Royal Coal Corp.

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

(expressed in US dollars)

RSM

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Royal Coal Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Royal Coal Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' deficit and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a loss of $2,704,608 and a cash flow deficit from operations of $176,739 during the year ended December 31, 2020 and, as of that date, the Company had a working capital deficit of $23,672,829. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter – Amended and Restated Financial Statements

We draw attention to Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements, which explains that certain comparative information presented for the year ended December 31, 2019 has been restated. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A).

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the MD&A prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

RSM Canada LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants
April 30, 2021
Toronto, Ontario

Royal Coal Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(expressed in US dollars)

	Notes	As at December 31, 2020 $	2019 $ (Restated - note 15)
Assets			
Cash		46,562	-
Receivables		9,976	-
		56,538	-
Liabilities			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		29,863	10,364
Advances payable	6 and 8	141,376	-
Due to related parties	7 and 8	110,889	28,965
Default judgment payable	9	23,447,239	20,928,892
		23,729,367	20,968,221
Shareholders' deficit			
Share capital	10	41,827,068	41,827,068
Contributed surplus		2,578,486	2,578,486
Deficit		(68,078,383)	(65,373,775)
		(23,672,829)	(20,968,221)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficit		56,538	-
Going concern	2		
Subsequent event	1		

Approved by the Board:

A.T. Griffis **Director** Elia Crespo **Director**

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

Royal Coal Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(expressed in US dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31, 2020 $	2019 $ (Restated - note 15)
Expenses			
Professional fees		7,069	12,390
Consulting fees	14	19,100	4,720
Public company costs	14	152,911	5,719
General and administration		374	-
Gain on sale of subsidiary	5	(1)	-
Foreign exchange loss		6,808	-
Interest	9	2,518,347	2,242,382
		2,704,608	2,265,211
Loss and comprehensive loss		(2,704,608)	(2,265,211)
Loss per common share-basic and diluted		(5.43)	(4.55)
Weighted average number of common shares-basic and diluted		497,892	497,892

Royal Coal Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficit
(expressed in US dollars)

	Share capital Common shares Number	$	Contributed surplus $	Deficit $ (Restated - note 15)	Total $ (Restated - note 15)
Balance, December 31, 2019	497,892	41,827,068	2,578,486	(65,373,775)	(20,968,221)
Loss	-	-	-	(2,704,608)	(2,704,608)
Balance, December 31, 2020	497,892	41,827,068	2,578,486	(68,078,383)	(23,672,829)
Balance, December 31, 2018					
As previously reported	497,892	41,827,068	2,578,486	(44,422,054)	(16,500)
Adjustment	-	-	-	(18,686,510)	(18,686,510)
Balance, December 31, 2018, as restated	497,892	41,827,068	2,578,486	(63,108,564)	(18,703,010)
Loss	-	-	-	(2,265,211)	(2,265,211)
Balance, December 31, 2019	497,892	41,827,068	2,578,486	(65,373,775)	(20,968,221)

Royal Coal Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(expressed in US dollars)

	Notes	Years ended December 31, 2020 $	2019 $ (Restated - note 15)
Cash provided by (used in) :			
Operating activities			
Loss		(2,704,608)	(2,265,211)
Item not affecting cash			
Gain on sale of subsidiary	5	(1)	-
Interest not paid	9	2,518,347	2,242,382
Changes in non-cash operating working capital			
Receivables		(9,976)	(6,136)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		19,499	-
		(176,739)	(28,965)
Financing activities			
Advances payable	6 and 8	141,376	-
Advances from related parties	7 and 8	81,924	28,965
		223,300	28,965
Investing activities			
Proceeds on sale of subsidiary	5	1	-
Net change in cash		46,562	-
Cash, beginning of year		-	-
Cash, end of year		46,562	-
Supplementary information			
Interest paid		-	-
Income taxes paid		-	-

1. Nature of operations

Royal Coal Corp. (the "Company") is a public company which has been inactive since 2012. The Company is incorporated under the laws of Ontario and its registered office is located at 100 King Street West, Suite 5600 PO Box 270, Toronto, Ontario, M5X 1C9.

Amalgamation agreement

On October 9, 2020, the Company entered into an amalgamation agreement which would have resulted in a reverse takeover of the Company ("Amalgamation Agreement"). On March 31, 2021, the Amalgamation Agreement was terminated.

2. Going concern

The Company is inactive and does not generate revenue. As at December 31, 2020, the Company had a working capital deficit of $23,672,829 (2019 (restated) - $20,968,221) and for the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company incurred a loss of $2,704,608 (2019 (restated) - $2,265,211) and a cashflow deficit from operations of $176,739 (2019 - $28,965). The working capital deficit, losses and cashflow deficit from operations limit the Company's ability to identify, evaluate and acquire assets, properties or businesses, meet its existing obligations and fund its operations.

The continued operation of the Company is dependent upon the Company's ability to settle its outstanding liabilities including the default judgment payable and secure equity financing to identify, evaluate and acquire assets, properties or businesses, meet its existing obligations and fund its operations. The Company is actively seeking to raise the necessary equity financing, however, there can be no assurance that additional equity financing will be available.

The outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Company in future periods.

These uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was deemed inappropriate. Such adjustments could be material.

3. Basis of presentation

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 30, 2021.

Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Information about judgments, assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are as follows:

Going concern
The Company applied judgment in assessing its ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months.

Deferred income taxes
Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates at the reporting date in effect for the period in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized as part of the provision for income taxes in the period that includes the enactment date. The recognition of deferred income tax assets is based on the assumption that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The Company has applied judgment to determine the carryforward tax losses that are subject to assessment and review by the Canada Revenue Agency. See note 13.

4. Significant accounting policies
The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

Consolidation
The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has all the following:

(a) power over the investee;
(b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
(c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Royal Coal Limited until August 24, 2020 when controlled ceased (see Note 5).

All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

Foreign currency translation
The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the United States dollar. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company and its subsidiary operates. Primary and secondary indicators are used to determine the functional currency (primary indicators have priority over secondary indicators).

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency, 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 re-measurement of monetary items at year-end exchange rates are recognized as a foreign exchange gain (loss) in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Non-monetary items, which are measured using historical cost in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Financial instruments
Financial assets are required to be initially measured at fair value and subsequently classified at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The Company's financial assets includes cash which is classified at amortized cost because the Company's business model is to hold these financial instruments to maturity to collect contractual cash flows consisting solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial liabilities including accounts payable and accrued liabilities, advances payable, due to related parties and default judgment payable are initially measured at fair value and subsequent classified as amortized cost.

Share capital
Share capital is classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. In situations where the Company issues units, the value of the warrants is included as a separate reserve of the Company's equity. The value of the warrants is calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the residual being allocated to shares. When warrants expire, the value of the warrants is transferred to contributed surplus.

Income tax
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Current tax and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends.
Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- temporary differences 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;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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 reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

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.

Loss per share
The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares. Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(expressed in US dollars)

5. Sale of subsidiary

On August 24, 2020, the Company sold its interest in its remaining inactive wholly-owned subsidiary, Royal Coal Limited, for $1 to a company controlled by a director of the Company.

6. Advances payable

Advances payable are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

7. Due to related parties

The amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand:

	As at December 31	
	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
Companies controlled by directors and officers	72,702	13,377
A shareholder	38,187	15,588
	110,889	28,965

8. Debt settlement agreements

On October 20, 2020, the Company agreed to issue 11,000,000 post-consolidation common shares at a price of C$0.0272727 per post-consolidation common share to settle advances payable of $141,376 and due to related parties of $90,761. Closing of the debt settlement agreements will occur concurrently with the closing of a reverse takeover transaction.

9. Default judgment payable

	$
Balance, December 31, 2018	18,686,510
Interest	2,242,382
Balance, December 31, 2019	20,928,892
Interest	2,518,347
Balance, December 31, 2020	23,447,239

On July 13, 2012, a default judgment of $10,266,882, plus pre-judgment interest from May 3, 2012 and post-judgment interest from July 13, 2012 at the statutory interest rate of 12% per annum, was entered against the Company by a Kentucky court for amounts payable pursuant to a coal production payment agreement, coal purchase agreement and royalty agreement related to the Company's former coal mining operations ("Coal Assets"). Pursuant to the default judgment, the plaintiff was entitled to possession of the Coal Assets to sell to satisfy the default judgment. On October 26, 2012 and in accordance with the default judgment, proceeds of $1,500,000 from the sale of Coal Assets was credited to the default judgment payable.

See note 15, *Restated information.*

10. Share capital

Authorized

An unlimited number of special shares issuable in series
An unlimited number of common shares.

Issued

	Number of common shares	**$**
Balance, December 31, 2018 and 2019	256,740,671	41,827,068
Effect of consolidation	(256,242,779)	—
Balance, December 31, 2020	497,892	41,827,068

Consolidation
After receiving approval of the shareholders at the annual and special meeting held on October 22, 2020, the Company consolidated its outstanding common shares on the basis of 515.481342 outstanding common shares for 1 post-consolidation common share, resulting in the 256,740,671 outstanding common shares being consolidated into 497,892 post-consolidation common shares.

11. Determination of fair values
A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, advances payable, due to related parties and default judgment payable
The fair value of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, advances payabled due to related parties and default judgment payable approximates their carrying values due to the short term to maturity.

Classification of fair value of financial instruments
The Company classified the fair value of its financial instruments measured at fair value according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument:

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

12. Financial risk management
The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that arise as a result of its operations and financing activities, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors oversees management's establishment and execution of the Company's risk management framework. Management has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from the Company’s cash. The Company’s limits its exposure to credit risk on its cash by holding its cash in deposits with a Canadian chartered bank.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial liabilities that are settled in cash or other financial assets. The Company’s approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as they come due, other than amounts owing to related parties. The continued operation of the Company is dependent upon the Company’s ability to settle its outstanding liabilities including the default judgment payable and secure equity to identify, evaluate and acquire assets, properties or businesses, meet its existing obligations and fund its operations. See note 2.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as equity prices, foreign exchange rates, and interest rates will affect the Company’s income or the value of its financial instruments.

Foreign exchange risk
Foreign exchange risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company due to a change in foreign exchange rates. The Company's cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, advance payable and due to related parties are denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company estimates that if the exchange rate between United States dollars and Canadian dollars as at December 31, 2020 had changed by 1%, with all other variables held constant, the foreign exchange gain (loss) would have decreased or increased by $3,000.

The Company does not use derivative instruments to hedge exposure to foreign exchange rate risk.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. At December 31, 2020, the Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to post-judgment interest on the default judgment payable. Because of the post-judgment interest rate is fixed at 12%, fluctuations in market rates do not have a significant impact on estimated fair values at December 31, 2020.

Capital management
Capital of the Company consists of share capital, contributed surplus and deficit. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can acquire a business for the benefit of its shareholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments based on the funds available to the Company in light of changes in economic conditions. The Board of Directors has not established quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain the future development of the Company. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

As the Company is inactive and has no revenues, its principal source of capital is from the issuance of common shares. In order to achieve its objectives, the Company intends to raise additional funds as required.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

13. Income taxes
The Company's effective income tax rate differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the combined federal and provincial statutory rate of 26.5% (2019 - 26.5%) to the net loss for the year. The reasons for the difference are as follows:

Provision for income taxes

	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
		(restated)
Expected income tax recovery based on statutory rate	(716,700)	(600,300)
Change in deferred income tax assets not recognized	716,700	600,300
Deferred income tax recovery	–	–

Deferred income tax balances
The Company's deferred income tax assets are as follows:

	2020	**2019**
	$	**$**
		(restated)
Non-capital loss carryforward	15,777,000	15,060,000
Benefit of deferred income tax assets not recorded	(15,777,000)	(15,060,000)
	–	–

(expressed in US dollars)

Due to losses incurred in the current year and expected future operating results, management determined that it is unlikely that the deferred income tax assets will be realized. Accordingly, the deferred income tax assets have not been recorded.

Losses carried forward
At December 31, 2020, the Company had non-capital loss carryforwards which expire as follows:

	$
2030	623,000
2031	1,247,000
2032	1,097,000
2033	43,476,000
2034	1,280,000
2035	1,433,000
2036	1,611,000
2037	1,792,000
2038	2,006,000
2039	2,265,000
2040	2,705,000
	59,535,000

14. Related party transactions

Compensation of key management personnel
The Company considers its directors and officers to be key management personnel. Transactions with key management personnel are set out as follows:

	2020 $	2019 $
Consulting fees		
Companies controlled by directors and officers	17,132	4,720
Public company costs (legal fees)		
A law firm with a partner who is a director	50,960	–

Amounts due to related parties are disclosed in note 7.

15. Restated information
Subsequent to December 31, 2019, the Company determined that a default judgment payable (see note 9) should be retroactively reflected in its consolidated financial statements.

(expressed in US dollars)

The effect of adjustments to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 to reflect the default judgment payable are as follows:

	As previously reported $	Adjustments $	As restated $
Consolidated statement of financial position			
Default judgment payable	–	20,928,892	20,928,892
Total current liabilities	39,329	20,928,892	20,968,221
Deficit	(44,444,883)	(20,928,892)	(65,373,775)
Total shareholders' deficit	(39,329)	(20,928,892)	(20,968,221)
Consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss			
Interest	–	2,242,382	2,242,382
Total expenses	22,829	2,242,382	2,265,211
Loss and comprehensive loss	(22,829)	(2,242,382)	(2,265,211)
Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' deficit			
Deficit	(44,444,883)	(20,928,892)	(65,373,775)
Total shareholders' deficit	(39,329)	(20,928,892)	(20,968,221)
Consolidated statement of cash flows			
Loss	(22,829)	(2,242,382)	(2,265,211)
Item not affecting cash, Interest not paid	–	2,242,382	2,242,382
Loss per common share	–	(4.55)	(4.55)