Consolidated Financial Statements

Six months ending June 30, 2020

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

NOTICE TO READER

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

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the management.

The Company's independent auditor has not preformed a review of these interim financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

MINEWORX TECHNOLOGIES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes		June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	2	$	1,106,935	$	154,763
Receivables	4		244,435		384,380
Securities held for sale	7, 17		-		1,210,927
Prepaid expenses and deposits			292,343		331,603
Total current assets			1,553,713		2,081,673
Non-current assets					
Restricted cash	5		300,620		286,438
Note receivable	7		253,129		250,000
Equity investment in joint venture	19		916,790		1,189,708
Exploration and evaluation assets	5		942,426		934,769
Investment in leases	10		263,899		396,655
Equipment	6		366,643		477,643
Intangible assets	8		1,331,176		1,473,937
Total non-current assets			4,374,683		5,009,150
TOTAL ASSETS		$	5,928,396	$	7,090,823
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9	$	120,968	$	191,556
Current portion of lease liability	10		358,565		364,307
Advances			3,714		8,290
Total current liabilities			483,247		564,153
Non-Current liabilities					
Notes payable	18		160,552		-
Lease liability	10		171,153		345,495
Total non-current liabilities			331,705		345,495
TOTAL LIABILIITES			814,952		909,648
EQUITY					
Share capital	11		41,343,587		40,923,587
Reserves	12		8,292,462		8,292,462
Deficit			(44,522,605)		(43,034,874)
TOTAL EQUITY			5,113,444		6,181,175
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		$	5,928,444	$	7,090,823

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

On behalf of the Board:

"Rick Purdy" Director *"Greg Pendura"* Director

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

MINEWORX TECHNOLOGIES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Three months ending June 30, 2020	Six months ending June 30, 2020	Three months ending June 30, 2019	Six months ending June 30, 2019
Expenses					
Consulting fees		$ 21,642	$ 48,843	$ 13,044	$ 41,863
Investor relations		15,946	32,106	21,289	65,905
Interest costs		10,564	22,066	11,326	24,329
Management and employee costs	14	139,425	348,283	128,898	256,097
Office and general		22,743	73,410	10,595	63,979
Professional fees		16,126	35,417	6,956	30,146
Project costs		176,208	287,529	2,412	4,431
Transfer agent and filing fees		6,503	16,146	4,334	14,853
Travel		3,542	5,824	20,568	29,047
		412,700	869,624	219,422	530,650
Loss before other items		(412,700)	(869,624)	(219,422)	(530,650)
Other items					
Interest income		3,129	6,264	16,236	34,860
Other income		130,525	136,965	31,062	62,692
Amortization	6, 8	(132,967)	(263,166)	(121,848)	(280,363)
Minority interest		(190,453)	(361,443)	(100,810)	(306,743)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		(17,614)	17,751	(68,586)	(88,561)
Gain (loss) on securities held for sale	17	(97,413)	(151,477)	68,586	(19,224)
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period		(522,666)	(1,484,730)	(396,085)	(1,127,989)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	13	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		316,625,080	311,702,003	311,025,080	311,025,080

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

MINEWORX TECHNOLOGIES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUIITY
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital									
	Number of Shares		Amount		Reserves		Deficit		Total
Balance at December 31, 2018	311,025,080		40,923,587		7,963,897		(40,640,766)		8,246,718
Share-based payments	-		-		328,565				328,565
Comprehensive loss for the year	-		-		-		(2,394,108)		(2,394,108)
Balance at December 31, 2019	311,025,080	$	40,923,587	$	8,292,462	$	(43,034,874)	$	6,181,175
Private placement	5,600,000		420,000		-				420,000
Comprehensive loss for the period	-		-		-		(1,484,730)		(1,484,730)
Balance at June 30, 2020	316,625,080	$	41,343,587	$	8,292,462	$	(44,522,605)	$	5,928,396

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

MINEWORX TECHNOLOGIES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Six months ending June 30, 2020	Six months ending June 30, 2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss) for the year	$ (1,484,730)	$ (1,127,989)
Items not affecting cash:		
(Gain) loss on securities held for sale	151,477	19,223
Minority interest	361,443	306,743
Foreign exchange	(14,182)	12,002
Interest on lease payments	21,126	23,035
Sub-lease income	(11,680)	(10,683)
COVID lease adjustment	(26,097)	-
Amortized interest	(2,577)	-
Amortization and depreciation	263,165	280,363
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	139,945	(336,856)
Prepaids	39,260	9,049
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(73,589	(106,738)
Advance rental payments	(4,576)	(4,686)
	(641,015)	(936,536)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	(7,657)	(15,727)
Investment in joint venture	(88,525)	(656,295)
Equipment expenditures	(9,404)	(33,966)
	(105,586)	(705,988)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Lease payments	(175,113)	(133,931)
Sub-lease proceeds	144,436	78,038
Notes issued	160,000	-
Private placement proceeds	420,000	-
Proceeds from sale of securities	1,059,450	-
	1,608,773	(55,893)
Change in cash for the year	862,172	(1,698,417)
Cash, beginning of the year	154,763	2,026,671
Cash, end of the year	$ 1,016,935	$ 328,254

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 21)

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

1. Nature and continuance of operations

Mineworx Technologies Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta, Canada. On June 6, 2017, the Company changed its name from Iberian Minerals Ltd. to Mineworx Technologies Ltd. ("Mineworx"). Its shares are listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange where its common shares trade under the symbol "MWX", the Company additionally trades in the United States on the OTCQB venture marketplace under the symbol "MWXRF" and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol "YRS". The registered head office of the Company is located at 19239 96 Ave Surrey BC, V4N 4C4.

The Company has two primary business units, the exploration and development of mineral properties and the development and deployment of extraction technologies.

The Company has not yet determined whether its exploration and evaluation assets contain economically recoverable ore reserves. The recovery of the amounts comprising of exploration and evaluation assets are dependent upon the confirmation of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to successfully complete the exploration and development of those reserves and upon future profitable production or, alternatively, upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interest on an advantageous basis.

On December 21, 2015, the Company diversified its operations by acquiring Mineworx Technologies Inc., a company with a patent pending mining extraction process and a patent pending mineral grinding mill. In June 2017, the Company amalgamated Mineworx Technologies Inc. and Mineworx Technologies Ltd. (the former Mineworx Technologies Ltd.) and continued operations under the Mineworx Technologies Ltd. name

Effective March 21, 2017, the Company spun-out leaching technology it had acquired the rights to and tested in 2016. The technology was spun-out to Enviroleach Technologies Inc, ("Enviroleach") a company with common management. Later in the year the two companies formed a joint venture to unite the two processes in an economic venture.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. The Company has never had any revenue from operations, incurred a loss of $1,484,730 (2019 - $1,127,989) and its accumulated deficit as at June 30, 2020 was $44,522,605. These financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and thus be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in these financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on August 27, 2020 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

2. Significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board effective as of June 30, 2020.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified at fair value through profit and loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Basis of presentation- (cont'd)

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power to, directly or indirectly govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are taken into account in the assessment of whether control exists. Subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company. It is deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

All inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated on consolidation. The consolidated financial statements included the accounts of the Company and the following subsidiaries:

	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of ownership as at December 31 2019	Percentage of ownership as at December 31 2019
Mineworx Technologies USA Inc.	USA	100%	100%
Solid Mines Espańa, S.A.U. ("SME")	Spain	100%	100%
The following company is owned by SME			
Magnetitas del Cehegín, S.L., ("MDC")	Spain	100%	100%

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Significant estimates used in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

a) The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets.

The Company is required to review the carrying value of its evaluation and exploration assets for potential impairment. Impairment is indicated if the carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets is not recoverable. If impairment is indicated, the amount by which the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets exceeds the estimated fair value is charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Evaluating the recoverability during the exploration and evaluation phase requires judgements in determining whether future economic benefits from future exploitation, sale or otherwise are likely. Evaluation may be more complex where activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves or resources. Management must make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances including, but not limited to, the interpretation of geological, geophysical and seismic data, the Company's financial ability to continue exploration and evaluation activities and the impact of the current and expected future metal process to potential reserves.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions- cont'd

b) The inputs used in the Black Scholes valuation model (volatility; interest rate; expected life and dividend yield) and forfeiture rates in accounting for share based payment transactions.

Estimating the fair value of granted stock options, warrants issued for finders' fees and the warrant liability required determining the most appropriate valuation model which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. The estimate of share-based compensation also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the dividend yield, and estimating the forfeiture rate for options with vesting conditions.

c) Determination that there no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental exposure exists based on the facts and circumstances.

The Company make the determination of its obligations for future restoration, rehabilitation and environmental exposure based on factual information, circumstances and documentation provided from mining authorities in the exploration and evaluation asset's mining jurisdiction. Beyond this, if able to, management will attempt to present a reliable estimate of an obligation that is considered necessary.

d) The value of the shares received from Enviroleach on the spin-out of leaching technology to Enviroleach and the value of the dividend back to the Company's shareholders in the same transaction.

The company estimated the fair value of the shares received based the cost of the non-cash assets that it paid in the transaction. The asset was the technology and its value was determined by using discounted cash flow techniques. This same method was used to value the fair value of the dividends paid out to the Company's shareholders. Factors such as the discount rate, the royalty rate and the price of metals were all factors that went into that determination.

e) The allocation of fair value to assets obtained on the acquisition of Mineworx Technologies Inc.

The Company estimated fair value of equipment based on replacement value. For patents, the fair value represented the costs incurred in a applying for the patent. The fair value of the technology was recognized as the residual costs after the other identifiable assets were determined. Its value was compared to the future expected discounted cash flows resulting from the application of the technology.

f) Asset acquisition

Management has had to apply judgements with respect to whether the acquisition of Mineworx Technologies Inc. is a business combination or an asset acquisition. Management applies a three-element process to determine whether a business or an asset was purchased, considering inputs, processes and outputs of the subsidiary in order to reach a conclusion.

Management must also make significant judgments or assessments as to how financial assets and liabilities are categorized.

Significant judgments used in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

a) Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements involves judgment. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances (Note 1).

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions- cont'd

b) The estimated useful lives and residual value of equipment and technology

Equipment and technology are depreciated and amortized over their useful life. Estimated useful lives are determined based on current facts and past management experience and take into consideration the anticipated physical life of the asset, the potential for technology obsolescence and regulations.

c) The recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Tax interpretations, regulations, and legislation in the various jurisdictions operates are subject to change. The determination of income tax expense and deferred tax involves judgment and estimates as to the future taxable earnings, expected timing of reversals of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and interpretations of laws in the countries in which the Company operates. The Company is subject to assessments by tax authorities who may interpret the tax law differently. Changes in these estimates may materially affect the final amount of deferred taxes or the timing of tax payments.

d) Functional currency

In concluding that the Canadian dollar is the functional currency of the parent and its subsidiary companies, management considered the currency that mainly influences the cost of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction in which the company operates. As no single currency was clearly dominant the Company also considered secondary indicator including the currency in which funds from financing activities are denominated and the currency in which funds are retained.

e) The appropriate classification of subleases

Subleases have been classified as finance leases. In determining this classification the Company conclude there was a substantial transfer of risks and rewards and that at inception date the present value of the lease payments represented substantially all of the fair value asset.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance to be cash equivalents. As at June 30, 2020, the Company had cash equivalents of $8,000 (2019 - $30,000).

Foreign currency translation

The Company's and its foreign subsidiary's reporting currency and the functional currency is the Canadian dollar. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction or at an average rate. Foreign denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to their Canadian dollar equivalents using foreign exchange rates prevailing at the financial position reporting date. Non-monetary items are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Exchange gains or losses arising on foreign currency translation are reflected in the statement of loss for the period.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Exploration and evaluation expenditures – cont'd

Government tax credits received are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

Pre-exploration Costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the year in which they are incurred

Equipment

Equipment is initially recorded at cost. As assets are put in use, they are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis at the following rates: Machinery and equipment 3 – 10 years; office furniture – 3 – 5 years; computer hardware 3 years. The depreciation method, useful life and residual values are assessed annually.

Technology

Technology assets are the cost of intangible assets acquired during the share exchange with Mineworx Technologies Inc. The assets represent the expected cash flows from the application of the proprietary mineral extraction equipment and the Company amortizes it based on it estimated useful life of 10 years. In addition, the asset is reviewed annually for impairment, to ensure the discounted expected cash flows support the carrying value.

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities ("Asset retirement obligation" or "ARO")

The Company recognizes liabilities for legal or constructive obligations associated with the retirement of mineral properties and equipment. The net present value of future rehabilitation costs is capitalized to the related asset along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision.

The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

The Company had no asset retirement obligations as of June 30, 2020 and 2019.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions for environmental restoration, legal claims, onerous leases and other onerous commitments are recognized at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's liability.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. An amount equivalent to the discounted provision is capitalized within tangible fixed assets and is depreciated over the useful lives of the related assets. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

Share capital

The Company's common shares and share warrants are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are charged directly to share capital.

Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the Company' assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate and its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial instruments

The Company follows IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, which applies a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value. The classification is based on the Company's business objectives for managing the assets; and whether the financial instruments' contractual cash flows represent "solely payments of principal and interest" on the principal amount outstanding (the "SPPI test"). Financial assets are required to be reclassified only when the business model under which they are managed has changed. All reclassifications are to be applied prospectively from the reclassification date. Financial liabilities are classified in a similar manner as under IAS 39.

Financial assets

The Company initially recognizes financial assets at fair value on the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

Classification and measurement Under IFRS 9, financial assets, are initially measured at fair value. In the case of a financial asset not categorized as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), transaction costs are included. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in net income (loss). Subsequent classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the Company's business objective for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset:

(i) Amortized cost – Financial assets held for collection of contractual cash flows that meet the SPPI test are measured at amortized cost. Interest income is recognized as Other income (expense) in the consolidated financial statements, and gains/losses are recognized in Net income (loss) when the asset is derecognized or impaired. The Company measures cash and other receivables at amortized cost.

(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") – Financial assets held to achieve a particular business objective other than short-term trading are designated at FVOCI. IFRS 9 also provides the ability to make an irrevocable election at initial recognition of a financial asset, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, to designate an equity investment that would otherwise be classified as FVTPL and that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration arising from a business combination to be classified as FVOCI. There is no recycling of gains or losses through net income (loss). Upon derecognition of the asset, accumulated gains or losses are transferred from other comprehensive income ("OCI") directly to Deficit.

(iii) FVTPL – Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. In 2019, cash was measured at FVTPL. The change in classification did not affect the carrying value. Securities held for sale are classified as FVTPL.

Financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes financial liabilities at fair value on the date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities is determined based on their classification as follows:

(i) FVTPL Derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that do not meet hedge accounting criteria are classified as FVTPL. Gains or losses on these types of financial liabilities are recognized in net income (loss).

(ii) Amortized cost – All other financial liabilities are classified as amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in net income (loss) when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

Classification of financial instruments

IFRS 7, *Financial instruments: disclosures*, establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs in measuring fair value as the following:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) 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. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3 – inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The classification of a financial instrument in the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement of fair value.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Share-based payments

The stock option plan allows Company employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee. Consideration paid on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital and the fair value of the options is reclassified from reserves to share capital.

The fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of stock options that are expected to vest.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in the statement of loss over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of loss, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

Joint Venture

The Company utilizes the equity method to account for its share of the joint venture with Enviroleach. This determination was made after an analysis of IFRS 11 (joint arrangements) and IAS 28 (investments in associates and joint ventures). Under the agreement Enviroleach exercises control over the joint venture.

2. Significant accounting policies (cont'd)

Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss) and represents the change in shareholders' equity which results from transactions and events from sources other than the Company's shareholders. For the years presented, comprehensive loss was the same as net loss.

Leases

The Company has accounted leases in accordance with IFRS 16. Contract arrangements are reviewed to determine if the agreement includes identifiable assets that the company has the right to obtain sustainably all the economic benefits from the use of the asset during the period of use. A Right-to-Use asset and lease liability is created based on the amortized value discounted by the implicit interest rate in the agreement or the calculated corporate borrowing rate.

Sub-leases are recognized at the commencement date as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease utilizing the discount rate of the head lease if the implicit interest rate cannot be determined.

Income taxes

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the local taxable income or loss for the year, using local tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and includes any adjustments to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income taxes are recorded using the balance sheet liability method whereby deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences which arise on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

3. New standards, amendments and interpretations

The Company has not yet begun the process of assessing the impact of other new and amended standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2020, will have on its financial statements or whether to early adopt any of the new requirements. The Company does not expect the impact of such changes on the consolidated financial statements to be material, although additional disclosure may be required.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. Receivables

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Sales and other taxes receivables	$ 32,675	$ 37,524
Trade receivables	211,760	346,856
Total	$ 244,435	$ 384,380

Enviroleach, previously considered a related party due to having a common senior management member, is no longer being treated as a related party as of June 30, 2020 due to no longer having any common management members. In 2019 statements, $333,357 related to Enviroleach has been reclassified to Trade receivables from Due from related parties.

5. Exploration and evaluation assets

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

The following is a description of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets and the related spending commitments:

Cehegin, Spain	**2020**	**2019**
Opening Balance	$ 934,769	$ 883,986
Additions:		
Geological fees and expenses	2,200	13,937
Mining rights and taxes	3,234	13,204
Field costs	2,223	23,641
Total additions	7,657	50,783
Closing Balance	$ 942,426	$ 934,769

The Cehegin Iron Ore Concession, Spain

On October 21, 2012, SME entered into a binding option agreement with a private Spanish company, Lorente Y Pallares SL (now MDC) pursuant to which it acquired the option to purchase 100% of the sixty-two (62) iron ore concessions and metallic mining licenses, covering an area of 1,030 hectares, located in south eastern Spain.

On March 13, 2014, SME completed the transaction by acquiring all of the issued and outstanding shares MDC in an arm's length transaction. The Company has applied for an expansion of the local area creating a continuous area of 6,900 hectares.

The purchase price for the acquisition was €135,000 (CAD - $208,173), plus the repayment of mortgage debt in the amount of €45,000 (CAD - $68,580). In addition, a security payment in the amount of €45,861 (CAD - $70,349) was given to a financial institution for future environmental restoration purposes and is now registered as an asset to SME. These amounts were paid on the closing representing a total price of €225,861 (CAD - $347,103).

The allocation of the purchase price for net assets acquired based on estimates of fair value at the acquisition date are as follows:

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

Cash	$ 27 899
Restricted cash	70,349
Deposits / guarantees	27,270
Exploration and evaluation assets	249,075
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(27,490)
Net identifiable assets acquired	$ 347,103

SME will be required to pay an additional amount of up to €2,700,000 once a mining permit is submitted and granted for all 62 concessions, an improvement over the previously announced cost of €3,000,000. If SME proceeds with the new magnetite mining project, this additional payment would be made within four months from the decision notice date on which the permits or licenses are issued. This additional amount will be reduced to €1,800,000 if SME proceeds with the project, but does not obtain all mining permits for the total 62 concessions in its initial submission for permitting. No net royalties will be due on any proceeds from commercialization of the project.

The Company has lodged $306,100 (€196,419) with the government to fulfill potential environmental obligations. The amount is classified as restricted cash.

Co-operation Agreement with Glencore

On October 21, 2013, the Company signed a definitive and exclusive Co-operation Agreement with a wholly owned subsidiary of Glencore Xstrata plc ("Glencore"), for joint due diligence of the Cehegin Project. The Agreement also provides for the potential formation of a joint venture company to progress development of the formerly producing Cehegin Iron Ore Mine located in the Province of Murcia, south-eastern Spain.

Ultimately, the agreement was never acted upon and by mutual agreement, SME now maintains 100% ownership in the Cehegin Iron Ore Project. Each of the parties agreed to terminate all agreements related to the JVA, with the exception of Glencore's exclusive off-take agreement, which will remain in effect.

Aroche Wollastonite Concession

On November 10, 2015, SME entered into a binding option agreement with Explotaciones Aroche, S.L. pursuant to which it acquired the option to purchase the mining rights of the Aroche Wollastonite Concession ("Aroche") consisting of five (5) mining grids totaling approximately 150 hectares or 370 acres, located 2 kms south of the town of Aroche in the province of Huelva, south western Spain.

Under the terms of the three-year option agreement, ending November 6, 2019, ME will be responsible to pay all exploration, general and administration expenses plus capital expenditures and governmental fees on Aroche. The Company will make a onetime cash payment of €100,000 to the Explotaciones Aroche, S.L once the exploitation permit for Aroche has been obtained. The Company has the right to terminate the agreement at its discretion at any time with no penalties. The Optionor will maintain a 10% interest in Aroche. The option agreement allows for an extension of the three-year term in the event of unintentional causes of delay relating to the Company completing its due diligence, investigation of mineral extensions, confirmation of historical estimates and exploitation permitting of the wollastonite.

Lawsuit on Aroche Wollastonite Concession

During the due diligence process required to complete this transaction, some issues arose that the vendor was required to address and resolve, which, as at June 30, 2020 had not been done. During the 2019 year, the vendor filed a lawsuit to compel the Company to complete the transaction. The Company believes it is less than likely that the lawsuit will be successful and, accordingly, has not provided a provision of €394,850, which is the amount stated in the lawsuit.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. Equipment

For the Six months ending June 30, 2020

	Right-to-Use	Equipment	Office Furniture	Computer	Total
Costs	$	$	$	$	$
December 31, 2019 Balance	428,185	974,379	17,949	61,421	1,481,934
Additions	-	9,405	-	-	9,405
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
June 30, 2020 Balance	428,185	983,784	17,949	61,421	1,491,339
Amortization					
December 31, 2019 Balance	140,392	801,621	16,923	45,355	1,004,291
Current	46,312	70,699	(1,090)	4,484	120,405
June 30, 2020 Balance	186,705	872,320	15,833	49,838	1,124,696
Net Book Value	241,480	111,464	2,116	11,583	366,643

For the Year ended December 31, 2019

	Right-to-Use	Equipment	Office Furniture	Computer	Total
Costs	$	$	$	$	$
December 31, 2018 Balance	428,185	910,154	21,151	51,293	1,410,783
-	-	64,225	-	10,128	74,353
-	-	-	(3,202)	-	(3,202)
December 31, 2019 Balance	428,185	974,379	17,949	61,421	1,481,934
Amortization					
December 31, 2018 Balance	47,768	658,779	15,135	37,734	759,416
Current	92,624	142,842	1,788	7,621	244,875
December 31, 2019 Balance	140,392	801,621	16,923	45,355	1,004,291
Net Book Value	287,793	172,758	1,026	16,066	477,643

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. Enviroleach Transaction

On March 21, 2017, the Company finalized an arrangement involving Mineworx, shareholders of Mineworx and Enviroleach. The plan of arrangement involved the spin-out of the Mineworx 'Technology Rights' to Enviroleach and the distribution to the Company's shareholders of 25,999,813 common shares of Enviroleach.

Under the terms of the Arrangement Agreement, through a statutory plan of arrangement under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) (the "Arrangement"), the Company transferred the Technology to Enviroleach in exchange for total compensation of $8,600,000 comprised of:

i) 28 million common shares of Enviroleach valued at $0.25 per share,
ii) promissory notes in the amount of $1,600,000 made by Enviroleach in favour of the Company carrying a 5% interest rate. As of June 30, 2020, $250,000 remains unpaid (Dec 31, 2019 – 250,000).
iii) The Company will retain a license agreement in perpetuity for the Enviroleach, patent-pending, non-cyanide gold leaching solution for its' mining applications.

The arrangement was completed on March 21, 2017, and the Company distributed 25,999,813 shares of Enviroleach to the Company shareholders of record as of that date as a return of capital.

8. Intangible assets

On December 21, 2015, the Company acquired intangible mineral extraction technology in a share transaction which included mineral extraction equipment. The intangible asset is being amortized over its expected useful life of 10 years, which has expected cash flows accruing to the Company from the business of operating the mineral extraction equipment. The fair value of the asset is reviewed at each year end based on the requirements of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* to ensure that management's discounted cash flow projections are applying reasonable and supportable assumptions.

The patent costs represent the costs of applying for a patent on the Company's mineral extraction equipment. The patent was issued on September 25, 2019 and is amortized over the 17-year life of the patent.

2020	Technology $	Patents $	Total $
Costs			
Opening balance, Jan 1, 2020	2,834,821	34,655	2,869,476
Additions	-	-	-
Closing balance, June 30, 2020	2,834,821	34,655	2,869,476
Accumulated Amortization			
Opening balance, Jan 1, 2020	1,392,482	3,057	1,395,539
Additions	141,741	1,019	142,760
Closing balance, June 30, 2020	1,534,223	4,077	1,538,299

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. Intangible assets (cont'd)

	Technology	Patents	Total
2019			
Costs			
Opening balance, Jan 1, 2019	2,834,821	34,655	2,869,476
Additions	-	-	-
Closing balance, Dec 31, 2019	2,834,821	34,655	2,869,476
Accumulated Amortization			
Opening balance, Jan 1, 2019	1,109,000	1,019	1,110,019
Additions	283,482	2,038	285,520
Closing balance, Dec 31, 2019	1,392,482	3,057	1,395,539
Carrying value – June 30, 2020	1,300,598	30,579	1,331,177
Carrying value – Dec 31, 2019	1,442,339	31,598	1,473,937

9. Accounts payables and accrued liabilities

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accounts payables	$ 104,154	$ 110,348
Accrued liabilities	16,500	72,500
Sales taxes payable	314	8,708
	$ 120,968	$ 191,556

10. Right-to-Use assets, investment in leases and lease liability

The company has entered into various contractual arrangements that include right-to-use assets that relate to facilities and equipment used in its operations. The weighted average interest rate utilized to discount future lease payments is 6.45%.

	June 30, 2020 $	Dec 31, 2019 $
Net book value consists of		
Facilities	225,467	263,046
Equipment	16,013	24,747
	241,480	287,793

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. Right-to-Use assets, investment in leases and lease liability (cont'd)

During the year, the size of the leased premises of a head lease were increased twice and the lease payments increased as a result. The Company modified the sub lease in a similar manner to reflect these changes.

Future lease payments are as follows	June 30 2020 $	December 31, 2019 $
2020	199,237	400,447
2021	228,246	228,246
2022	90,769	90,769
2023	45,825	45,825
Total lease payments	564,077	765,287
Less discount	(34,359)	(55,485)
Payments on principal	529,718	709,802
Current principal payments	358,565	364,307
Long term portion	171,153	345,495

Future sub-lease proceeds are as follows

	June 30, 2020 $	December 31, 2019 $
2020	142,254	286,690
2021	131,224	131,224
2022	-	-
2023	-	-
Total sub-lease payments	273,478	417,914
Less discount	(9,579)	(21,259)
Investment payments	263,899	396,655

11. Share capital

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued share capital

At June 30, 2020, there were 316,625,080 issued and fully paid common shares (December 31, 2019 - 311,025,080).

Please refer to the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for a summary of changes in share capital and reserves for the Six months ending June 30, 2020. Reserves relate to stock options, agent's unit options, and compensatory warrants that have been issued by the Company.

Private placements

On June 18, 2020 the Company issued 5,600,000 at $0.075 per share for gross proceeds of $420,000 as part of a private placement.

There were no private placements in the Six months ending June 30, 2019.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. Share capital (cont'd)

Other issuances for the Six months ending June 30,2020

There were no other issuances in the Six months ending June 30, 2020.

Other issuances for the year ended December 31,2019

There were no other issuances in the year ended December 31, 2019.

Warrants

The warrants transactions and number of warrants outstanding are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance outstanding, December 31, 2018	10,491,667	$	0.26
Expired	(10,491,667)		0.26
Balance outstanding, December 31, 2019	-	$	-
Issued	6,800,000		0.10
Expired	-		-
Balance outstanding, June 30, 2020	6,800,000	$	0.10
Balance exercisable, June 30, 2020	-	$	-

On June 18, 2020 5,600,000 warrants were issued as part on a private placement at an exercise price of $0.10 with an expiry of June 18, 2024. On June 17, 2020 1,200,000 warrants were issued as part of a private placement of a convertible debenture at an exercise price of $0.12 with an expiry of June 17, 2022.

12. Share-based payments

Stock options

The Company follows the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, under which it is authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and consultants enabling them to acquire up to 10% common shares of the Company. The exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's common shares as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years. The vesting period for all options is at the discretion of the board of directors.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

12. Share-based payments (cont'd)

The changes in options are as follows:

	Six months ending June 30, 2020		Year ended December 31, 2019	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding, beginning of year	24,495,000	$ 0.11	23,645,000	$ 0.11
Granted	-	-	3,600,000	0.11
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Options cancelled/expired	(4,400,000)	(0.10)	(2,750,000)	(0.13)
Options outstanding, end of year	20,095,000	$ 0.11	24,495,000	$ 0.11
Options exercisable, end of year	20,095,000	$ 0.11	24,495,000	$ 0.11

During the Six months ending June 30, 2020:

a. No options were granted

During the year ended December 31, 2019:

a. On September 25, 2019, the Company granted 3,600,000 stock options to employees, directors, and consultants of the Company. The options are at an exercise price of $0.105 per share and valid for a period of five years from the date of the grant. The options vested upon grant.

The stock options outstanding as at June 30, 2020 are as follows:

Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
500,000	500,000	$ 0.10	September 8, 2020
5,950,000	5,950,000	$ 0.10	December 17, 2020
250,000	250,000	$ 0.10	December 21, 2020
2,345,000	2,345,000	$ 0.06	November 28, 2021
3,425,000	3,425,000	$ 0.07	November 7, 2022
275,000	275,000	$ 0.19	December 31, 2020
100,000	100,000	$ 0.20	December 13, 2022
300,000	300,000	$ 0.26	January 11, 2023
3,350,000	3,350,000	$ 0.175	September 18, 2023
3,600,000	3,600,000	$ 0.105	September 25, 2024
20,095,000	20,095,000		

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

12. Share-based payments (cont'd)

The weighted average remaining contractual life is 2.07 years.

Reserves

The reserves record items recognized as share-based payments expense until such time that the stock options are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

The total share-based payments recognized during the Six months ending June 30, 2020, under the fair value method was $nil (2019 - $nil).

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options granted during the Six months ending June 30, 2020 and the year ending December 31, 2019:

	2020	2019
Risk-free interest rate		1.64%
Expected life of options		5 years
Annualized volatility		133.26%
Dividend rate		0.00%

13. Basic and diluted income (loss) per share

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the Six months ending June 30, 2020 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of $1,294,277 (2019 – $1,127,989) and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 311,702,003 (2019 – 311,025,080).

In 2020, the effect of 20,095,000 stock options and 6,800,000 warrants are not included as the effect is anti-dilutive.

In 2019, the effect of 23,645,000 exercisable stock options and 10,491,667 warrants are not included as the effect is anti-dilutive.

14. Related Parties

The Company's directors receive no compensation for their services but do receive reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses to perform their Board of Directors duties. Key Management costs for the Six months ending June 30, 2020 was $232,385 (2019 - $234,626). Included in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities are amounts due to Key Management for unpaid management fees and expenses of $40,137 (2019 - $48,929)

There was $nil in Management Share Based Compensation for the year ending June 30, 2020 (2019 - $nil) and $nil (2019 - $nil) relating to Directors.

15. Management of capital

The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

15. Management of capital (cont'd)

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern to pursue the exploration and development of its exploration and evaluation assets, acquire additional mineral property interests and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes its cash balances and components of shareholders' equity. 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 the capital structure, the

Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents and investments.

At this stage of the Company's development, to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the Six months ending June 30, 2020. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

16. Financial risk management

IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) 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 (unobservable inputs).

Cash is classified as Level 1.

As at June 30, 2020, the carrying values of cash, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to their short terms to maturity.

Financial risks

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and receivables. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash consists of chequing account at reputable financial institution, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. Federal deposit insurance covers balances up to $100,000 in Canada. Financial instruments included in receivables consist of amounts due from government agencies. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss for cash by placing its cash with high quality financial institution and for receivables by standard credit checks. At June 30, 2020, the Company's exposure to credit risk is minimal.

16. Financial risk management (cont'd)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, considering its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash, securities held for sale and amounts receivable from related parties.

As at June 30, 2020, the Company had a cash balance of $1,016,935 (2019 - $154,763) to settle current liabilities of $483,247 (2019 - $564,153).

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements and loans from related and other parties. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

a) Interest and foreign exchange risk

The Company is subject to normal risks including fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. While the Company manages its operations in order to minimize exposure to these risks, it has not entered into any derivatives or contracts to hedge or otherwise mitigate this exposure. At June 30, 2020, the Company was not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

The Company has significant operating expenditures which are denominated in Euro ("EUR"). The Company's exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arises mainly on foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar functional currency of the relevant business entities.

Financial assets

The Canadian dollar equivalent of the amounts denominated in foreign currencies as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are as follows:

June 30, 2020		**USD**		**EUR**
Cash	$	298,675	$	17,974
Receivables / prepaid expenses		-		20,443
Total	$	298,675	$	38,417

December 31, 2019		**USD**		**EUR**
Cash	$	-	$	18,677
Receivables / prepaid expenses		-		39,788
Total	$	-	$	58,465

16. Financial risk management (cont'd)

Financial liabilities

The exposure of the Company's financial liabilities to currency risk are as follows:

June 30, 2020		**USD**		**EUR**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	5,627	$	4,949
Total	$	5,627	$	4,949

December 31, 2019		**USD**		**EUR**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	16,678	$	7,278
Total	$	16,678	$	7,278

Sensitivity analysis

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in Euro. As at June 30, 2020, net financial assets totalling $33,468 (2019 - $51,187) were held in Euro. This excludes $306,100 (2019 – $286,438) held as security and listed as restricted cash in the financial statements as well as intercompany loans.

For US dollars, there was a net financial asset of $293,048 (2019 – net financial liability of $16,678).

As at June 30, 2020 and assuming all other variables remain constant, a 2% depreciation or appreciation of the Euro against the Canadian dollar would result in an increase or decrease of approximately $45,314 (2019 - $40,664) in the Company's loss and comprehensive loss. A similar variation in the US dollar would have negligible affect.

b) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

17. Securities held for sale

As of December 31, 2019, the Company held 931,482 shares of Enviroleach Technologies Inc. which trade on the Canadian Securities Exchange. In the Six months ending June 30, 2020, all the shares were sold in the open market (2019- nil) for gross proceeds of $1,059,450.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

18. Notes Payable

The Company received $40,000 from the Canadian Emergency Business Account "CEBA" the debt has a maturity date of December 31, 2025 and the CEBA balance bears no interest until December 31, 2022 after which the interest rate will be 5%. If 75% of the outstanding CEBA balance is repaid on or before December 31, 2022 the remaining 25% of the debt will be forgiven as a "Early Payment Credit".

On June 17, 2020, the Company issued unsecured convertible debentures "debentures" totally $120,000 as part of a private placement. The debentures have a maturity date of June 17, 2022 and carry an interest rate of 12% compounded monthly. The holders of the debentures shall be entitled to convert the Principal Amount (excluding accrued interest), in whole or in part, into common shares of the Company at a conversion price of $0.10 per common share. As part of the private placement debenture holders also received 10,000 common share warrants that are exercisable to acquire an additional common share at a price of $0.12 expiring June 17, 2022 for each $1,000 of debenture issued.

19. Equity in joint venture and minority interest

On August 29, 2017, Enviroleach and Mineworx signed a joint venture agreement to pursue sales opportunities in the E-waste sector. Enviroleach has an 80% equity share and Mineworx has a 20% equity share of the non-legal joint venture entity. Mineworx has significant influence over the joint venture and accounts for the entity using the equity method. During the Six months ending June 30, 2020 the joint venture had losses of $1,807,215 (2019 - $1,029,665) and the Company contributed a further $88,525 (2019 - $384,662) as its equity share.

20. Segmented information

The Company has two operating segments, exploration and development of mineral properties in Spain and mineral extraction through use of its proprietary equipment in North America. The Company's non-current assets by geographic location for the yar ended June 30, 2020 are as follows:

June 30, 2020	North America	Spain	Total
Restricted cash	$ -	$ 300,620	$ 300,620
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	942,426	942,426
Investment in joint venture	916,790	-	916,790
Investment in leases	263,899	-	263,899
Note receivable	253,129	-	253,129
Equipment	366,643	-	366,643
Intangible assets	1,331,176	-	1,331,176
Total	$ 3,131,637	$ 1,243,046	$ 4,374,683

December 31, 2019	North America	Spain	Total
Restricted cash	$ -	$ 286,438	$ 286,438
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	934,769	934,769
Investment in joint venture	1,189,708	-	1,189,708
Investment in leases	396,655	-	396,655
Note receivable	250,000	-	250,000
Equipment	477,643	-	477,643
Intangible assets	1,473,937	-	1,473,937
Total	$ 3,787,943	$ 1,221,207	$ 5,009,150

21. Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows

During the Six months ending June 30, 2020, there were no significant non-cash transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the significant non-cash transactions were as follows:

a) The Company created a net liability of $286,979 relating to two modifications of an existing lease
b) The Company created a net investment in leases asset of $286,979 relating to two modifications of an existing sub-lease

22. Subsequent events

On August 26, 2020, the Company closed a private placement which included:

- issuing 6,140,000 common shares at a price of $0.075,
- 6,140,000 warrants with an exercise price of $0.10/sh and an expiry date of August 26, 2024.