AM Resources Corp.

Unaudited consolidated interim financial statements for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

(In Canadian dollars)

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NOTICE TO READERS OF INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

The unaudited consolidated interim financial statements of AM Resources Corp. for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019, were not reviewed by a firm of external auditors.

(s) Adriana Shaw

Adriana Shaw,
President and Chief Executive Officer

(s) Martin Nicoletti

Martin Nicoletti,
Chief Financial Officer

AM Resources Corp.
Consolidated statements of financial position
(In Canadian dollars)

	March 31, 2019 (Unaudited) $	December 31, 2018 (Audited) $
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	238,750	785,965
Receivables and other financial assets (note 6)	454,172	631,267
Inventory	41,867	9,174
Prepaid expenses	52,248	53,922
	787,037	1,480,328
NON-CURRENT		
Property, plant and equipment (note 7)	404,854	376,523
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 8)	2,236,396	2,161,265
	2,641,250	2,537,788
Total assets	**3,428,286**	**4,018,116**
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 9)	290,813	512,754
Debentures (note 10)	801,780	818,520
Current portion of the long-term debt (note 11)	7,214	9,562
	1,099,807	1,340,836
NON-CURRENT		
Long-term debt (note 11)	42,319	42,319
Total liabilities	**1,142,126**	**1,383,155**
EQUITY		
Share capital (note 12)	6,691,255	6,691,255
Warrants	51,814	51,814
Contributed surplus	329,062	329,062
Other comprehensive loss	(105,322)	(83,166)
Deficit	(4,680,649)	(4,354,004)
Total equity	2,286,160	2,634,961
Total liabilities and equity	**3,428,286**	**4,018,116**

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

AM Resources Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018
(Unaudited, in Canadian dollars)

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	$	$
Sales (note 13)	360,315	749,715
Cost of sales (note 14)	299,800	688,145
Gross margin	60,516	61,570
General and administrative expenses (note 15)	357,507	84,153
Operating loss	(296,991)	(22,583)
Debentures and long-term debt interest	29,654	-
Net loss	(326,645)	(22,583)
Other Comprehensive Loss		
Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss		
Foreign currency translation differences	(22,156)	108,979
Net loss and comprehensive loss	(348,801)	86,396
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	0.001
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	56,899,642	29,411,765

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

AM Resources Corp.
Consolidated statements of changes in equity
For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018
(Unaudited, in Canadian dollars)

	Number of common share outstanding	Share capital	Warrants	Contributed surplus	Other comprehensive loss	Deficit	Total equity
		$	$	$		$	$
Balance as of January 1, 2018	56,899,642	6,691,255	51,814	329,062	(83,166)	(4,354,004)	2,634,961
	-	-	-	-		-	-
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(326,645)	(326,645)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	(22,156)	-	(22,156)
Balance as of March 31, 2019	**56,899,642**	**6,691,255**	**51,814**	**329,062**	**(105,322)**	**(4,680,649)**	**2,286,160**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

AM Resources Corp.
Consolidated statements of changes in equity
For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018
(Unaudited, in Canadian dollars)

	Number of share	Share Capital	Other comprehensive loss	Deficit	Total equity
		$	$	$	$
Balance – January 1, 2018	1,910,934	2,111,836	(48,912)	(455,828)	1,607,096
Net loss	-	-	-	(22,583)	(22,583)
Other comprehensive loss					
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	108,979	-	109,979
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1,910,934	2,111,836	60,067	(478,411)	1,693,492

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

AM Resources Corp.
Consolidated statements of cash flows
For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018
(Unaudited, in Canadian dollars)

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	(326,645)	(22,583)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	33,691	3,534
Changes in working capital items (note 20)	(94,952)	12,650
Cash flows from operating activities	(387,906)	(6,399)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	(75,131)	(363)
Acquisition of property plant and equipment	(62,022)	(22,318)
Cash flows from investing activities	(137,153)	(22,681)
Increase in cash	(525,059)	(29,080)
Foreign currency translation differences	(22,156)	24,698
Cash, beginning of the period	785,965	121,394
Cash, end of the period	238,750	117,012

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

AM Resources Corp. (collectively with its subsidiaries, the ''Company'') was incorporated on October 24, 2007 under the Canada Business Corporations Act.

On November 7, 2017, the NQ Exploration Inc. entered into a share purchase agreement, as amended on April 11. 2018 with AM Resources SAS, whereby NQ Exploration Inc. agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of AM Resources SAS (the ''Transaction''). The Transaction closed on April 12, 2018 in exchange of the issuance of common shares of NQ Exploration Inc.

Following the closing of the Transaction, the NQ Exploration Inc. changed its name to AM Resources Corp. and is trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under symbol AMR.

The principal address and records office of the Company is located at 410 St-Nicolas, suite 236, Montreal, Qc, H2Y 2P5.

The Company specializes in exploration of coal, hydrocarbons and gold mining sites located in Colombia.

The consolidated financial statements for the reporting three-month period ended March 31, 2019 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 30, 2019.

2. GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption, meaning the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

As at March 31, 2019, the Company has not yet determined whether its mineral properties contain mineral deposits that are economically recoverable, the Company has not yet generated income nor cash flows from its operations, the Company has a deficit of $ 4,680,649 ($ 4,354,004 at December 31, 2018) and a negative working capital of $ 312,771 (working capital of $139,492 at December 31, 2018), which is not sufficient to meet the Company's operating activities. These material uncertainties cast a significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern

The Company's ability to continue its operations is dependent upon obtaining additional financing necessary to continue the exploration of its mineral properties, to pay for general and administrative expenses and to continue to have the support from its suppliers and creditors. Although the Company has managed to do so in the past, there is no guarantee that it will manage to obtain additional financing in the future. These material uncertainties cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, the revenues and expenses disclosed, and the classification used in the statement of financial position that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate.

3. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Am Resources Corp. is the ultimate parent of the Company.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Overall considerations and Basis of evaluation

These consolidated financial statements are prepared using the historical cost method.

4.2 Changes in accounting policies

4.2.1 New standards adopted as at January 1, 2018

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

The Company has adopted IFRS 9 which replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, effective January 1, 2018 on a retrospective basis with restating comparatives. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The classification of financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9 is based on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset or liability. Also, IFRS 9 introduced a single expected credit loss impairment model, based on changes in credit quality since initial application.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has resulted in changes to the classification of some of the Company's financial assets but did not change the classification of the Company financial liabilities. Cash, receivables (except commodity taxes receivable) and other financial assets formerly classified as loans and receivable are classified presently at amortized cost. There is no difference in the measurement of these instruments under IFRS 9. In accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRS 9, the financial assets and liabilities held at January 1, 2017 were reclassified retrospectively based on the new classification requirements and the characteristics of each financial instrument.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

This standard replaces IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. It provides a more detailed framework for the timing of revenue recognition and increased requirements for disclosure of revenue. It uses a control-based approach to recognize revenue which is a change from the risk and reward approach under the previous standard. In accordance with transition guidance the Company adopted the standard January 1, 2018 retrospectively without restatement. The application of this standard did not have significant impact of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

4.2.2 Accounting standard issued but not yet adopted

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective,and have not been adopted early by the Company.

Management anticipates that all of the pronouncements will be adopted on the Company's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of each pronouncement. These new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases

This standard replaces IAS 17-Leases and requires lessees to account for leases on the statement of financial position by recognizing a right to use asset and lease liability. The mandatory effective date is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 16 on its consolidated financial statements.

4.2.3 Accounting change

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the AM Resources SAS has retrospectively recorded an acquisition of mining rights on the Rio Negro property. On September 25, 2017, AM Resources SAS signed a Transfer of mining rights agreement with its controlling shareholder and a third party. In accordance with the transfer of mining rights agreement, AM Resources SAS acquired from the third party 40% of the mining rights on the Rio Negro property in exchange for a $ 400,000 USD debt between the third party and the controlling shareholder. This transaction was recorded as an increase of Evaluation and exploration assets of $ 508,286 and an increase in a note payable of $ 508,286. The transfer of mining rights agreements also provides for the acquisition of an additional 20% in the Rio negro property in exchange for $ 200,000 USD once the mining rights are transferred in the name of the AM Resource SAS, which was completed in December 2018. Furthermore, on November 6, 2017, AM Resources SAS and the Controlling shareholder signed a Debt conversion agreement for the conversion of the $ 400,000 USD note payable into common shares of AM Resource SAS. the debt conversion was recorded as a decrease of a Note payable of $ 508,286 and an increase in share capital of $ 508,286.

4.3 Basis of consolidation

The Company’s consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the parent company and all of its subsidiaries. The parent company controls a subsidiary if it is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and whether it has the ability to affect those returns through power it holds over the subsidiary. The Company’s subsidiaries are all 100% owned by the parent company. All subsidiaries have a reporting date of December 31.

All transactions and balances between companies are eliminated upon consolidation, including unrealized gains and losses on transactions between group companies. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Company.

Subsidiaries

Details of the Company’s subsidiaries as at December 31, 2018 are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Status	Country of incorporation	Interest and voting	Power held
AM Resources SAS	Active	Colombia	100 %	100 %
AM Resources Trading Corp	Active	Canada	100 %	100 %

4.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollar, which is the functional currency of the parent company and AM Resources Trading Corp. The functional currency for AM Resources SAS is the Colombian Pesos.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the Company or its subsidiaries, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at year-end exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items are not re-translated at year-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

Foreign operations

In the consolidated financial statements, all assets, liabilities of the subsidiaries have been translated into Canadian dollars at the closing rate at the time of consolidation. Revenues and expenses have been translated at the average rate in effect during the reporting period. Translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive loss in equity. On disposal of a foreign operation, the related cumulative translation differences recognized in equity are reclassified to profit or loss and recognized as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

4.0 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.5 Financial Instruments

Recognition and derecognition

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

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all risks and rewards are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expired.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs.

Financial assets are classified at into the following categories:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss
- Fair value through other comprehensive income

In the periods presented the Company does not have any financial assets categorised as fair value through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income.

The classification is determined by both:

- The entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented within the financial costs, financial income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions:

- They are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest in the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash, trade and most other receivables (except for commodity taxes) fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. This replaces IAS 39's 'incurred loss model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included advances measured at amortised cost and trade receivables. Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Company first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1') and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Trade and other receivables and contract assets

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix. The Company assess impairment of trade receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been grouped based on the days past due.

4.0 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.5 Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, debenture and long term debt. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss (other than derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedging instruments). All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

4.6 Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in, first-out method, and includes disbursements in the acquisition of inventories, production or transaction costs and other costs incurred in moving them to their current location and conditions.

The net realizable value is the estimated sale value during the normal course of business, less termination costs and estimated sale costs.

4.7 Property, equipment and intangible assets

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost, less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes all costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

The depreciation is recognised in profit or loss based on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of each item of property, plant and equipment. The following are the estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods.

Machinery and equipment	10 years
Vehicules	5 years
Computers and communication equipment	3 years

4.8 Exploration and evaluation expenditures, and exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are costs incurred in the course of the initial search of mineral resources before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resources are demonstrable. Costs incurred before the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

Once the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities has been obtained, all costs of acquiring mineral rights, expenses related to the exploration and evaluation of mining properties, less refundable tax credits related to these expenses, are recognized as exploration and evaluation assets.

Expenses related to exploration and evaluation include topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies, exploration drilling, trenching, sampling, general expenses, financial charges, management fees and other costs related to the evaluation of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource.

The various costs are capitalized on a property-by-property basis pending determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. These assets are recognized as intangible assets and are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. No depreciation expenses are recognized for these assets during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Whenever a mining property is considered no longer viable, or is abandoned, the capitalized amounts are written down to their recoverable amounts, the difference is then immediately recognized in profit or loss.

When technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets related to the mining property are transferred to property and equipment in Mining assets under construction. Before the reclassification, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and any impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss before reclassification.

To date, neither the technical feasibility nor the commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource has been demonstrate.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the mining properties in which it holds an interest, in accordance with industry practices for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the validity of the Company's titles. Property titles may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

4.9 Equity

Share capital represents the amount received on the issue of shares. If shares are issued when options and warrants are exercised, the share capital account also comprises the costs previously recorded as contributed surplus and warrants. In addition, if shares were issued as consideration for the acquisition of a mineral property or some other form of non-monetary assets, they were measured at their fair value according to the quoted price on the day of the issuance of the shares.

Unit placements

Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants issued on a prorate basis. Proceeds are allocated to shares and warrants according to their relative weighted fair value. The share's fair value is determined using the quoted price on the stock exchange and the warrants fair value is estimated using the Black & Scholes pricing model.

4.0 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.9 Equity (continued)

Other elements of equity

Contributed surplus includes charges related to share options and the value of expired warrants as well as the conversion option of convertible debentures. Warrants include the value of outstanding warrants. When share options and warrants are exercised, the related compensation cost and value are transferred to share capital. Deficit includes all current and prior period retained profits or losses and share issuance costs, net of any underlying income tax benefit from these issuance costs.

4.10 Share-based compensation

The Company operates an equity-settled share-based payment plan for its eligible directors, employees and consultants. The Company's plan is not cash-settled.

All goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based payments are measured at their fair values, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably.

If the Company cannot estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or services received, the entity shall measure their value indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. For the transactions with employees and others providing similar services, the Company measured the fair value of the services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

All equity-settled share-based payments (except warrants to brokers) are ultimately recognized as an expense in the profit or loss or capitalized as an exploration and evaluation asset, depending on the nature of the payment with a corresponding credit to Contributed surplus, in equity. Equity-settled share-based payments to brokers, in respect of an equity financing are recognized as issuance cost of the equity instruments with a corresponding credit to Contributed surplus, in equity.

If vesting periods or vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognized in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognized in prior period if share options ultimately exercised are different to that estimated on vesting.

4.11 Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at a cash generating unit level. The recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs for sale and its value in use (present value of the future cash flows expected). An impairment loss is recognized when their carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount. The amount of the impairment loss is determined as the excess of the carrying value of the asset over its recoverable amount.

4.12 Provisions

A provision is a liability for which the maturity or the amount is uncertain. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. As at March 31, 2019, there is no provision accounted for in the statement of financial position.

The Company's operations are governed by government environment protection legislation. Environmental consequences are difficult to identify in terms of amounts, timetable and impact. As of the reporting date, management believes that the Company's operations are in compliance with current law and regulations. Site restoration costs currently incurred are negligible. When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource have been demonstrated, a restoration provision will be recognized in the cost of the mining property when there is constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be measured with sufficient reliability.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

4.13 Basic and Diluted Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted loss per share is calculated by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares which include options and warrants. It is assumed that the dilutive potential ordinary shares were converted into ordinary shares at the average Market price at beginning of the year or the date of issue of potential ordinary shares, if later.

To calculate diluted loss per share, an entity shall assume dilutive options and dilutive warrants were exercised. The assumed proceeds from these instruments shall be regarded as having been received from issuance of common shares at the average market price of common shares during the year.

Diluted loss per share equals basic loss per share given the anti-dilutive options and warrants.

4.0 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.14 Mining Properties Options Agreements

Options on interests in mining properties acquired by the Company are recorded at the value of the consideration paid, including other future benefit given up but excluding the commitment for future expenditures. Commitment for future expenditures does not meet the definition of a liability and thus are not accounted for immediately. Expenditures are accounted for only when incurred by the Company.

When the Company sells interest in a mining property, it uses the carrying amount of the interest before the sale of the option as the carrying amount for the portion of the property retained, and credits any cash consideration received against the carrying of this portion (any excess is recognized as a gain in profit or loss). The Company does not recognize expenses related to the exploration and evaluation performed on the property by the acquirer.

4.15 Segment Disclosures

In identifying its operating segments, management generally uses the nature of the activities of mining sites. The Company currently operates in one segment: the exploration of mining properties.

Segments are reported on the same basis as the internal information reported to the chief decision makers in allocating resources to operating segments and assessing the performance of these segments. The chief decision makers are represented by the management.

4.16 Operating leases

All other leases are treated as operating leases. Where the Group is a lessee, payments on operating lease agreements are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Associated costs, such as maintenance and insurance, are expensed as incurred.

4.17 Revenues

Sale of Coal and Sale of transportation services

Revenues from the sale of coal and/or transportation services rendered during the ordinary activities are recognized at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenues are recognized when the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers. The Company has revenue from transportation services related to the transportation of the coal that is sold. The price of the transportation services is fixed and negotiated once a year with the client.

4.18 Income taxes and deferred taxes

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

However, since the Company is in exploration phase and has no taxable income, tax expense recognized in profit or loss is currently comprised only of deferred tax.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilized against future taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as deferred income tax expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in equity.

4.19 Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies as well as the carrying amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed regularly. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized in the period during which the estimates is revised and in future periods affected by these revisions.

4.19.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets shall be assessed for an impairment test when facts and circumstances suggest that their carrying amount may exceed recoverable amount. When facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the Company shall measure, present and disclose any resulting impairment loss. Indications of impairment as well as the evaluation of recoverable amount of exploration and evaluation assets require significant judgment and estimation. Management considers various factors including, but are not limited to, financial and human resources available, exploration budgets planned, importance and results of exploration work done previously, industry and economic trends and price of minerals.

(Unaudited, in Canadian dollars)

4.0 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.19 Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

4.19.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Share-based payments

To estimate expenses for share-based payments, it is necessary to select an appropriate valuation model and obtain the inputs necessary for the valuation model chosen. The Company estimated the volatility of its own shares or of shares of similar companies and the expected life and the exercise period of options and warrants granted. The model used by the Company is the Black-Scholes valuation model (see note 11).

Provisions and contingent liabilities

The judgment is used to determine whether a past event has created a liability that should be recorded in the financial statements or whether it should be presented as a contingent liability. Quantify these liabilities involves judgments and estimates.

These judgments and estimates are based on several factors, such as the nature of the claim or dispute, legal procedures and the potential amount to be paid, legal advice obtained, previous experience and the likelihood of the realization of a loss.

4.19.2 Significant management judgment

The following are significant management judgments in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures, meets its liabilities for the ensuing year and to fund planned and contractual exploration and evaluation programs, involves judgments based on historical experience and other factors including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. See Note 2 for more information.

5. REVERSE TAKEOVER

On September 11, 2017, the AM Resources Corp entered into a share exchange agreement, as amended on November 17, 2017 with AM Resources SAS, whereby the Company agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares and units of AM Resources SAS. The transaction closed on April 11, 2018.

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations, the substance of the acquisition is a reverse takeover as the shareholders of AM Resources SAS hold the majority of the shares of the AM Resources Corp. The acquisition of AM Resources Corp does not constitute a business combination as AM Resources Corp does not meet the definition of a business under that standard.

As a result, the acquisition is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 2 Share-based Payment, with AM Resources SAS being identified as the acquirer and the equity consideration being measured at fair value. Accordingly, the resulting balances and transactions for the periods prior to April 11, 2018 are those of AM Resources SAS.

Upon closing of the reverse takeover, the Company issued 29,411,765 common shares for the shares related to AM Resources SAS.

The fair value of the consideration for the net assets acquired is as follows:

	$
11,350,322 shares issued and outstanding of the Company	1,929,555

The fair value of the Company's shares issued and outstanding prior to the reverse takeover has been determined based on the most recent value on the company's shares which is the private placement completed on April 11, 2018.

Following the closing of the transaction, the issued and outstanding options and warrants of AM Resources Corp continue to be in effect with their original terms and conditions and are deemed to be issued as part of the transaction. Their fair value has been estimated to be nil.

The estimated fair value of the net assets acquired is:

	$
Cash	132,131
Other financial assets	83,927
Exploration and evaluation assets	394,481
Prepaids	5,658
Trade and accounts payable	(573,609)
Convertible debentures	(367,000)
Listing costs expensed	2,253,967
	1,929,555

Concurrently to the closing, convertible debentures of AM Resources Corp of $ 1,604,696 aggregate principal amount of convertible debentures issued automatically converted into 9,439,388 shares, these debentures are not part of the net assets acquired.

(Unaudited, in Canadian dollars)

6. RECEIVABLES AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

The receivables include the following components:

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	$	$
Trade accounts receivable (a)	48,769	97,970
Advances to individuals, without interest cashable on demand (b)	-	111,612
Taxes receivables	105,744	114,753
Advances to private companies, without interest cashable on demand	289,659	289 659
Other	10,000	17,273
	454,172	631,267

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Details of the Company's property, plant and equipment and their carrying amounts are as follows:

	Machinery and equipment	**Computer and communication equipment**	**Vehicles**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount				
At January 1, 2018	54,543	2,004	35,451	91,998
Additions / Transfers	250,030	6,349	63,006	319,385
At December 31, 2018	304,573	8,353	98,457	411,383
Additions / Transfers	14,174	2,784	45,064	62,022
At March 31, 2019	**301,832**	**10,139**	**126,574**	**438,545**
Accumulated Depreciation				
At January 1, 2018	(4,682)	(288)	(6,705)	(11,675)
Depreciation	(12,233)	(710)	(10,242)	(23,185)
At December 31, 2018	(16,915)	(998)	(16,947)	(34,860)
Depreciation	(7,371)	(550)	9,090	1,169
At March 31, 2019	**(24,286)**	**(1,548)**	**(7,857)**	**(33,691)**
Carrying amount December 31, 2018	**287 658**	**7,355**	**81,510**	**376,523**
Carrying amount March 31, 2019	**277,546**	**8,591**	**118,717**	**404,854**

8. EVALUATION AND EXPLORATION ASSETS

Mining Properties	Balance as at January 1, 2019	Additions	Exchange difference	Balance as at March 31, 2019
	$	$		$
Colombia				
Property – Mina Luz (a)				
Mining rights	1,305,979	-	-	1,305,979
Exploration and evaluation expenses	87,333	59,173	(12,088)	134,417
	1,393,312	59,173	(12,088)	1,440,396
Colombia				
Property – Rio Negro (b)				
Mining rights	743,453	-	(6,882)	736,571
Exploration and evaluation expenses	24,500	-	-	24,500
	767,953	-	(6,882)	761,071
Colombia				
Property – Mico (c)				
Mining rights	-	-	-	-
Exploration and evaluation expenses	-	34,928	-	34,928
	-	34,928	-	34,928
Summary				
Mining rights	2,049,432	-	(6,882)	2,042,550
Exploration and evaluation expenses	111,833	94,101	(12,088)	193,845
	2,161,265	94,101	(18,970)	2,236,396

(Unaudited, in Canadian dollars)

8. EVALUATION AND EXPLORATION ASSETS (continued)

Mining Property	Balance as at January 1, 2018	Additions	Exchange difference	Balance as at December 31, 2018
	$	$		$
Colombia				
Property – Mina Luz (a)				
Mining rights	900,646	394,481	10,852	1,305,979
Exploration and evaluation expenses	-	87,333	-	87,333
	900,646	481,814	10,852	1,393,312
Colombia				
Property – Rio Negro (b)				
Mining rights	508,286	235,167	-	743,453
Exploration and evaluation expenses	-	24,500	-	24,500
	508,286	259,667	-	767,953
Summary				
Mining rights	1,408,932	629,648	10,852	2,049,432
Exploration and evaluation expenses	-	111,833	-	111,833
	1,408,932	748,481	10,852	2,161,265

a) Mina Luz

The company owns 80% of the Mina Luz property covering 40 hectares. The property is situated southwest of Popayan and 150km southwest of Cali Columbia.

b) Rio Negro Property: Hydrocarbons

The Rio Negro property consists of a mining concession covering 97.5 hectares and situated 50 km north-southwest of Bucaramanga, Columbia. On September 25, 2017, the Company signed an agreement to acquire a 60% interest in the property for a total consideration of $ 743,453 ($ 600,000 USD), including a cash payment of $ 508,286 ($ 400,000 USD) upon signature of the agreement and $ 235,167 ($ 200,000 USD) payable at the mining rights transfer. As at December 31, 2018 the mining rights have been transferred.

c) Mico Property: Au

The Mico gold property consists of one mining concession covering an area of 10.4 hectares and situated in the department of Bolivar, Colombia, some 470 km to the north of Bogota, Columbia. The Company can earn a 60% interest by making mining expenditures totaling $ 50,000 before June 8, 2019.

9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	$	$
Trade accounts and accrued liabilities	272,302	492,022
Employees benefits	18,511	20,732
	290,813	512,754

10. DEBENTURES

On August 14, 2018, the Company issued debentures units of $ 600,000 USD ($ 801,780 as at March 31, 2019). Each debentures units is comprised of $ 1,000 USD principal amounts of unsecured debentures of the Company due on August 14, 2019 and 250 warrants. Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase a share until August 14, 2019 at a price of $ 0.30 per share. The debentures bear interest at an annual rate of 15% payable on August 14, 2019. No value was attributed to the 150,000 issued warrants.

11. LONG-TERM DEBT

	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
	$	$
Loan for machinery and equipment, 7,5%, payable in monthly instalments of $1,094 including interests, maturing in September 2023	51,881	51,881
Current portion	7,214	9,562
	44,667	42,319

The estimated instalments in long-term debt for the next year are $ 9,562 in 2019, $ 10,304 in 2020, $ 11,104 in 2021, $ 11,966 in 2022 and $ 8,945 in 2023.

(Unaudited, in Canadian dollars)

12. EQUITY

12.1 Share capital

Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value

Changes in the Company capital stock were as follows:

On August 14, 2018, the Company closed a private placement of 3,065,415 common shares for gross proceeds of $ 521,121. In connection with the financing, the Company paid finders fees totaling $ 38,350 and issued 281,986 non-transferable compensation warrants entitling the holder to acquire the same number of shares at a price of $ 0,22 until August 14, 2019, the fair value of the warrants is $27,313.

On June 21, 2018, the Company issued 701,343 shares at a price of $ 0,225 per share to settle the convertible debenture of $150,000 plus interests of $7,802 acquired in the reverse takeover transaction (Note 5). Since the value of the shares is less then the value of the debenture plus interests, this created a gain on debt settlement of $ 49,094.

On April 11, 2018, the Company completed a private placement pursuant to which it issued an aggregate of 10,606,091 shares for gross proceeds of $ 1,803,035. In connection with the financing, the Company paid finders fees totaling $ 102,703 and issued 158,244 non-transferable compensation warrants entitling the holder to acquire the same number of shares at a price of $ 0,22 until April 11, 2019. The fair value of the warrants is $24,501. Also, $ 225,000 aggregate principal amount of convertible debentures acquired in the reverse takeover transaction (Note 5) issued automatically converted into 1,764,706 shares.

12.2 Warrants

Outstanding warrants entitle their holders to subscribe to an equivalent number of common shares, as follows:

	March 31, 2019		**December 31, 2018**	
	Number of warrants	**Weighted average exercice price**	**Number of warrants**	**Weighted average exercice price**
Balance, beginning of the period	150,000	0,30	-	-
Issued	-	-	150,000	0,30
Balance, end of the period	150,000	0,30	150,000	0,30

	March 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
Expiration date	Number	Exercise price	Number	Exercise price
		$		
August 14, 2019	150,000	0,30	150,000	0,30
	150,000		150,000	

12.3 Broker's warrants

Outstanding broker's warrants are as follows:

	March 31, 2019		**December 31, 2018**	
	Number of broker's warrants	**Weighted average exercise price**	**Number of broker's warrants**	**Weighted average exercise price**
		$		**$**
Balance, beginning of period	440,230	0,22	-	-
Issued	-	-	440,230	0,22
Balance, end of period	440,230	0,22	440,230	0,22

The number of broker's warrants outstanding exercisable in exchange for an equivalent number of shares is as follows:

	March 31, 2019		**December 31, 2018**	
Expiration date	**Number**	**Exercise price**	**Number**	**Exercise price**
		$		**$**
April 11, 2019	158,244	0,22	158,244	0,22
August 14, 2019	281,986	0,22	281,986	0,22
	440,230		440,230	

(Unaudited, in Canadian dollars)

12. EQUITY (continued)

12.3 Broker's warrants (continued)

The weighted average fair value of the broker's warrants granted of $ 0.12 ($ 329,062 was recorded in the profit or loss) was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and based on the following average assumptions:

	2019	2018
Share price at date of grant	-	0,20 $
Expected life	-	1 year
Risk-free interest rate	-	1,99 %
Expected volatility	-	138 %
Expected dividend	-	Nil
Exercise price at date of grant	-	0,22 $

The underlying expected volatility was determined by reference to historical data of comparable Company's shares over the expected average life of the warrants.

12.4 Share purchase options

The shareholders of the Company approved a share-based payment plan to purchase shares (the "Plan") that members of the Board may grant options to purchase shares to its directors, officers, employees and consultants to purchase common shares of the Company. Conditions and the exercise price of each stock option is determined by the board of directors.

The purchase price of common shares upon exercise of each option granted under the plan, will be the price set for this option by the Board at the time of grant of each option. The term of the options cannot exceed 5 years.

The options vest at the date of grant, except for options granted to consultants doing investors' relationship activities, for which the vesting period is twelve months.

The plan provides that the maximum number of common shares in the capital of the Company which may be reserved for issuance under the plan may not exceed 10 % of the publicly traded shares issued and outstanding on the grant date of the options (on a non-diluted basis), which represents 5,689,964.

The total number of shares reserved for options exercised in favor of the same person must not represent in any 12 months period, more than 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company this number is calculated to the date the option is granted.

The total number of shares reserved for options exercised in favor of consultants and people that provide services of investor relations must not represent in any 12 month period, more than 2% of common shares issued and outstanding shares of the Company, this number being calculated at the date the option is granted.

All share-based payments will be settled in equity. The Company has no legal or contractive obligation to repurchase or settle the options in cash.

The Company's share options are as follows for the reporting periods presented:

	March 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Number	Weighted average exercise price	Number	Weighted average exercise price
		$		$
Balance, beginning of period	1,800,000	0,17	-	-
Acquired through the reverse take-over	-	-	4,000	5,00
Expired	-	-	(4,000)	5,00
Granted	-	-	1,950,000	0,17
Forfeited	-	-	(150,000)	0,17
Balance, end of period	1,800,000	0,17	1,800,000	0,17
Options exercisable at the end of period	1,800,000	0,17	1,800,000	0,17

The following table summarizes the information relating to the share purchase options granted under the plan as at March 31, 2019.

Range of Exercise price	Number of options	Remaining life (years)
$		
0,17 to 0,19	1,500,000	4,11
0,20 to 0,23	300,000	4,14

The following table summarizes the information relating to the share purchase options granted under the plan as at December 31, 2018.

Range of Exercise price	Number of options	Remaining life (years)
$		
0,17 to 0,19	1,500,000	4,28
0,20 to 0,23	300,000	4,39

(Unaudited, in Canadian dollars)

13. REVENUES

	For the three-month period ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	$	$
Coal	206,829	419,719
Transport	119,403	329,291
Other revenues	34,083	705
	360,315	749,715

14. COST OF SALES

	For the three-month period ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	$	$
Coal	206,358	401,581
Transport	79,900	283,030
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	13,452	3,534
	299,800	684,611

15. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	For the three-month period ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	$	$
Salaries and other employee benefits	30,311	38,554
Rental expenses	20,528	14,465
Management fees	84,000	-
Consulting and professional fees	150,102	15,790
Other operational expenses	72,566	15,343
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-	3,534
	357,507	87,687

16. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	$	$	$	$
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Cash	238,750	238,750	785,965	785,965
Receivables and other financial assets	348,428	348,428	516,514	516,514
	587,178	587,178	1,302,479	1,302,479
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	272,302	272,302	492,022	492,022
Debenture	801,780	801,780	818,520	818,520
Long term debt	49,533	49,533	51,881	51,881
	1,123,615	1,123,615	1,362,423	1,362,423

The financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities.

The Company defines the fair value hierarchy under which its financial instruments are valued as follows:

- Level 1 includes unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date;
- Level 2 includes inputs other than quoted prices in Level 1 that are observable for assets or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 includes inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The carrying value of cash, trade receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and debentures are considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair value because of the short-term maturity and contractual terms of these instruments. The Fair value of long-term debt has been determined by discounting future cash flows using rates in effect at the end of the period. The fair value approximates the carrying amount.

(Unaudited, in Canadian dollars)

17. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic loss per share is based on the loss for the year divided by the weighted average number of shares in circulation during the year. In calculating the diluted loss per share, dilutive potential ordinary shares such as share options and warrants, have not been included as they would have the effect of decreasing the loss per share. Decreasing the loss per share would be antidilutive.

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares between the reporting date of the disclosure authorization of these consolidated financial statements.

18. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – CASH FLOWS

	For the three-month period ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	$	$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(241,028)	(79,680)
Receivables and others	177,095	121,929
Prepaid expenses	1,674	-
Inventory	(32,693)	(29,599)
	(94,952)	12,650

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

The following table shows the compensation paid or payable to the Board of Directors and key management personnel. Key management personnel are the executive members of AM Resources Corp. board of directors and employees of the Company.

	For the three-month period ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	$	$
Management fees	84,000	-
Consulting fees	19,500	19,500
Total compensation	103,500	19,500

20. POLICIES AND PROCESSES FOR MANAGING CAPITAL

As at March 31, 2019, the capital of the Company consists of equity, debentures and long-term debt. The Company's capital management objective is to have sufficient capital to be able to meet its exploration and mining development plan in order to ensure the growth of its activities and to ensure to pursue its activities. It has also the objective to have sufficient cash to finance its exploration and evaluation expenses, the investing activities and the working capital requirements. There were no significant changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended March 31, 2019. The Company finances its exploration activities primarily seeking additional capital either through private placements or public offerings.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS

The company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarized in Note 16. The main types of risks the Company is exposed to are credit risk and liquidity risk.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a party to a financial instrument will default on one of its obligations and thereby cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Cash, other receivables, advances and loans receivable are the Company's principal financial instruments that are potentially subject to credit risk.. The credit risk on loans receivable is limited since the contracting party is the private Company holding the Mina Luz property in Colombia. As a result, the Company does not expect the other parties to default. The book values represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet the obligations associated with its financial liabilities. Liquidity risk management serves to maintain a sufficient amount of cash and to ensure that the Company has sufficient financing sources. The Company establishes budgets to ensure it has the necessary funds to fulfill its obligations.

When the counterparty has a choice of when an amount is paid, the liability is included on the earliest date in which the payment can be required.

As at March 31, 2019, the working capital is negative of $ 312,771. In order to continue its operation, the Company will have to find additional fund and despite the fact it has been successful in the past, there is no guarantee for the future. Actually, there remains a significant risk that the Company is unable to find cash if even the management is optimistic to find the necessary cash for the implementation of its strategic plan.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS (continued)

c) Interest rate risk

The long term debt and debentures bear interest at a fixed rate and the Company is, therefore, exposed to the risk of changes in fair value resulting from interest rate fluctuations.

d) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from the degree of volatility of the exchange rate. The Company is exposed to the foreign currency risk through is bank account, is advances to private companies and is debenture that are initially in US dollars. A variation of 10% in the currency would affect the net loss and the equity of $ 6,500. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Furthermore, an intercompany balance of $ 1,250,729 between AM Resources SAS and AM Resources Corp exposes AM Resources Corp. to currency fluctuations between the Colombian pesos and the Canadian dollar. A variation of 10% in the currency would affect the net loss and the equity of $ 125,000.

22. SEGMENT REPORTING

Management currently identifies one operating segment (note 4.15).

The following information provides the required information for all the Company.

			March 31, 2019
	Canada	Colombia	Total
	$	$	$
Non current assets	-	2,641,250	2,641,250
Revenus	-	360,315	360,315

			March 31, 2018
	Canada	Colombia	Total
	$	$	$
Non current assets	-	2,161,265	2,161,265
Revenus	-	749,715	749,715

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On April 12, 2019, the Company acquired a 60% interest in Asphaltite Colombia SAS (''ASF'') that holds the Esperanza asphaltite mining property. The Esperanza property consists of a mineral concession that covers an area of 298 hectares in the western portion of the department of Norte de Santander in Colombia. The Company will issue 4,700,000 common shares ($ 893,000) and will release ASF from a loan of 145,255,291 Colombian pesos (approximately $ 60,800).

On May 30, 2019, the Company granted 300,000 options to a director to subscribe for one common share of the Company at a price of $ 0.10 per common share, for a period of 5 years from the date of grant. These stock options vest immediately.