CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the three and six months ended July 31, 2018 and July 31, 2017

Notice of No Auditor Review of Interim Financial Statements

The management of Asante Gold Corporation is responsible for the preparation of the accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements. The unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards for the preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements and are in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting.

The Company's auditor has not performed a review of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

CONTENTS

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	July 31, 2018	January 31, 2018
Assets	Unaudited	Audited
Current Assets		
Cash	$ 8,108	$ 14,334
Receivables	8,014	8,689
Prepaid expenses and deposits	7,163	26,403
Total Current Assets	23,285	49,426
Non-current Assets		
Fixed assets (Note 5)	16,580	21,522
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)	5,126,998	4,769,304
Total Assets	$ 5,166,863	$ 4,840,252
Liabilities and Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	$ 926,928	$ 735,938
Due to related parties (Note 10)	1,795,465	1,635,001
Total Liabilities	2,722,393	2,370,939
Equity		
Share capital (Note 7)	7,167,588	7,167,588
Reserve for share-based payments (Note 7)	1,161,962	1,094,402
Reserve for warrants (Note 7)	159,856	159,856
Accumulated other comprehensive income	652,761	398,623
Accumulated deficit	(6,697,697)	(6,351,156)
Total Equity	2,444,470	2,469,313
Total Liabilities and Equity	$ 5,166,863	$ 4,840,252

"Douglas MacQuarrie & Alex Heath"

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

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

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	Six months ended July 31, 2018	Six months ended July 31, 2017	Three months ended July 31, 2018	Three months ended July 31, 2017
Expenses				
Advertising, trade shows and promotions	$ 12,484	$ 10,162	$ 986	$ 2,705
Amortization	-	225	-	212
Directors' fees	24,601	30,839	10,102	17,887
Foreign exchange loss	120	(165)	-	146
General office	33,755	42,025	16,194	24,785
Management and consulting fees	72,038	164,508	36,483	79,386
Professional services	96,109	101,013	54,241	42,385
Share-based payments	67,560	110,220	54,300	75,680
Shareholder communications	26,806	92,136	14,960	36,676
Transfer agent and regulatory fees	9,412	8,015	5,406	4,840
Travel	3,655	9,984	137	9,216
Net loss for the period	$ 346,541	$ 568,962	192,810	293,918
Currency translation adjustment	(254,138)	206,750	(74,299)	450,542
Total comprehensive loss/(income) for the period	$ 92,403	$ 775,712	$ 118,511	$ 744,460
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted (Note 13)	$ -	$ 0.01	$ 0.01	$ 0.01

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

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Accumulated Deficit	Reserve for share-based payments	Reserve for warrants	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total
Balance - January 31, 2018	$ 7,167,588	$ (6,351,156)	$ 1,094,402	$ 159,856	$ 398,623	$ 2,469,313
Net loss for the period	-	(346,541)	-	-	-	(346,541)
Share based payments	-	-	67,560	-	-	67,560
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	254,138	254,138
Balance - July 31, 2018	$ 7,167,588	$ (6,697,697)	$ 1,161,962	$ 159,856	$ 652,761	$ 2,444,470
Balance - January 31, 2017	$ 5,444,132	$ (5,685,264)	$ 984,182	$ 123,775	$ 632,403	$ 1,499,228
Common shares and warrants issued for cash	1,135,005	-	-	-	-	1,135,005
Issuance costs	(33,257)	-	-	8,811	-	(24,446)
Net loss for the period	-	(568,961)	-	-	-	(568,961)
Share based payments	-	-	110,220	-	-	110,220
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	(206,750)	(206,750)
Balance - July 31, 2017	$ 6,545,880	$ (6,254,225)	$ 1,094,402	$ 132,586	$ 425,653	$ 1,944,295

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Six months ended July 31, 2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the period	$ (346,541)	$ (568,962)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	-	225
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	120	(165)
Share-based payments	67,560	110,220
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Prepaid expenses and deposits	19,240	195
Receivables	675	(548)
Trade and other payables	190,990	(118,220)
Due to related parties	160,464	204,664
Total cash (outflows) from operating activities	92,509	(372,591)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	(70,042)	(650,045)
Fixed assets	-	(25,402)
Total cash (outflows) from investing activities	(70,042)	(675,447)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Share capital	-	1,110,559
Due to related parties - long term	-	(13,885)
Due to other parties - long term	-	(60,799)
Total cash inflows from financing activities	-	1,035,875
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	(28,693)	-
Total increase (decrease) in cash	(6,226)	(12,163)
Cash at beginning of the period	14,334	32,486
Cash at end of the period	$ 8,108	$ 20,323

	2018	2017
Interest paid	$ -	$ -
Income taxes paid	$ -	$ -

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 14)

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Asante Gold Corporation's business activity is the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in Ghana, West Africa. Asante Gold Corporation (the "Company" or "Asante") was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on May 4, 2011, and has continued as a company under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia. The Company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange on February 28, 2012 under the symbol "ASE" until it listed and commenced trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") on May 28, 2015. The Company in the process of exploring its mineral properties. The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 206, 595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2T5.

The Company is in the process of acquiring and exploring mineral resource properties in the Republic of Ghana ("Ghana"). To date the Company has no revenue stream, and is considered to be in the exploration stage. The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interests in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability of the Company to raise additional financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. The Company's resource properties which are located outside of North America are subject to the risk of foreign investment, foreign political influence, including increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts, expropriation and currency exchange fluctuations and restrictions.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) **Statement of Compliance**

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance and compliance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). The IAS 34 condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information required for annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2018 which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on September 26, 2018.

b) **Basis of Measurement**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and available-for-sale financial assets which are presented at their fair value. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. The functional currency of the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries is the United States dollar. The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

c) **Going Concern of Operations**

The Company has not generated revenue from operations. The Company incurred an operational loss of $346,541 during the six months ended July 31, 2018 (2017: Loss of $568,962) and as of that date the Company's accumulated deficit was $6,697,697 (January 2018: $6,351,156). The Company intends to raise further financing through private placements, joint venture and project financing.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. As the Company is in the exploration stage, the recoverability of the costs incurred to date on exploration properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

c) **Going Concern of Operations (continued)**

the disposition of the properties. The Company will periodically have to raise funds to continue operations and, although it has been successful thus far in doing so, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. These material uncertainties raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

d) **Basis of Consolidation**

These consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries: Asante Gold Corporation (GH) Limited, registered in Barbados, and ASG Mining Limited, registered in Ghana. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) **Foreign Currency Transactions**

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars. Foreign currency accounts are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense denominated in a foreign currency is translated into the function currency by the use of the exchange rate in effect at that date. At the year-end date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency by using the exchange rate in effect at the year-end date and the related translation differences are recognized in net income. Exchange gains and losses arising on the retranslation of monetary available-for-sale financial assets are treated as a separate component of the change in fair value and recognized in net income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into the functional currency by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or a revalued amount are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date the value is determined and the related translation differences are recognized in net income or other comprehensive income/ loss consistent with where the gain or loss on the underlying non-monetary asset or liability has been recognized.

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date; and
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the Group's accumulated other comprehensive income and are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed of.

b) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held on call with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Currently the Company holds only cash.

c) **Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures**

Pre-exploration Costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures (continued)

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures ("E&E") are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and amortization on plant and equipment used during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount. When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to profit or loss.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is classified as 'mines under construction'. Exploration and evaluation assets are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Exploration and evaluation assets are classified as intangible assets.

d) **Fixed Assets**

On initial recognition, fixed assets are valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable cost of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including appropriate borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognized within provisions.

Fixed assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization, less any accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not amortized. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets on the following basis and rates per annum:

Vehicles	5 years on a straight line basis
Office furniture and equipment	5 years on a straight line basis
Field tools and equipment	5 years on a straight line basis

The cost of replacing part of an item of fixed assets is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of fixed assets are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

An item of fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal, when held for sale or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

The Company conducts an annual assessment of the residual balances, useful lives and amortization methods being used for fixed assets and any changes arising from the assessment are applied by the Company prospectively.

Where an item of fixed assets comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of fixed assets, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e) **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken at each reporting date. Other non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets to which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount had no impairment loss been recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

f) **Financial Instruments**

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured, based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired, as presented below. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis.

Asset	**Classification**	**Subsequent Measurement**
Cash	FVTPL	FVTPL
Receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

FVTPL assets are initially measured at fair value without transaction costs, and subsequent gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Loans and Receivables

These assets are non-derivative financial assets resulting from the delivery of cash or other assets by a lender to a borrower in return for a promise to repay on a specified date or dates, or on demand. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Available-For-Sale Financial Assets

Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss/income. Where there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset (which constitutes objective evidence of impairment), the full amount of the impairment, including any amount previously recognized in other comprehensive loss/income, is recognized in profit or loss. If there is no quoted market price in an active market and fair value cannot be readily determined, available-for-sale financial assets are carried at cost.

On sale or impairment, the cumulative amount recognized in other comprehensive loss/income is reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss/income to profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) **Financial Instruments (continued)**

Held-to-Maturity Investments

Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost.

Impairment of Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired, if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

De-recognition of Financial Assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the final asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or as other financial liabilities, based on the purpose for which the liability was incurred.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities comprise of trade and other payables, due to related parties and other liabilities. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried on the statement of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the period which are unpaid. Trade and other payable amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL")

FVTPL liabilities are initially measured at fair value without transaction costs, and subsequent gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

De-recognition of Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, an only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

g) **Provisions**

Rehabilitation Provision

The Company is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances caused by its exploration and evaluation activities. The Company records the present value of the estimated costs of legal or constructive obligations required to restore the exploration sites in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of the rehabilitation activities includes restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of the affected exploration sites.

The rehabilitation provision generally arises when the environmental disturbance is subject to government laws and regulations. When the liability is recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g) **Provisions (continued)**

Rehabilitation Provision (continued)

carrying amount of the related provision not necessarily limited to exploration and evaluation assets. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the changes in present value based on current market discount rates and liability specific risks.

Additional environment disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability in the period in which they occur.

Other Provisions

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the discounted future cash flows required to settle the obligation.

h) **Income Taxes**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that they relate to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

i) **Share Capital**

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, options and warrants are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Valuation of Warrants

The Company has adopted the residual value method with respect to the valuation of warrants issued as part of a private placement unit. The residual value method allocates the net proceeds to the common shares up to their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted trading price on the announcement date, and the balance, if any, to the attached warrants.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

i) **Share Capital (continued)**

Earnings / Loss per Share

Basic earnings/loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of stock options and other dilutive instruments. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the deemed proceeds received from the exercise of stock options, share purchase warrants and their equivalents would be used to re-purchase common shares of the Company at the average market price during the period.

j) **Share-based Payments**

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in profit or 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 the Black Scholes 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.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in reserve for share-based payments, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in reserve for share-based payments is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

k) **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets requiring a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

l) **Interests in Joint Arrangements**

A joint arrangement can take the form of a joint venture or joint operation. All joint arrangements involve a contractual arrangement that establishes joint control, which exists only when decisions about the activities that significantly affect the returns of the investee require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. A joint operation is a joint arrangement in which we have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement in which we have rights to only the net assets of the arrangement. Joint ventures are accounted for in accordance with the policy "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures." Joint operations are accounted for by recognizing our share of the assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flows of the joint operation.

m) **Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Not Yet Effective**

The International Accounting Standards Board has issued new and amended standards and interpretations which have not yet been adopted by the Company. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of these standards and amendments and does not anticipate early adoption. The following is a brief summary of the new and amended standards and interpretations:

IFRS 16 – 'Leases'

This new standard brings most leases on-balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. The application of this standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income or loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Estimates have been applied in the following areas:

a) **Rehabilitation Provisions**

No rehabilitation provisions have been created based on the Company's activity to date. Based upon the prevailing economic environment, assumptions will be made which management believes are reasonable upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates will take into account any material changes to the assumptions that occur when reviewed regularly by management. Estimates are reviewed annually and are based on current regulatory requirements. Significant changes in estimates of contamination, restoration standards and techniques will result in changes to provisions from period to period. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend on future market prices for the rehabilitation costs which will reflect the market condition at the time the rehabilitation costs are actually incurred. The final cost of the currently recognized rehabilitation provisions may be higher or lower than currently provided for.

The areas in which the Company has exercised critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

b) **Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures**

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after an expenditure has been capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off to profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

c) **Title to Mineral Property Interests**

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

d) **Income Taxes**

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered. Utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

e) **Going concern assessment**

The Company applies judgments in assessing whether material uncertainties exist that would cause significant doubt as to whether the Company could continue to exist as a going concern. Based on cash flow projections for at least the next 12 months management has determined that going concern uncertainties exist and therefore cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern (see Note 2).

5. FIXED ASSETS

	Field tools & equipment	Office furniture & equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 31, 2017	$ 3,232	$ 4,823	$ 34,383	$ 42,438
Additions	-	-	25,402	25,402
Currency translation adjustment	(55)	(130)	(4,201)	(4,386)
Balance at January 31, 2018	$ 3,177	$ 4,693	$ 55,584	$ 63,454
Additions	-	-	-	-
Currency translation adjustment	55	129	3,293	3,477
Balance at July 31, 2018	$ 3,232	$ 4,822	$ 58,877	$ 66,931
Amortization				
Balance at January 31, 2017	$ 2,221	$ 2,971	$ 27,505	$ 32,697
Amortization	259	459	10,436	11,154
Currency translation adjustment	141	(47)	(2,013)	(1,919)
Balance at January 31, 2018	$ 2,621	$ 3,383	$ 35,928	$ 41,932
Amortization	98	229	5,824	6,151
Currency translation adjustment	22	54	2,191	2,267
Balance at July 31, 2018	$ 2,741	$ 3,667	$ 43,943	$ 50,350
Carrying amounts				
at January 31, 2018	$ 556	$ 1,310	$ 19,656	$ 21,522
at July 31, 2018	$ 491	$ 1,155	$ 14,934	$ 16,580

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Property:					
	Fahiakoba	Betanase	Sraha	Kubi	Ayiem	Total
Balance at January 31, 2017	3,715,154	247,457	69,273	43,553	-	4,075,437
Drilling	-	-	504,944	-	-	504,944
Assaying, testing and analysis	-	-	15,160	-	-	15,160
Geology and geophysics	22,320	255	91,456	5,795	3,887	123,713
Acquisition and sustaining fees	-	-	5,405	63,217	-	68,622
Field expenses	15,589	5,046	83,818	19,739	5,137	129,329
General and administrative	24,642	14,039	63,721	18,440	16,871	137,713
Currency translation adjustment	(210,865)	(14,808)	(48,988)	(9,805)	(1,148)	(285,614)
Balance at January 31, 2018	$ 3,566,840	$ 251,989	$ 784,789	$ 140,939	$ 24,747	$ 4,769,304
Drilling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaying, testing and analysis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geology and geophysics	4,891	-	8,415	730	1,121	15,157
Acquisition and sustaining fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field expenses	1,820	385	385	523	385	3,498
General and administrative	5,988	4,196	4,196	2,644	4,299	21,323
Currency translation adjustment	156,032	11,105	34,577	6,236	1,130	209,080
Balance at April 30, 2018	3,735,571	267,675	832,362	151,072	31,682	5,018,362
Drilling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaying, testing and analysis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geology and geophysics	7,329	-	-	3,528	-	10,857
Acquisition and sustaining fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field expenses	1,918	1,032	1,032	2679	1,032	7,693
General and administrative	4,039	2,865	2,865	3116	2,865	15,750
Currency translation adjustment	55,539	3,923	12,200	2,211	463	74,336
Balance at July 31, 2018	3,804,396	275,495	848,459	162,606	36,042	5,126,998

Fahiakoba

On June 15, 2011, the Company entered into a Purchase Agreement with Goknet Mining Company Limited ("Goknet"), a company with a common director, to acquire the Fahiakoba Concession, in the Ashanti and Central Regions in the Republic of Ghana, whereby the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Fahiakoba Concession (subject to a royalty interest) by paying Goknet the sum of US$51,976 (C$50,630) (paid July 12, 2011) and by agreeing to expend US$1,000,000 over a five year period. This commitment has been met in full. The Company also granted Goknet a 3% net smelter return royalty on production from the Fahiakoba Concession.

Betenase

On August 4, 2015 as amended on May 15, 2018, the Company entered into an Option and Sale Agreement with Perseus Mining (Ghana) Limited ("Perseus") to acquire up to a 100% interest in their Betenase Permit in Ghana. The Company may exercise the option to earn 100% interest in Betenase (subject to 10% reserved for the Government of Ghana, and 1% underlying NSR royalties) by completing US$1million in exploration within four years of the earlier of either the issuance of the new Betenase prospecting licence, or December 31, 2019 and by paying US$1million to Perseus.

Sraha and Ayiem

On September 8, 2016, the Company announced that it had entered into an agreement with Sikasante Mining Company Limited, a private Ghana corporation, to earn up to a 100% interest in their Keyhole Gold Project which consists of the Sraha license and the Ayiem license application. Asante has agreed to issue to Sikasante 250,000 shares in its capital stock on final issuance of the Ayiem license to Sikasante and receipt by Sikasante of all necessary permits required to commence a drilling program (done), and to complete $500,000 in work over four years (spend commitment completed) in order to earn a 50% interest. Asante may earn an additional 50% interest by reserving for Sikasante a 2% net smelter

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (CONTINUED)

returns royalty (the "Sika NSR Royalty"), and on the assignment of the Sikasante licenses to Asante (subject to the consent of the Minister of Lands and Natural Resources), a final payment of 1 million shares in the capital stock of Asante. Sikasante and the Company are related by one common director. All negotiations and final terms of agreement have been approved by a Special Committee of the Directors of Asante.

Kubi

The Company has executed an Option Agreement between the Company, Goknet Mining Company Limited ("Goknet"), Kubi Gold (Barbados) Limited ("Kubi") and Asante Gold Corporation (GH) Limited to formalize the letter agreement of September 29, 2014 as amended December 29, 2014, and January 29, 2015, to earn a 50% interest in Kubi with the right to increase such interest to 75% and ultimately 100% upon completion of certain conditions.

On December 28, 2016 the Company finalized its agreement with Goknet to close the acquisition of the Kubi Mining Leases, subject to receipt of Government approvals by issuing seven million shares and reserving for future delivery to Goknet a total of 8,000 ounces of gold, and thereafter reserving for Goknet a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty (the "Kubi NSR"). Royal Gold Inc. of Denver holds a 3% Net Proceeds of Production royalty, and the Ghana Government a statutory 10% free carry equity and 5% NSR royalty interest.

In addition the Company will acquire Goknet's interests in eight prospecting licences: two adjoining to the west of the Kubi mining leases, and six contiguous licences located on the Asankrangwa Gold Belt (the "Ashanti ll" concessions) 15 km to the south west and along the strike of the Asanko mine. To purchase the licences the Company will issue up to a maximum of three million shares, pro rata on a license by license basis if, as and when title is registered in the name of the Company. Goknet will retain a 2% Net Smelter Return royalty on each license.

The Company is continuing to source funding to develop Kubi.

To date, assessment of exploration and evaluation assets has not resulted in any impairment of the Company's properties.

7. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

a) **Common Shares**

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

The holders of common shares will be entitled to receive dividends which will be declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares are ranked equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.

The following is a summary of changes in common share capital:

	Number of shares	Amount
Balance at January 31, 2017	39,356,588	$ 5,444,132
Common shares issued for cash	8,238,889	1,135,005
Common shares issued for debt	9,564,744	621,708
Issuance costs		(33,257)
Balance at January 31, 2018 and July 31, 2018	57,160,221	$ 7,167,588

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

7. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (CONTINUED)

a) Common Shares (continued)

On February 17, 2017, pursuant to a private placement, the Company issued 3,888,889 units at a price of $0.18. Each unit comprises one common share and one half warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable at a price of $0.25 until February 17, 2019. The Company incurred share issuance costs of $7,067 in connection with the placement.

On May 31, 2017 pursuant to a private placement, the Company issued 4,350,000 units at a price of $0.10. Each unit comprises one common share and one full share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable at a price of $0.15 until May 31, 2018. In connection with the placement, the Company paid broker fees of $16,500, incurred other share issuance costs of $879,and issued 165,000 broker warrants exercisable at $0.15 until May 31, 2018, with a Fair Market Value of $8,811.

On December 12, 2017 the Company issued 9,564,744 common shares at a deemed value of $0.10 per share and 603,977 common share purchase warrants (the 'Warrants'), in settlement of debt of $956,474 to suppliers, employees, consultants and creditors of the Company, including some insiders. Warrants were issued only to arms-length creditors and are each exercisable into one common share at a price of $0.15 for a two year term. The common shares issued were subject to a four month plus one day hold period.

b) Share Purchase Warrants

The Company extended the expiry date of 6,115,000 share purchase warrants due to expire in 2018 by one year, all other terms and exercise conditions remaining the same as issued.

The following is a summary of warrant activity from January 31, 2017 to July 31, 2018 together with warrants outstanding and exercise conditions:

	Number of Warrants
Balance at January 31, 2017	3,583,120
Issued - February 2017	1,944,445
Issued - May 2017	4,515,000
Issued for debt - December 2017	603,977
Expired warrants	(325,000)
Balance at January 31, 2018 and July 31, 2018	10,321,542

Number of warrants		Exercise price	Expiry date
1,000,000	$	0.25	April 28, 2019
600,000	$	0.25	May 6, 2019
1,160,821	$	0.25	October 20, 2018
497,299	$	0.25	January 16, 2019
1,944,445	$	0.25	February 17, 2019
4,350,000	$	0.15	May 31, 2019
165,000	$	0.15	May 31, 2019
603,977	$	0.15	December 12, 2019
10,321,542			

Weighted Average Remaining Life - 1.04 years

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

7. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (CONTINUED)

c) **Nature and Purpose of Equity and Reserves**

The reserves recorded in equity on the Company's statement of financial position reflect the value of stock option grants and share warrants. 'Reserve for Share-Based Payments' and 'Reserve for Warrants' are used to recognize the value of stock option grants and share warrants respectively, prior to exercise. 'Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income' is used to record the cumulative translation adjustments arising from translating foreign operations to the presentation currency. 'Accumulated Deficit' is used to record the Company's change in deficit from profit or loss from period to period.

8. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

a) **Option Plan Details**

The Company has an incentive Stock Option Plan ("the Plan") under which non-transferable options to purchase common shares of the Company may be granted to directors, officers, employees or service providers of the Company. The terms of the Plan provide that the Directors have the right to grant options to acquire common shares of the

Company at not less than the closing market price of the shares on the day of the grant less any discount allowable under CSE rules, at terms of up to five years. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option, and the options granted are not dependent on any performance-based criteria. In accordance with the Plan, options vest immediately upon grant unless otherwise specified by the Directors, with the exception of personnel working in Investor Relations whose options vest 25% every three months until all options are fully vested. Under the plan, the maximum number of shares which may be reserved for issuance is 10% of the number of issued and outstanding common shares.

The following is a summary of option activity since January 31, 2017 to July 31, 2018 together with options outstanding as at July 31, 2018 and their exercise conditions.

	Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry
Balance January 31, 2017	3,310,000		
Grant of options	200,000	$ 0.20	March 7, 2022
Grant of options	800,000	$ 0.15	May 12, 2022
Expired	(200,000)		
Balance January 31, 2018	4,110,000		
Grant of options	200,000	$ 0.10	March 12, 2023
Grant of options	1,500,000	$ 0.10	June 4, 2018
Expired	(300,000)	$ 0.17	
Expired	(1,000,000)	$ 0.20	
Balance July 31, 2018	4,510,000		

Options outstanding as at July 31, 2018 are as follows:

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

8. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price		Balance	Vested and Exercisable
2014-04-11	2019-04-11	$	0.15	200,000	200,000
2014-05-15	2019-05-15	$	0.15	350,000	350,000
2015-07-02	2020-07-02	$	0.15	220,000	220,000
2016-05-06	2021-05-06	$	0.17	1,040,000	1,040,000
2017-03-07	2022-03-07	$	0.20	200,000	200,000
2017-05-12	2022-05-12	$	0.15	800,000	800,000
2018-03-12	2023-03-12	$	0.10	200,000	200,000
2018-06-05	2023-06-05	$	0.10	1,500,000	1,500,000
Balance at July 31, 2018				4,510,000	4,510,000

Weighted Average Exercise Price: $0.14

Weighted Average Remaining Life - 3.0 years

i) On March 12, 2018, 200,000 options were granted with a fair value of $0.0663 per option. The fair value of each option granted was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Number of options	200,000
Estimated life	5 years
Share price at date of grant	$0.07
Option exercise price	$0.10
Risk free interest rate	1.25%
Estimated annual volatility	179.18%
Expected dividends	$Nil
Option fair value	$0.0663
Fair value of compensation granted	$13,260

ii)

On June 5, 2018, 1,500,000 options were granted with a fair value of $0.0362 per option. The fair value of each option granted was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Estimated life	5 years
Share price at date of grant	$0.04
Option exercise price	$0.10
Risk free interest rate	1.5%
Estimated annual volatility	165.6%
Expected dividends	$Nil
Option fair value	$0.0362
Fair value of compensation granted	$54,300

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

8. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

iii) On May 12, 2017, 800,000 options were granted with a fair value of $0.0946 per option. The fair value of each option granted was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Number of options	800,000
Estimated life	5 years
Share price at date of grant	$0.10
Option exercise price	$0.15
Risk free interest rate	0.5%
Estimated annual volatility	179.18%
Expected dividends	$Nil
Option fair value	$0.0946
Fair value of compensation granted	$75,680

iv) On March 7, 2017, 200,000 options were granted with a fair value of $0.1727 per option. The fair value of each option granted was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Number of options	200,000
Estimated life	5 years
Share price at date of grant	$0.18
Option exercise price	$0.20
Risk free interest rate	0.5%
Estimated annual volatility	184.5%
Expected dividends	$Nil
Option fair value	$0.1727
Fair value of compensation granted	$34,540

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Disclosures:

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, trade and other payables, due to related parties, and other liabilities.

The carrying values of the above approximate their respective fair values. All financial instruments carried at fair value at January 31, 2018 and July 31, 2018 were determined using Level 1 inputs.

b) Financial instrument risk exposure and risk management:

i) Credit risk:
Credit risk is the unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. With very limited receivables and cash on deposit with sound financial institutions, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant credit risks arising from the financial instruments.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Financial instrument risk exposure and risk management (continued):

ii) Liquidity risk:
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. As at July 31, 2018, the Company had current liabilities totaling $2,722,393 (January 31, 2018:$ 2,370,939) and cash of $8,108 (January 31, 2018: $14,334). The Company intends to raise funds from external sources through equity and debt.

iii) Market risk:
Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters.

The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to market risks.

iv) Currency risk:
The Company is exposed to financial risk arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. At July 31, 2018, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies:

	US Dollars
Liabilities	$ 416,434
CAD foreign exchange rate	1.3030
CAD equivalent	$ 542,613

A 10% increase in the Canadian (CAD) dollar against the foreign currency at July 31, 2018 would result in an increase (decrease) to net income in the amounts shown below, assuming that all other variables remain constant.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, interest rates, remain constant:

	US Dollars
Change in net income	$ 54,261

The Company is also exposed to foreign currency risk because the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are denominated in United States dollars. A 10% increase in the CAD dollar against the United States dollar at July 31, 2018 would result in a decrease to other comprehensive income of approximately $513,000 arising from the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

v) Interest rate risk:
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has $Nil in interest bearing debt as of July 31, 2018 (2017: $ Nil).

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

vi) Other risks:
As substantially all of the Company's exploration activities are conducted in Ghana, the Company is subject to different considerations and other risks not typically associated with companies operating in North America. These risks relate primarily to those typically associated with developing nations, and include a greater political risk, changes in government's ownership interest, sovereign risk, less developed infrastructure, and greater currency and inflation volatility.

c) Capital management

The Company includes cash and equity, comprising of issued common shares, reserves for share-based payments and warrants, accumulated other comprehensive income and accumulated deficit, in the definition of capital. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration 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 and consultants to sustain future development of the business.

The Company's properties are in the exploration stage and as such the Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will raise additional funds as required.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach is reasonable given the relative size of the Company. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended July 31, 2018. The Company is not subject to any external covenants.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following is a summary of the Company's related party transactions during the six months ended July 31, 2018. Management and director fees are currently deferred until such time as the Company's cash position improves.

a) **Key Management Compensation**

Key management personnel compensation accrued during the six months ended July 31, 2018 is summarized in the notes below.

	July 31,	
	2018	**2017**
Management and consulting fees paid or payable to MIA Investments Ltd, a company controlled by an officer and director, D MacQuarrie	$ 30,000	$ 90,000
Professional services paid or payable to 1765271 Ontario Inc., a company controlled by an officer of the Company, P Gibbs	45,000	45,000
Management and consulting fees paid or payable to B Ahmed, an officer and director	42,038	42,831
	$ 117,038	$ 177,831

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

	July 31, 2018	July 31, 2017
Directors fees:		
F. Riedl-Riedenstein	$ 6,000	$ 6,000
A. Heath	6,000	6,000
N. Goodman	-	6,000
H. K. Arhin (ASG Mining Limited - Ghana)	7,821	7,969
R. Bourke (Asante Gold Cororation GH Limited - Barbados)	2,390	2,435
R. Holford (Asante Gold Cororation GH Limited - Barbados)	2,390	2,435
	$ 24,601	$ 30,839

b) **Loans and advances**

Included in due to related parties are loans and advances from related parties.

As at July 31, 2018, $417,253 (2017:$940,215) was owing to Goknet Mining Company Limited, a company with a common director of the Company, in respect of loans and advances. Included in the amount owed is accrued interest of $32,000 (2017:$32,000), of which $18,206 (2017:$18,206) has been capitalized to Exploration and Evaluation assets.

As at July 31, 2018, $312,507 (2017: $109,565) was owing to MIA Investments Ltd. in respect of loans and advances.

These transactions have been entered into in the normal course of operations and are recorded at their exchange amounts, which is the consideration agreed upon by the related parties.

Amounts due to related parties are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

11. OTHER LIABILITIES

On May 19, 2016, the Company signed agreements with certain related parties and vendors to extend the repayment date of certain amounts due to May 19, 2018 which are included in current liabilities.

12. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The Company is organized into business units based on mineral properties and has one reportable operating segment, being that of acquisition and exploration and evaluation activities. The Company's exploration and evaluation assets and property, plant and equipment are located in the Republic of Ghana.

13. LOSS PER SHARE

Weighted Averge Number of Common Shares Outstanding	July 31, 2018	July 31, 2017
Issued and outstanding common shares	57,160,221	43,245,477
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (basic and diluted)	57,160,221	42,502,664
Loss per common share (basic and diluted)	$ -	$ -

The net effect of applying the treasury-stock method to the weighted average number of common shares outstanding had an anti-dilutive effect for the three months ended July 31, 2018 and 2017.