with the corresponding amount recorded in exploration and evaluation expenditures. Any collections from outstanding VAT will be credited back to exploration and evaluation expenditures.

5. Investment in Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC

	Year ended December 31, 2019	2018
Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC		
Retained 30% equity interest at fair market value	$ 683,073	$ -
Income (loss) on investment	(18,659)	-
	$ 664,414	$ -

Summary of Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC statements of financial position

	Year ended December 31, 2019	2018
Current asset	$ 140,185	$ -
Less -current liabilities	(348,432)	-
	(208,247)	-
Non-current assets	2,422,960	-
Net assets	2,214,713	-
East Africa's share - percentage	30%	-
East Africa's share - net assets	$ 664,414	$ -

Summary of Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC statements of loss and comprehensive loss
For the period from November 27, 2019 to December 31, 2019

Revenues	$ -
Expenses	62,198
Net loss	(62,198)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	1,035
Comprehensive income (loss)	(61,163)

Loss of control

In July 2019, the Company executed a definitive Share Purchase Agreement and Joint Venture Contract (the "Agreements") with Silk Road Resources Investments Co. Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tibet Huayu Mining Co., Ltd ("THM") for the development and operation of the Adyabo Project's Mato Bula and Da Tambuk deposits located in the Tigray Region of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia. The Company owned 100% of the Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC ("TRI PLC") through its wholly owned subsidiaries, Tigray Ethiopia Holdings Inc. amd Tigray Resources Inc. TRI PLC holds the Mato Bula mining license and Da Tambuk mining license.

Expressed in Canadian dollars

5. Investment in Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC – continued

Under the terms of the Agreements:

- East Africa received a cash payment of US$1,200,000 (CAD$1,593,206), which was received in two tranches of US$600,000 on August 23, 2019 and on November 27, 2019 respectively and retained a 30% equity interest; .
- East Africa transferred to THM, 70% of the Company's equity interest in its Ethiopian subsidiary company, TRI-PLC(100% owner of the Adyabo Project);
- THM will finance 100% of the capital costs, operate the mine development program and mining operations of the Adyabo Project; and,
- East Africa will retain the exploration rights to all prospective mineralization on its concessions outside of the current resource.

On November 27, 2019, THM and East Africa agreed all conditions precedent to formally closing the Share Purchase Agreement had been met and the transaction was complete. Upon closing of the transaction, East Africa lost control of TRI PLC.

Having lost control, TRI PLC was deconsolidated in the financial statements of East Africa, which resulted in a gain on sale of subsidiary of $1,589,686. The following table summarizes the gain (loss) on sale of TRI PLC as of November 27, 2019 and the resulting deconsolidation of the assets and liabilities of TRI PLC: Upon completion of the transaction, East Africa retained a 30% equity interest in TRI PLC, which is recorded in these financial statements using the equity accounting method.

Gain (loss) on sale of TRI PLC		
Proceeds from sale of TRI PLC	$	1,593,206
Fair value of retained equity interest		683,073
Deconsolidation of TRI PLC's net asset position (refer below)		(686,593)
Gain (loss) on sale of TRI PLC	$	1,589,686

Net assets of TRI PLC		
Assets		
Current assets	$	180,477
Mineral property interests		972,531
Property and equipment		66,445
		1,219,453
Liabilities		
Current liabilties	$	(23,087)
Due to Silk Road Resources Investments Co. Limited		(352,138)
		(375,225)
		844,229
Accumulated other comprehensive income		(157,636)
TRI PLC, net asset position	$	686,593

Silk Road Resources Investment Co. Limited ("Silk Roads") advanced funds to TRI PLC of $352,138 (US$270,000) prior to closing of the transaction. Upon closing of the transaction, Silk Roads is a related party.

Expressed in Canadian dollars

6. Mineral property interests

Details of the Company's mineral property interests are as follows:

	Tanzania		Ethiopia		
	Handeni property	Other properties	Harvest property	Adyabo property	Total
Acquisition costs					
Balance - December 31, 2017	$ 1,766,355	$ 2,000,603	$ 16,334,501	$ 804,608	$ 20,906,067
Property payments	68,972	22,387	-	-	91,359
Definitive Agreement deposit	(361,281)	-	-	-	(361,281)
Write-off	-	(127,409)	-	-	(127,409)
Foreign exchange	206,230	180,413	1,428,376	36,750	1,851,769
Balance - December 31, 2018	1,680,276	2,075,994	17,762,877	841,358	22,360,505
Property payments	79,680	10,440	-	143,000	233,120
Deconsolidation	-	-	-	(972,296)	(972,296)
Foreign exchange	(126,000)	(103,341)	(851,555)	(12,062)	(1,092,957)
Balance - December 31, 2019	$ 1,633,956	$ 1,983,093	$ 16,911,322	$ -	$ 20,528,372

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, the Company sold a 70% interest in the subsidiary, TRI PLC and retained a 30% interest; as such, the Company loss control of TRI PLC and the mineral property interests held by TRI PLC were deconsolidated from the Company's financial statements (note 5).

Harvest Property

In December 2017, the Company received a mining license for the Terakimti HL Project, which includes the requirement to complete construction of the mine within 2 years. The Company applied for an extension of the mine development period, which was granted in December 2019 extending the term to December 5, 2020. The mining license has a term of 6 years with the ability for renewal of up to 10 years on the approval of the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum ("MoMP") and is due to expire in December 2023. The Company has a 70% interest in the Harvest Property in Ethiopia with the remaining 30% interest held by Ezana Mining Development PLC ("Ezana"). Subsequent to December 31, 2019, the Company executed a LOI with Sino Union for the development and operation of the Harvest Property and Terakimti HL Project (note 19). The Company continues to advance the LOI with negotiations on the final agreements.

The Company submitted an application for the exploration rights on the remaining prospective targets not included in the Terakimti HL Project (East Africa Mineral Resources), which has been approved pending a resubmission of detailed quotes for EM and IP surveys from an Ethiopian geophysical contractor and a LIDAR budget. .

Adyabo Property

On May 23, 2019, the Company received mining licenses for the Mato Bula and Da Tambuk Projects located on the Adyabo Property. The Adyabo Property previously consisted of two exploration licenses, West Shire and Adi Dairo, with terms of 10 years and the licenses expired in 2017. The Company applied for an extension of the mine development period, which was granted in December 2019 extending the term to December 5, 2020.

The Company submitted EAM Mineral Resources extensions (or similar rights) applications for the remaining prospective targets within the Adyabo Property exploration area.

The Company held a 100% interest in the Adyabo Property with the option to buy back 1.0% of the Net Smelter Return for a cash payment of $5,000,000 to the previous owner, TIBA Resource Inc. ("TIBA"). Upon receipt of government approval on a positive feasibility study (May 23, 2019), the Company was obligated to issue 550,000 common shares ($143,000) to TIBA and on commencement of commercial production, the Company will be obligated to issue an additional 275,000 common shares to TIBA. During the fiscal year ended, the Company sold a 70% interest in the subsidiary, TRI PLC and retained a 30% interest; as such, the Company loss control of TRI PLC and the mineral property interests held by TRI PLC were deconsolidated from the Company's financial statements (note 5).

Expressed in Canadian dollars

6. Mineral property interests – continued

Tanzania – Handeni & Other Properties

The properties are located in the Handeni district, Tanga Region of Tanzania. East Africa's Handeni Properties are comprised of two mining licenses covering the Magambazi project with CTL holding one mining license and Denwill holding the second mining license. The Company has an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in Denwill, a structured entity controlled by East Africa, upon payment of US$40,000. As at December 31, 2019, the option has not yet been exercised. The Company's Other Properties consists of two main claims and are located in the Handeni district, Tanga Region of Tanzania. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded an impairment charge of $127,409 on a prospecting license as it had concluded that no further exploration will occur. As disclosed in note 16, the Company commenced an arbitration process with a view to terminate the Tanzanian Definitive Agreement and the Addendum.

7. Property and equipment

Details of the Company's property and equipment are as follows:

	Buildings and roads	Office furniture and equipment	Computers and software	Leasehold improvements	Vehicle	Total
Cost						
Balance - December 31, 2017	$ 1,861,949	$ 657,958	$ 397,773	$ 559,459	$ 153,143	$ 3,630,282
Additions	-	381	4,346	-	-	4,727
Foreign exchange	165,980	35,235	2,350	8,327	13,392	225,284
Balance - December 31, 2018	2,027,929	693,574	404,469	567,786	166,535	3,860,293
Additions	-	5,940	-	-	-	5,940
Deconsolidation	-	(138,301)	(11,451)	-	(162,226)	(311,978)
Disposals	-	(219,084)	-	(464,246)	-	(683,330)
Foreign exchange	(134,252)	17,141	(1,218)	(4,964)	(4,309)	(127,602)
Balance - December 31, 2019	$ 1,893,677	$ 359,270	$ 391,800	$ 98,576	$ -	$ 2,743,323
Accumulated amortization						
Balance - December 31, 2017	$ 1,352,779	$ 468,518	$ 386,312	$ 482,743	$ 104,033	$ 2,794,385
Amortization	-	8,919	5,027	37,576	-	51,522
Exploration amortization	153,750	28,092	1,957	-	28,331	212,130
Foreign exchange	126,375	25,015	1,915	8,326	10,586	172,217
Balance - December 31, 2018	1,632,904	530,544	395,211	528,645	142,950	3,230,254
Amortization	-	2,230	2,908	9,393	-	14,531
Exploration amortization	79,091	26,903	2,966	-	-	108,960
Deconsolidation	-	(113,758)	(11,920)	-	(139,252)	(264,930)
Disposals	-	(210,485)	-	(434,499)	-	(644,984)
Foreign exchange	(110,846)	17,444	114	(4,963)	(3,698)	(101,949)
Balance - December 31, 2019	$ 1,601,149	$ 252,878	$ 389,279	$ 98,576	$ -	$ 2,341,882
Net book value						
Balance - December 31, 2018	$ 395,025	$ 163,030	$ 9,258	$ 39,141	$ 23,585	$ 630,039
Balance - December 31, 2019	$ 292,528	$ 106,392	$ 2,521	$ -	$ -	$ 401,441

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, the Company sold a 70% interest in the subsidiary, TRI PLC and retained a 30% interest; as such, the Company loss control of TRI PLC and the property and equipment held by TRI PLC were deconsolidated from the Company's financial statements (note 5).

Expressed in Canadian dollars

8. Loan payable

		Year ended December 31, 2019		2018
Demand loan				
Principal	$	300,000	$	300,000
Interest		77,900		35,400
	$	377,900	$	335,400

On August 31, 2017, SinoTech (Hong Kong) Corporation Limited ("SinoTech") provided a short-term unsecured loan to the Company for $600,000 with an interest rate of 12% per annum. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company repaid $324,000 of the principal and interest. Interest of $42,500 was accrued for the year ended December 31, 2019 (2018- $35,400). SinoTech is a significant shareholder in the Company and has common officers and directors.

9. Share capital

a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value

b) Private placements

On February 28, 2019, the Company completed the first tranche of a private placement of 14,543,500 units at a price of $0.16 per unit for total proceeds of $2,326,960. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one non-transferrable warrant (note 9€). Each whole warrant will entitle the holder thereof to purchase one common share at an exercise price of $0.30 for a period of 24 months from the date of closing. The Company recorded a finders' fee of 7% of the private placement for $17,231 in cash and issued 107,695 warrants with a fair value of $4,358.

On April 11, 2019, the Company completed the second tranche of the private placement and issued an additional 1,152,500 units at a price of $0.16 per unit for total proceeds of $184,400. Each whole warrant will entitle the holder thereof to purchase one common share at an exercise price of $0.30 for a period of 24 months from the date of closing. No finder fees were paid for the second tranche.

c) Escrowed shares

As at December 31, 2019, 675,045 (2018 - 675,045) common shares are held in escrow. The release of these shares is based on the future exploration expenditure, discovery of an ore deposit and achieving commercial mineral production.

d) Stock options

The Company has established a stock option plan whereby the Board of Directors may grant stock options to directors, officers, employees or consultants in order to more closely align the grant-recipients' interests with those of shareholders. Pursuant to the stock option plan, the Company has been authorized by its shareholders to grant stock options of up to twenty percent (20%) of the number of common shares issued and outstanding. Stock options granted are subject to a maximum term of ten years from the date of grant. The exercise price of a stock option must be determined in accordance with the share purchase option plan. Stock options vest at the time the stock options are granted unless determined otherwise by the Board of Directors, other than stock options granted to consultants performing investor relations activities, which vest in stages over twelve months with no more than one quarter vesting in any three-month period**.**

In 2016, the Company's board of directors approved the grant of up to 2,750,000 bonus shares, subject to the issuance of the mining license for the Harvest Property. In 2017, East Africa received the mining license for the Harvest Property and issued 1,750,000 bonus shares to certain officers and recorded share-based compensation of $516,250. The Company also recorded share-based compensation of $295,000 with a credit to bonus share obligation for 1,000,000 bonus shares yet to be issued. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company issued an additional 375,000 bonus shares to certain executives and reclassified $110,625 from bonus shares obligation to share capital. As at December 31, 2019, the Company has a bonus share obligation of $184,375, representing 625,000 bonus shares yet to be issued.

Expressed in Canadian dollars

9. Share capital - continued

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company granted 6,300,000 stock options (2018 – 16,450,000), which vested on the grant date, with a fair value of $618,284 (2018 – $1,458,113) of which $608,470 (2018 – $1,115,172) was recorded as share-based compensation and $9,814 (2018 – $342,941) was recorded as share-based compensation within exploration and evaluation expenditures. The stock options were valued using Black-Scholes model based on the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0% (2018 – 0%), expected volatility of 73.09% (2018 – 73.81% to 84.14%), risk-free rate of 1.35% (2018 – 1.88% to 2.18%), and expected life of 2.5 years (2018 – 1 year to 2.5 years).

Details of stock options activity during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Number of options outstanding and exercisable		Weighted average exercise price	Number of options outstanding and exercisable		Weighted average exercise price
Opening balance	26,494,278	$	0.18	15,494,278	$	0.13
Granted	6,300,000	$	0.22	16,450,000	$	0.22
Exercised	(996,000)	$	0.10	(1,860,000)	$	(0.16)
Expired	(273,778)	$	0.22	(3,590,000)	$	(0.16)
Closing balance	31,524,500	$	0.19	26,494,278	$	0.18

The weighted average market price of the options exercised was $0.19.

The following table summarizes information about the stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2019:

Number of options outstanding and exercisable	Range of exercise prices of options outstanding and exercisable	Weighted average exercise price of options exercisable	Weighted average remaining contractual life
8,824,500	$0.10	$0.10	1.04
15,600,000	$0.22	$0.22	3.50
300,000	$0.22	$0.22	3.71
6,300,000	$0.22	$0.22	4.44
500,000	$0.29	$0.29	2.32
31,524,500		$0.19	2.98

e) Warrants

	December 31, 2019			December 31, 2018		
	Number of warrants outstanding		Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants outstanding		Weighted average exercise price
Opening balance	3,850,000	$	0.45	18,256,380	$	0.40
Issued	15,803,695	$	0.30	-	$	-
Exercised	-	$	-	(3,771,680)	$	0.25
Expired	(3,850,000)	$	0.45	(10,634,700)	$	0.44
Closing balance	15,803,695	$	0.30	3,850,000	$	0.45

Expressed in Canadian dollars

9. Share capital - continued

The fair value of the 15,803,695 warrants issued in connection with the unit private placements completed during the year ended December 31, 2019 totaled $636,487. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes valuation model, using the following assumptions:

Expected life	Volatility	Dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Warrants issued	Fair value	Warrant issue costs	Net
1.5 years	100.03%	0%	1.78%	14,651,195	$600,711	$ (7,852)	$592,859
1.5 years	99.99%	0%	1.63%	1,152,500	44,003	(375)	43,628
				15,803,695	$644,714	$ (8,227)	$636,487

As at December 31, 2019 the following share purchase warrants are outstanding:

Number of warrants outstanding and exercisable	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Expiry date
14,651,195	$ 0.30	1.16 years	February 28, 2021
1,152,500	$ 0.30	1.28 years	April 11, 2021
15,803,695	$ 0.30	1.17 years	

10. Non-controlling interest

East Africa holds a 70% equity interest in Harvest Mining PLC with the remaining 30% held with Ezana, an Ethiopian company. The non-controlling interest is carried at 30% until the completion of a feasibility study. The Company is responsible for all exploration costs until completion of a feasibility study. Subsequent to the completion of a feasibility study, any approved contributions by the Company for which Ezana elects not to contribute or elects to contribute less than its equity interest could increase the Company's interest. The below summarized financial information of Harvest is before inter-company eliminations:

Summary of statements of financial position		
	Year ended December 31,	
	2019	**2018**
NCI percentage	30%	30%
Current assets	$ 34,628	$ 28,880
Less -current liabilities	(571)	(671)
	34,057	28,209
Non-current assets	16,983,939	17,859,612
Less -non-current liabilities	(15,283,342)	(15,077,360)
	1,700,597	2,782,252
Net assets	$ 1,734,654	$ 2,810,461
Accumulated NCI	$ 3,534,751	$ 3,857,493
Summary of statements of loss and comprehensive loss		
Net income (loss) for year	$ (238,480)	$ (475,571)
Comprehensive income (loss) for year	$ (1,075,807)	$ 957,040
Summary of statements of cash flows		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ (234,757)	$ (511,341)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	$ -	$ (4,346)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	$ 164,743	$ 476,479

Expressed in Canadian dollars

10. Non-controlling interest - continued

Changes to non-controlling interest		
Balance - December 31, 2017	$	3,570,381
Non-controlling interests' share of loss		(142,671)
Non-controlling interests' share of other comprehensive income (loss)		429,783
Balance - December 31, 2018		3,857,493
Non-controlling interests' share of loss		(71,544)
Non-controlling interests' share of other comprehensive income (loss)		(251,198)
Balance - December 31, 2019	$	3,534,751

11. Exploration and evaluation expenditure

	Tanzania, Handeni Property	Tanzania, Other Properties	Harvest Project	Adyabo Project	Year ended December 31, 2019
Exploration and evaluation expenditure					
Amortization	$ -	$ 79,091	$ 18,792	$ 11,077	$ 108,960
Camp and administration	-	281,997	169,051	303,110	754,158
Drilling	-	-	3,069	2,408	5,477
Geochemistry	889	-	24,775	24,620	50,284
Geology	-	-	3,298	-	3,298
Other	-	-	11,151	76,888	88,040
Provision for (recovery of) taxes	-	16,748	(12,734)	17,370	21,384
Reclamation	56,758	-	-	-	56,758
Share-based compensation	-	9,814	-	-	9,814
Survey	-	-	606	2,633	3,239
Technical services	-	-	27,362	43,876	71,238
Total for year	$ 57,647	$ 387,650	$ 245,370	$ 481,982	$ 1,172,650

	Tanzania, Handeni Property	Tanzania, Other Properties	Harvest Project	Adyabo Project	Year ended December 31, 2018
Exploration and evaluation expenditure					
Amortization	$ 154,516	$ -	$ 18,300	$ 39,314	$ 212,130
Camp and administration	585,350	-	198,349	330,543	1,114,242
Drilling	-	-	13,093	9,899	22,992
Geochemistry	3,333	-	12,544	14,092	29,969
Geology	-	942	6,993	4,915	12,850
Preliminary resource and engineering studies	37,850	-	155,882	286,770	480,502
Property management and consulting	15,553	-	-	-	15,553
Provision for (recovery of) taxes	38,430		(37,497)	8,920	9,853
Reclamation	274,754	-	-	-	274,754
Share-based compensation	-	-	171,470	171,471	342,941
Technical services	28	1,877	113,471	83,484	198,860
Total for year	$ 1,109,814	$ 2,819	$ 652,605	$ 949,408	$ 2,714,646

Expressed in Canadian dollars

12. Related party transactions

Key management personnel are those persons that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly. Key management personnel include the Company's directors and members of the senior management group.

Details of key management personnel compensation are as follows:

		Year ended December 31,		
		2019		2018
Services provided:				
Directors fees	$	69,000	$	72,750
Management and consulting fees		390,000		310,000
Salaries and employee benefits		132,484		306,855
Services and related expenses		-		97,700
Share-based compensation		466,166		988,739
Key management personnel compensation	$	1,057,650	$	1,776,044

		December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018
Balances payable to				
Balances payable to key management personnel for compensation	$	374,049	$	653,119
Balances payable to former key management personnel for compensation		34,375		-
	$	408,424	$	653,119

Balances payable are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

During 2019, the Company repaid loans and interest of $77,500 to officers and employees of the Company. Of the loan proceeds, $49,000 was received in 2018, which was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2018 and $27,000 was received in 2019. The loans were unsecured and interest was charged at the rate of 12% per annum.

13. Income tax

The Company's provision for income taxes for operations differs from the amounts computed by applying the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates as a result of the following:

		Year ended December 31,		
		2019		2018
Expected rate		27%		27%
Income tax recovery (expense) computed at statutory rates	$	438,511	$	1,770,032
Share-based compensation and other permanent differences		(211,204)		61,039
Tax rate differences		(56,362)		6,701
Tax impact on foreign exchange		(260,945)		(56,495)
Temporary income tax benefits not recognized		90,000		(1,781,277)
Recovery of (provision for) income taxes	$	-	$	-

Expressed in Canadian dollars

13. Income tax- continued

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the deferred tax assets are not recognized on the following temporary differences as it is not likely that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to utilize such differences:

	Year ended December 31, 2019	2018
Deferred tax assets		
Capital losses	$ 1,184,817	$ 31,523
Financing costs	49,522	65,777
Mineral property interests	4,689,014	6,495,596
Non- capital losses	27,442,471	28,223,375
Property and equipment	79,766	211,563
Total gross deferred tax assets	33,445,590	35,027,834
Deferred tax assets not recognized	(33,445,590)	(35,027,834)
	$ -	$ -

At December 31, 2019, the Company has Canadian, Ethiopian and Tanzanian non capital losses, which may be carried forward to apply against future year's income for income tax purposes, subject to final determination by taxation authorities, as follows:

Non-capital losses available for future years are as follows:

Country	Non-capital losses	Expiry date range
Canada	$ 16,089,770	2030-2039
Ethiopia	$ 4,524,404	2021-2029
Tanzania	$ 73,223,773	Indefinitely

Ethiopian companies in the mining sector may carry forward losses for 10 years. For Tanzania, there is no limit on the carryforward period for tax losses. Tanzanian regulations have ring-fencing loss rules for mining companies, whereby losses from one mining license area can only be offset against profits from the same mining license area.

14. Geographical segment information

The Company's operations comprise one reportable segment, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company carries on business in Canada, Ethiopia and Tanzania. The carrying value of the Company's non-current assets on a geographical basis is as follows

December 31, 2019	Canada	Ethiopia	Tanzania	Total
Investment in Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC	$ -	$ 664,414	$ -	$ 664,414
Mineral property interests	-	16,911,322	3,617,050	20,528,372
Property and equipment	269	72,433	328,739	401,441
Total non-current assets	$ 269	$ 17,648,169	$ 3,945,789	$ 21,594,227

December 31, 2018	Canada	Ethiopia	Tanzania	Total
Mineral property interests	$ -	$ 18,604,235	$ 3,756,270	$ 22,360,505
Property and equipment	53,147	150,281	426,611	630,039
	$ 53,147	$ 18,754,516	$ 4,182,881	$ 22,990,544

15. Commitments

At December 31, 2019, the Company has no commitments (2018-$122,722 due no later than one year for premise lease that was terminated in 2019).

16. Contingencies

Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued that may result in a loss to the Company, but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The impact of any resulting loss from such matters affecting these Financial Statements noted below may be material.

Tanzanian Definitive Agreement - arbitration

On June 10, 2015, East Africa signed a binding agreement with an arm's length private exploration and development company (the "Developer") with companies in Hong Kong and Tanzania, to acquire and develop East Africa's Handeni Properties and Other Properties in Tanzania (the "Tanzanian Assets"). On March 5, 2016, the "Tanzanian Effective Date", the Company completed the execution of the Definitive Agreement and the Gold Purchase Agreement (together the "Tanzanian Definitive Agreements") with the Developer. The Tanzanian Definitive Agreements required, among other things, the payment of US$2,000,000 (US$750,000 paid as of December 31, 2018) in cash for a 100% interest in the Tanzanian Assets, including the Magambazi project, camp, equipment and other assets.

On January 16, 2018, the Company completed the updated terms ("Addendum") for the Tanzanian Definitive Agreements and agreed with the Developer to assign the rights and obligations of the Tanzanian Definitive Agreements and Addendum to the Developer's new entity incorporated in Hong Kong. On April 6, 2018, the Company announced that it had commenced the arbitration process with the view to terminate the Tanzanian Definitive Agreements and Addendum from what the Company believes are failures of the Developer to adhere to the terms of the Tanzanian Definitive Agreements and Addendum and the Company may submit a claim for damages. The Company believes these failures represent an immediate threat to East Africa's Tanzanian mining and exploration licenses including potential claims in Tanzania. Under the Tanzanian Definitive Agreements, on termination the payments received are non-refundable.

In August 2018, Canaco Tanzania Ltd ("CTL"), a subsidiary of East Africa, received a default notice from the Tanzanian Government advising of certain issues attributed to development and operational actions that are non-compliant with the Tanzanian Mining Act. CTL had been given 45 days to initiate action to address the matters of non-compliance. With the on-going legal dispute hearing in Tanzania, the Tanzanian Government has postponed its assessment of the Company's proposed remediation program until the legal hearing concludes. The arbitration process is on-going and the Company has commenced discussions with the Tanzanian Government regarding the status of the Magambazi project.

In accordance with the Tanzanian Definitive Agreements and the Addendum, the binding arbitration is being decided by a single arbitrator in Vancouver, British Columbia pursuant to the rules of the British Columbia International Commercial Arbitration Centre. The Company has initiated the arbitration proceedings based on what it believes to be failures of the Developer to adhere to the terms of the Tanzanian Definitive Agreements and Addendum and the Company may submit a claim for damages. The final outcome of the arbitration cannot be predicted with certainty.

17. Financial instruments

a) Fair values

The Company's financial assets and liabilities consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and loans payable.

The following provides a description 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 the fair value is observable:

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

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

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

17. Financial instruments – continued

The carrying value of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and deposits are representative of their respective fair value at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 due to their short term nature. The fair value of accounts payable and loans payable may be less than the carrying value as a result of the Company's credit and liquidity risk.

b) Management of financial risk

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest risk:

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada, Ethiopia and Tanzania, the Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and for its foreign operations, the functional currency is the USD. The Company's expenses are incurred in Euros ("EUR"), USDs, Tanzanian shillings ("TSH") and Ethiopian BIRR ("ETB"). A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the functional currencies relative to these currencies could have an effect on the Company's results of operations. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in USD, TSH and ETB:

As at December 31, 2019

	AUD	USD	TSH	ETB
Cash and cash equivalents	-	(757)	24,263	280,488
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	20,011
Accounts payable and accrued charges	4,328	(60,993)	(31,029,996)	3,557
Net asset (liability)	4,328	(61,750)	(31,005,733)	304,056

As at December 31, 2018

	AUD	USD	TSH	ETB
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,955	429,182	456,266
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	58,632
Accounts payable and accrued charges	-	(21,691)	(31,109,996)	(549,681)
Net asset (liability)	-	(17,736)	(30,680,814)	(34,783)

Based on the above net exposure as at December 31, 2019 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the Australian dollar, US dollar, Tanzanian shilling and Ethiopian birr would result in an increase/decrease of approximately $8,119 (2018 - $4,419) in the Company's net loss.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk arises from the interest rate impact on cash and cash equivalent and its borrowings. The Company did not earn interest on its cash and cash equivalents for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 and the Company has borrowings of $300,000 with an interest rate of 12% per annum.

Based on the amount of cash and cash equivalents and borrowings as at December 31, 2019 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 0.5% change in the applicable interest rate would result in an insignificant increase/ decrease to the interest earned in the Company statements of operations per annum.

17. Financial instruments - continued

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents and receivables. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on cash and cash equivalents as these financial instruments are held primarily with a major Canadian financial institution.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with the financial liabilities. The Company has a planning and budget process in place by which it anticipates and determines the funds necessary to support normal operation requirements and development of its mineral property interests for exploration stage enterprises. The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest bearing investments with maturities greater than 90 days from the original date of acquisition, selected concerning the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations. The Company ensures that sufficient funds are raised from private placements or other sources to meet its operating requirements, after taking into account existing cash.

The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure as described in note 18. As at December 31, 2019, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $104,229 (2018 – $60,683) to settle current liabilities of $2,389,034 (2018 – $2,571,736). The Company determined that it does not have available funds to meet requirements for the coming twelve months based on current planned expenditures for operations, exploration and development of its mineral property interests (note 1).

18. Management of capital

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure, which optimizes the cost of capital at an acceptable risk.

In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of equity attributable to common shareholders. The Company manages the capital structure and adjusts it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt and acquire or dispose of assets. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The Board of Directors reviews the annual and updated budgets. The Company's investment policy is to limit investments to guaranteed investment certificates, banker's acceptance notes, investment savings accounts or money market funds with high quality financial institutions in Canada, selected concerning the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

19. Subsequent events

From January 1, 2020 to May 29, 2020, the following events occurred:

i. The Company entered into a binding letter of intent ("LOI") with Sino Union Energy Investments ("SUEI") to acquire a majority equity position in the Company's Ethiopian wholly owned subsidiary, Tigray Ethiopia Holdings Inc. ("TEHI"). TEHI holds a 70% interest in the Harvest Joint Venture Project with Ezana, located in the Tigray National Regional State of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia ("Ethiopia"). The LOI contemplates EAM transferring it's 70% equity interest in THEI to SUEI and the parties entering into a joint venture contract

   The transaction defined in the LOI includes terms that in exchange for a 55% interest of Harvest, SUEI will:

   - Provide a cash payment of US$500,000 to East Africa;
   - Execute the definitive agreement; and,
   - Finance, develop and operate the Terakimti HL Project.

   On completion of the proposed transaction:

   - The Harvest equity interest allocation of post-tax profits after government distributions is expected to be SUEI 55%; Ezana Mining Development PLC ("Ezana") 30%; and, the Company 15%.

19. Subsequent events - continued

East Africa will retain the mineral rights, and all exploration obligations for the prospective targets not incorporated in the current Harvest mining license ("East Africa Mineral Resources"). East Africa shall give SUEI a right of first refusal of reasonable duration to acquire the East Africa Mineral Resources. For consideration of the future East Africa Mineral Resources negotiations will be based on i) cash payment and ii) allocated % of post-tax profits of the new mineral resources. The closing of the transaction is subject to, including and not limited to, regulatory, government and other required approvals.

ii. The Company announced that SUEI has agreed to subscribe to a private placement to acquire equity in the Company through a non-brokered private placement financing of 23,076,923 units at a price of $0.13 per unit for gross proceeds of $3,000,000. Each unit will consist of one common share and one common share purchase warrant of the Company. Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of $0.35 per share for a period of 24 months following the closing of the private placement. All of the securities issued in connection with this private placement are subject to resale restrictions which expire four months and one day from closing. The financing remains subject to certain conditions, including, but, not limited to, receipt of TSX Venture Exchange approval.

iii. In late 2019, a virus which causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was identified in Wuhan, Hubei, China. The virus subsequently spread throughout most of the world and in March 2020, COVID-19 was recognized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization. COVID-19 has had a significant impact on businesses through the restrictions put in place by the Canadian and various foreign governments regarding travel, business operations and isolation/quarantine orders. At this time, it is unknown the extent of the impact the COVID-19 outbreak may have on the Company as this will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and that cannot be predicted with confidence. These uncertainties arise from the inability to predict the ultimate geographic spread of the disease, and the duration of the outbreak, including the duration of travel restrictions, business closures or disruptions, and quarantine/isolation measures that are currently, or may be put, in place by Canada and other countries to fight the virus. We anticipate this outbreak may increase difficulties in financing and increased government regulations, all of which may negatively impact the Company's business and financial condition

iv. The Company entered into an agreement with SinoTech (Hong Kong) Corporation Limited ("SinoTech") to provide a loan of $250,000. The loan is unsecured and bears interest at the rate of 12% per annum. The loan is repayable upon the earlier of (a) 15 business days after the Company's closing of any financing or transaction in connection with the development of the Company's Harvest project; or (b) 6 months from the Company's receipt of the loan proceeds. Any extension of the loan is subject to SinoTech's agreement. The loan is a related party transaction, as SinoTech is a significant shareholder.