
Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Kilo Goldmines Ltd.

For the Three and Nine Months Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

UNAUDITED

INDEX	<u>Page</u>
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	2
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss	3
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	4
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow	5
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	6 - 24

NOTICE TO READER

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared by the Company's management and the Company's independent auditors have not performed a review of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Kilo Goldmines Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	June 30, 2019 Unaudited \$	September 30, 2018 Audited \$
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	162,179	350,886
Receivables	51,059	32,922
Prepaid expenses	38,031	25,638
	251,269	409,446
Non-Current Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment (note 5)	396,671	412,316
Reclamation Bonds (note 7)	92,456	357,999
	740,397	1,179,761
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	955,444	326,080
Secured loan (note 8)	688,275	465,369
	1,643,719	791,449
Shareholders' Equity		
Share Capital (note 9)	64,797,488	64,797,488
Warrants (note 10)	-	1,746,048
Stock Options (note 11)	785,505	936,206
Contributed Surplus	21,430,541	19,533,792
Cumulative Translation Reserve	94,794	88,061
Deficit	(88,011,650)	(86,713,283)
	(903,322)	388,312
	740,397	1,179,761

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

Commitments (Note 15)

Subsequent events (Note 17)

Signed: DG Netherway, Director

Signed: J Mustard, Director

Kilo Goldmines Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

For the Three and Nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Nine months ended		Three Months Ended	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Expenses				
Corporate and administrative expenses	\$ 437,855	\$ 518,221	\$ 133,436	\$ 150,658
Exploration and evaluation (note 6)	879,234	1,388,964	127,183	363,540
Amortization (note 5)	22,379	22,379	7,459	7,460
(Gain) Loss on foreign exchange	(36,000)	(69,633)	(35,689)	(87,773)
Less:				
Interest income	(5,101)	(436)	(4,704)	-
Loss for the period	<u>(1,298,367)</u>	<u>(1,859,495)</u>	<u>(227,685)</u>	<u>(433,885)</u>
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the period				
Item that may be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Currency Translation Adjustment	6,733	40,076	(7,724)	18,075
Total Comprehensive Loss for the period	<u>\$ (1,291,634)</u>	<u>\$ (1,819,419)</u>	<u>\$ (235,409)</u>	<u>(415,810)</u>
Loss per Share - basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>	<u>(0.00)</u>
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding - basic and diluted	169,699,855	169,699,855	169,699,855	169,699,855

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

Kilo Goldmines Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note 9 Common Stock		Note 10	Note 11	Contributed Surplus	Cumulative Translation Reserve	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount	Warrants	Stock Options				
Balance - October 1, 2018	169,699,855	\$ 64,797,488	\$ 1,746,048	\$ 936,206	\$ 19,533,792	\$ 88,061	\$ (86,713,283)	\$ 388,312
Warrants expired	-	-	(1,746,048)	-	1,746,048	-	-	-
Stock options cancelled	-	-	-	(150,701)	150,701	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	6,733	-	6,733
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,298,367)	(1,298,367)
Balance - June 30, 2019	169,699,855	\$ 64,797,488	\$ -	\$ 785,505	\$ 21,430,541	\$ 94,794	\$ (88,011,650)	\$ (903,322)
Balance - October 1, 2017	169,699,855	\$ 64,797,488	\$ 5,680,887	\$ 1,062,836	\$ 15,373,503	\$ 68,387	\$ (84,311,358)	\$ 2,671,743
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	40,076	-	40,076
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,859,494)	(1,859,494)
Balance - June 30, 2018	169,699,855	\$ 64,797,488	\$ 5,680,887	\$ 1,062,836	\$ 15,373,503	\$ 108,463	\$ (86,170,852)	\$ 852,325

Kilo Goldmines Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2019	2018
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net loss for the period	\$ (1,298,367)	\$ (1,859,494)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	22,379	22,379
Deferred lease inducement	-	(2,475)
	<u>(1,275,988)</u>	<u>(1,839,590)</u>
Net changes in non-cash working capital:		
Receivables	(18,137)	91,374
Prepaid expenses	(12,393)	3,361
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	629,364	94,810
	<u>(677,154)</u>	<u>(1,650,045)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Secured loan	222,906	-
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Reclamation bonds	265,543	-
Change in Cash	<u>(188,707)</u>	<u>(1,650,045)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		(23,476)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of the period	<u>350,886</u>	<u>2,002,255</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of the period	<u>\$ 162,179</u>	<u>\$ 328,734</u>

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

1. Nature of Operations

Kilo Goldmines Ltd. (the "Company" or "KGL" or "Kilo") is a publicly listed company incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV: KGL).

The registered address, principal address and records office of the Company is located at 141 Adelaide Street West, Suite 340, Toronto, Ontario.

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral resource properties located principally in the Democratic Republic of Congo (the "DRC"), and is currently under care and maintenance. To date, the Company has not earned significant revenues 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 future 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 title risk, 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. Going Concern

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. 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 resource properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the resource properties. The Company has periodically 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 at this time. These factors and the current working capital deficit of \$1,392,450, which includes outstanding 2019 property licence fees on the Somituri licences and repayment of a secured loan now overdue, create material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company has not generated revenue from operations, and incurred a comprehensive loss of \$1,298,367 during the nine months ended June 30, 2019, (2018: \$1,859,495) and as of that date the Company's accumulated deficit was \$88,011,650 (September 30, 2018: \$86,713,283).

3. Basis of Presentation

These consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company, its wholly owned subsidiaries Kilo Goldmines Inc. ("Kilo Inc.") and Kilo Isiro Atlantic Ltd., and the 71.25% owned subsidiary KGL Somituri SARL, and its 49% equity interest in Isiro (Jersey) Limited and KGL Isiro SARL. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

a) Statement of Compliance

The Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance 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 September 30, 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 Standards Interpretations Committee.

The significant accounting policies (note 3) have been applied consistently to all periods. These policies are based on IFRS effective as of June 30, 2019. The Board of Directors approved the statements on August 27, 2019.

b) Basis of Measurement

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value.

3. Basis of Presentation (continued)

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 operations. Such adjustments could be material.

a. Functional and presentation
currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars. The functional currency of the Company and Kilo Inc. is the Canadian Dollar. The functional currency of KGL Somituri SARL and Kilo Isiro Atlantic Ltd. is the United States Dollar.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements unless otherwise indicated.

a) Foreign Currency Transactions

Items included in the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and equity interest are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (“the functional currency”). The Company's consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars. Costs of the Company and Kilo Inc. are primarily incurred in Canadian dollars. Costs of KGL Somituri SARL, Isiro (Jersey) Limited, KGL Isiro SARL and Kilo Isiro Atlantic Ltd are primarily incurred in United States Dollars.

At each reporting date the Company translates monetary assets and liabilities at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date and non-monetary assets and liabilities at historical exchange rates. Income and expenses are translated at average rates in the month they occur. Gains and losses on translation are recorded in profit and loss.

The Company translates the assets and liabilities of its subsidiaries and equity interest at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date. Income and expenses are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction. All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of shareholders' equity called Cumulative Translation Reserve.

b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank deposits and highly liquid short-term money market investments such as bankers acceptance notes, treasury bills and guaranteed investment certificates with maturities of 90 days or less.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment

On initial recognition, property, plant and equipment 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.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, less any accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not depreciated. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets on the following basis and rates per annum:

Building	25 years on a straight line basis
Vehicles	5 years on a straight line basis
Furniture and fixtures	5 years on a straight line basis
Equipment	5 years on a straight line basis
Computer equipment	3 years on a straight line basis

The Company conducts an annual assessment of the residual balances, useful lives and depreciation methods being used for property, plant and equipment and any changes arising from the assessment are applied by the Company prospectively.

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Where an item of plant and equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of plant and equipment.

d) Exploration and Evaluation of Mineral Resources

Exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred prior to the establishment of technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources and prior to a decision to proceed with mine development are charged to operations as incurred. Once technical feasibility and commercial viability has been established, related development expenditures are capitalized. These include costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs that give rise to a future benefit.

e) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

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

f) Income Taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position and their corresponding tax value, using the substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when these temporary differences are reversed. Deferred income tax assets are recorded to recognize tax benefits only to the extent that, based on available evidence, it is probable that they will be realized. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

g) Share-based Payments

Equity-settled share based payments to employees (including directors and senior executives) and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value of the share-based payment is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instrument granted, which in turn is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model on the date of the grant, with management's assumptions for the risk-free rate, dividend yield, volatility factors of the expected market price of the Company's common shares, and the expected life of the options.

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The fair value of the equity-settled share based payments is expensed over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date in which the grantee becomes fully entitled to the award, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. Vesting assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date to ensure they reflect current expectations.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the Company obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

Upon expiry or cancellation of unexercised options, the recorded fair value of the options is transferred to contributed surplus, or when exercised, to share capital.

h) Decommissioning Liabilities

The Company's mining exploration activities are subject to various governmental laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These environmental regulations are continually changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. The Company has made, and intends to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations or constructive obligations.

Accrued site closure costs are recorded at the time an environmental disturbance occurs, and are measured at the Company's best estimate of the expected value of future cash flows required to reclaim the disturbance upon site closure, discounted to their net present value. The net present value is determined using a pre-tax discount rate that is specific to the liability. The estimated net present value is re-measured on an annual basis or when changes in circumstances occur and/or new material information becomes available. Increases or decreases to the provision arise due to changes in legal or regulatory requirements, the extent of environmental remediation required and cost estimates. The net present value of the estimated costs of these changes is recorded in the period in which the change is identified and quantifiable.

Upon initial recognition of site closure costs, there is a corresponding increase to the carrying amounts of related assets and the cost is amortized as an expense on a unit-of-production basis over the life of the related assets. The value of the provision is progressively increased over the life of the operation as the effect of discounting unwinds, such increase is recognized as interest expense.

As at June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company is not committed to any decommissioning obligations in respect of its mineral resource properties.

i) Other Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

j) Leases

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

k) Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Other Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that are not included in net profit or loss such as foreign currency gains or losses related to translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. The Company's comprehensive income (loss), components of other comprehensive income, and cumulative translation adjustments are presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) and the consolidated statements of changes in equity.

l) Loss Per Share

Loss per share is computed by dividing the loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, including contingently issuable shares which are included when the conditions necessary for issuance have been met. Diluted loss per share is calculated in a similar manner, except that the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include potentially issuable common shares from the assumed exercise of common share purchase options and warrants, if dilutive. During the nine months ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, all the outstanding stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive.

m) Related Party Transactions

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

n) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial Assets

The Company recognizes all financial assets initially at fair value and classifies them into one of the following specified categories: fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), held-to-maturity ("HTM"), available-for-sale ("AFS") and loans and receivables. HTM instruments and loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost. AFS instruments are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income. Instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in profit or loss for the year. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as FVTPL and AFS securities) is based on quoted market prices at the date of the Statement of Financial Position. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in profit or loss for the period. Other financial liabilities including borrowings are initially measured at fair value net of transaction

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and amounts paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are classified and subsequently measured as follows:

Asset/Liability	Classification	Subsequent Measurement
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL	Fair value through profit or loss
Bid Bond	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Reclamation bonds	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Bid Bond payable	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Secured loan	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

o) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issuance costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

p) Valuation of Equity Instruments in Private Placements

The Company adopted a relative fair value method with respect to the measurement of common shares and warrants issued as private placement units. Warrants attached to units are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the share price at the time of financing. The shares are valued based on quoted market price. The proceeds from the issue of units are allocated between share capital and reserve for warrants, as well as the associating issuance costs. If and when the warrants are exercised, the applicable amounts of reserve for warrants are transferred to share capital. Any consideration paid on the exercise of the warrants is credited to capital stock. For those warrants that expire unexercised on maturity, the recorded value is transferred to contributed surplus. When a warrant expiry date is extended, the incremental fair value of the warrant extension is estimated using the Black-Scholes model calculated for the difference between the extended period and the remaining period when the decision is taken to extend the warrants.

q) Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimation Uncertainties

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires that the Company's management make critical judgments, estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes to the consolidated financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are accounted for prospectively.

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

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

of the nature of these assumptions and conditions may be found in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Recoverability of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company assesses property, plant and equipment at each reporting date to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered to be the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long term commodity prices, discount rates, foreign exchange rates, future capital requirements, exploration potential and operating performance.

Title to Resource Property Interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to resource 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. Late payment of annual licence fees may also prejudice title to properties.

Property, Plant and Equipment - Estimated Useful Lives

Management estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on the period during which the assets are expected to be available for use. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for amortization of property, plant and equipment for any period are affected by these estimated useful lives. The estimates are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations change as a result of physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits to use. It is possible that changes in these factors may cause significant changes in the estimated useful lives of the Company's property, plant and equipment in the future.

Share-based payment transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility, forfeiture rate and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 11.

Warrants

Management uses judgement to determine the inputs to the Black-Scholes option pricing model including the expected life of the warrant, volatility, and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions used for estimating the fair value of warrants are disclosed in Note 10.

Determination of control of subsidiaries and joint arrangements

Judgement is required to determine when the Company has control of subsidiaries or joint control of joint arrangements. This requires an assessment of the relevant activities of the investee, being those activities that significantly affect the investee's returns, including operating and capital expenditure decision-making, financing of the investee, and the appointment, remuneration and termination of key management personnel; and when the decisions in relation to those activities are under the control of the Company or require unanimous consent from the investors. Judgement is also required when determining the classification of a joint arrangement as a joint venture or a joint operation through an evaluation of the rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Changes to the Company's access to those rights and obligations may change the classification of that joint arrangement.

Management has determined that it controls KGL Somituri SARL as the Company directs the business of the partnership and no one investee can effect a change in this control, and have consolidated the operations of KGL Somituri SARL in these financial statements. Management has determined that the Company has significant influence in Isiro (Jersey) Limited and KGL Isiro SARL based on their current ownership interest in these entities and their ability to affect the operating and capital decision-making and have accounted for the operations of these entities using the equity method of accounting. Management has determined that the Company does not have joint control due to the terms of the Joint Venture Agreement with Randgold Resources Limited, relating to Isiro (Jersey) Limited and KGL Isiro SARL.

4. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Joint Venture Agreement sets out that the decision-making rights are based on voting interest; as a result no joint arrangement exists. Refer to note 6 for further information.

Determination of tax assets

Management applies judgement in the determination of tax assets relating to resource properties and tax losses in the DRC.

r) Significant new standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Those pronouncements that are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company have been excluded from the table below. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine the resultant impact on the Company.

IFRS 16 *Leases* was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17 *Leases*. Under IAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease and an operating lease. If the lease was classified as a finance lease, a lease liability was included on the statement of financial position. IFRS 16 now requires lessees to recognize a right of use asset and lease liability reflecting future lease payments for virtually all lease contracts. The right of use asset is treated similarly to other non-financial assets and depreciated accordingly. The lease liability accrues interest. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short term leases and leases of low value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the identified asset's use and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from that use. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted if IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, is also applied.

The Company does not anticipate any material of the impact of the above standard and does not plan to early adopt IFRS 16.

IFRS 2 *Share-Based Payments*. In June 2016, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 2 addressing (i) certain issues related to the accounting for cash-settled awards, and (ii) the accounting for equity-settled awards that include a "net settlement" feature in respect of employee withholding taxes. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company is currently reviewing the amendments to assess the impact it may have upon adoption.

IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over income tax treatments* was issued in June 2017 as a clarification to requirements under IAS 12 *Income taxes*. IFRIC 23 clarifies the application of various recognition and measurement requirements when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. This interpretation is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company is currently assessing the impact IFRIC 23 may have on its consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*. The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3, between an investor and its associate or joint venture, is recognized in full. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. The IASB has deferred the effective date of these amendments indefinitely, but an entity that early adopts the amendments is required to apply them prospectively. The Company will apply these amendments when they become effective.

s) Standards and amendments adopted this year

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Adoption of this amendment has had no impact on presentation

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

As at June 30, 2019	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Furniture and Fixtures	Equipment	Computer Equipment	Total
Cost							
Balance, October 1, 2018	\$ 157,001	\$ 375,300	\$ 567,569	\$ -	\$ 466,265	\$ -	\$ 1,566,135
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects of Movements in Exchange Rates	2,386	5,704	-	-	6,460	-	14,550
Balance, June 30, 2019	159,387	381,004	567,569	-	472,725	-	1,580,685
Accumulated amortization							
Balance, October 1, 2018	-	(136,087)	(567,569)	-	(450,163)	-	(1,153,819)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(8,955)	-	-	(13,425)	-	(22,380)
Effects of Movements in Exchange Rates	-	(1,771)	-	-	(6,044)	-	(7,815)
Balance, June 30, 2019	-	(146,813)	(567,569)	-	(469,632)	-	(1,184,014)
Net carrying amount as at June 30, 2019	\$ 159,387	\$ 234,191	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,093	\$ -	\$ 396,671
Cost							
Balance, October 1, 2017	\$ 165,063	\$ 362,797	\$ 958,329	\$ 23,746	\$ 452,105	\$ 27,151	\$ 1,989,191
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(10,882)	-	(421,051)	(23,746)	-	(27,151)	(482,830)
Effects of Movements in Exchange Rates	2,820	12,503	30,291	-	14,160	-	59,774
Balance, September 30, 2018	157,001	375,300	567,569	-	466,265	-	1,566,135
Accumulated amortization							
Balance, October 1, 2017	-	(120,168)	(965,567)	(23,746)	(419,195)	(27,151)	(1,555,827)
Disposals	-	-	421,051	23,746	-	27,151	471,948
Depreciation	-	(11,938)	-	-	(17,900)	-	(29,838)
Effects of Movements in Exchange Rates	-	(3,981)	(23,053)	-	(13,068)	-	(40,102)
Balance, September 30, 2018	-	(136,087)	(567,569)	-	(450,163)	-	(1,153,819)
Net carrying amount as at September 30, 2018	\$ 157,001	\$ 239,213	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,102	\$ -	\$ 412,316

6. Resource Properties

Cumulative spending to date:

	October 1, 2018		Net Additions		June 30, 2019
KGL-Somituri (a)	\$ 48,796,267	\$	824,700	\$	49,620,967
KGL-Isiro (b)	596,492		54,534		651,026
	<u>\$ 49,392,759</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>879,234</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>50,271,993</u>
	October 1, 2017		Net Additions		September 30, 2018
KGL-Somituri (a)	\$ 48,669,084	\$	127,183	\$	48,796,267
KGL-Isiro (b)	596,492		-		596,492
	<u>\$ 49,265,576</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>127,183</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>49,392,759</u>

Costs incurred for the period October 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019 comprise \$359,127 for accrued property licence fees on the Somituri properties and \$520107 for care and maintenance and DRC administration. Mining activities in the DRC are governed by the Mining Code 2002 and the Mining Regulations of the DRC's Ministry of Mines. The Law N°18/001 introduced as of March 9, 2018 to the Mining Code 2002 provides three types of licenses or permits that may be granted by the Minister of Mines. A Prospecting Certificate allows the holder to prospect plots of land as specified by the Prospecting Certificate for a period of two years but does not indicate a mineral or mining right.

Exploration Licenses entitle the holder to the exclusive right to carry out exploration activity for mineral substances on a specified plot of land. This exclusive right is indicated by a mining title called "Exploration Certificate" or "Research Permit" which is valid for five years and is renewable for two additional five-year periods.

Once the holder of an Exploration License can prove the existence of an economically exploitable deposit to the Ministry of Mines, the holder can convert the Exploration License to an Exploitation License. This Exploitation License is evidenced by a mining title called an "Exploitation Certificate" or "Exploitation Permit", and entitles the holder to the exclusive right to carry out exploitation, construction and exploration of mineral substances on the licensed areas for a period of thirty years (amended prospectively to twenty five years under Law N°18/001), renewable several times for periods of fifteen years.

a) KGL-Somituri

The Company's interest in the KGL-Somituri SARL properties were acquired through an option agreement for twenty Research Permits previously held by Somituri SPRL. The Research Permits were subsequently converted into eight Exploitation Permits and registered in the name of KGL-Somituri SARL, an entity in the DRC in which the Company holds a 71.25% interest and the Somituri partners hold 23.75%. In accordance with DRC legislation, the DRC government holds the balance, a 5% free carried interest. The Company has entered into an agreement to acquire a further 5.04% interest on KGL Somituri SARL for an amount of USD\$140,112 which will be paid on transfer of the shares.

On April 29, 2010, the Company signed a new Partnership Agreement (the "Partnership Agreement"), as well as an Assignment Agreement providing for the transfer of the eight Exploitation Permits to KGL-Somituri SARL.

Under the Partnership Agreement, the Company agreed to finance all activities of KGL-Somituri, until the filing of a bankable feasibility study, by way of loans which bear interest at the rate of 5%. Within thirty days of the receipt of a bankable feasibility study, the minority partners may collectively elect to exchange their equity participation for either a 2% net smelter royalty, or a 1% net smelter royalty plus an amount equal to 2 Euros per ounce of proven mineral reserves. Minority stakeholders in KGL Somituri have sought to place the properties under force majeure citing insufficient progress towards delivery of a feasibility study.

6. Resource Properties (continued)

a) KGL-Somituri (continued)

During the year ended September 30, 2014 the Company relinquished permits PE 9693 and PE9694. As of June 30, 2019, the Company holds six mining licences which expire in 2039. Annual licence fees, due on March 31, 2019, remain outstanding as of August 27, 2019.

The rights to Somituri (the “West Kilo Project”) were acquired from Moto Goldmines Limited (“Moto”) pursuant to an agreement dated November 15, 2006. Moto has the right, exercisable at its option when a bankable feasibility study is concluded, (if at that stage the measured resources exceed two million ounces) to acquire a 10% equity interest in the West Kilo Project for consideration of USD\$5,000,000.

b) KGL-Isiro

The Company owns 100% of the common shares and 88.5% of the preferred shares of Kilo Isiro Atlantic Ltd. Kilo Isiro Atlantic Ltd. owns 49% of the shares of Isiro (Jersey) Limited, which in turn owns 100% of the shares in KGL Isiro SARL (a company based in the DRC).

As of June 30, 2019, KGL Isiro SARL owns eleven (2017 – twelve) mineral exploration permits. These permits had expiry dates in February, 2017. These permits were put under force majeure with effect from February 14, 2014 pending resolution of the court action involving these properties which is described below, and their expiry is extended by the period of force majeure. Although the matter is still before the Supreme Court, the Cadastre Minier (“CAMI”), suspended force majeure with effect from April 3, 2018 following the ruling of the Appeal Court. Suspension of force majeure has not yet been confirmed by ministerial decree. The operations of these property interests are governed by an agreement with Suez Holdings Ltd. (“Suez”)

On December 7, 2014, Kilo Goldmines Inc., Kilo Isiro Atlantic Ltd. and Suez Holdings Ltd. (“Suez”) entered into an agreement (the “Agreement”) relating to the operations of Kilo Isiro Atlantic Ltd. The Agreement provides that the potential benefit of the iron ore interests relating to the permits is shared proportionate to the holdings of the preferred shares. The Agreement further governs the beneficial interest in gold mineralization and provides for an apportionment of that interest to Suez and also for a phased buy-out of Suez’s initial 25% interest by Kilo Goldmines Inc. As of September 30, 2018 and 2017, Kilo Goldmines Inc. has a beneficial interest of 78.5% of the gold operations. In 2016, the Company issued 10,600 shares followed by payments totaling USD\$70,000, leaving a payment of USD\$30,000 due November 24, 2015 which will be settled upon satisfactory conclusion of the Isiro court action and which, when paid, will complete the acquisition of an 82.25% beneficial interest. The Company may make further cash payments of up to USD\$490,000 to complete the buy-out of the remainder of the 25% gold interest initially held by Suez. Should Kilo Goldmines Inc. not acquire the residual gold interests, Suez has the ability to convert their remaining interest into a royalty.

The Agreement requires the Company to finance all activities of KGL Isiro SARL by way of loans which bear interest at the rate of 5%. The loans are repayable by KGL Isiro SARL from revenues it generates to the extent of 75% of available funds, with the remaining 25% to be distributed to the equity holders. As of June 30, 2019 interest income related to these loans has not been recorded as the properties’ ability to generate revenue in the future is still being evaluated by the Company.

Pursuant to a Joint Venture Agreement, amended July 9, 2013, with Randgold Resources Limited (“Randgold”), Randgold agrees to fund a phased exploration program on the permits held in KGL Isiro SARL. The Phase One Exploration Program shall be completed within 36 months of the effective date of the Joint Venture Agreement and the Phase Two Exploration Agreement within 60 months of the effective date of the Joint Venture Agreement, leading to a pre-feasibility study. In March 2015 the performance timelines were suspended pending resolution of a legal challenge to ownership of the property titles that had been initiated in February 2014. In 2016 the DRC Commercial Court dismissed the plaintiff’s claim. On appeal, the ruling of the Commercial Court was upheld by the Appeal Court. The plaintiff then approached the Supreme Court to challenge the Appeal Court’s application of procedural law. The outcome of the Supreme Court’s ruling is not yet determinable, however the Company regards this claim as opportunistic and of a vexatious nature. The Joint Venture Agreement allows for withdrawal of Randgold subject to various termination criteria, and Randgold has terminated its interest in all but three permits, with permits PE 2226, PE 2227 and PE2230 remaining within the terms of the Joint Venture Agreement. Delivery of a pre-feasibility study entitles Randgold to a 51% interest in Isiro (Jersey) Limited which can be increased to 65% upon delivery of a bankable feasibility study should Kilo not contribute proportionately to the Exploration Program post pre-feasibility study.

As a result of prior agreements, KGL-Isiro SARL is subject to a 0.8% royalty on iron properties for 8 years from the commencement of commercial operations.

7. Reclamation Bonds

Amounts recorded as reclamation bonds represent deposits on possible restoration costs to be incurred in the future to restore the resource properties to a specified state. As of June 30, 2019 the Company has an amount of \$70,626 (September 30, 2018 - \$279,939) United States Dollars in reclamation bonds pertaining to the KGL Somituri properties. Should the company wish to continue exploration, the company will need to continue to invest annually in reclamation bonds up to a maximum of US\$3,380,302 by 2021. Based on the exploration work performed to June 30, 2019 on the resource properties in the DRC, the Company's management estimates that no future obligations for site restoration costs exist as at June 30, 2019.

8. Secured Loan

The Company has entered into an AUD\$750,000 secured credit facility agreement with Resolute Treasury Pty Ltd., ("Resolute"), a subsidiary of Resolute Mining Limited. The credit facility is secured against all assets of the Company, including a pledge of the shares in Kilo Goldmines Inc. Draws under the credit facility bear interest at the rate of 10% per annum, subject to reduction at the discretion of Resolute, and initial repayment was due by December 14, 2018. The Company had the right to extend repayment for a period of 30 days for a fee of AUD\$10,000. On December 13, 2018 the terms of the loan agreement were extended for a period of three months to March 14, 2019, with the Company's right to extend for 30 days to April 14, 2019. The Company made an initial draw of AUD\$500,000 in August 2018, and thereafter a further draw of the remaining AUD\$250,000 in December 2018. As of July 19, 2019, repayment of the loan remains outstanding.

9. Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares.

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends which are 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.

There were no changes in common share capital from October 1, 2017 to June 30, 2019.

There were 169,699,855 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2019.

10. Warrants

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance - September 30, 2017	139,095,726	\$ 0.197
Expired - December 2017	(354,090)	\$ 0.07
Expired - July 2018	(9,300,000)	\$ 0.14
Expired - August 2018	(90,700,000)	\$ 0.14
Balance - September 30, 2018	38,741,636	\$ 0.358
Expired - December 2018	(12,993,386)	\$ 0.10
Expired - May 2019	(25,748,250)	\$ 0.49
Balance - June 30, 2019	-	\$ -

As at June 30, 2019 all common share purchase warrants ("warrants") have expired unexercised.

11. Stock Options

- a. The Company has adopted a stock option plan for the Company (the "Plan"). Pursuant to the Plan, the board of Directors may, from time to time at its discretion, allocate non-transferable options to purchase shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company, and its subsidiary. Under the Plan, the aggregate number of shares to be issued upon the exercise of outstanding options granted thereunder may not exceed 16,900,000. Expiry dates and exercise prices shall be determined by the Board of Directors. The exercise price shall not be less than the market price.
- b. A summary of changes to stock options is as follows:

	Number of Options	Amount	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance - September 30, 2017	11,750,000	1,062,836	0.10
Cancelled	(1,350,000)	(126,630)	0.10
Balance - September 30, 2018	10,400,000	936,206	0.10
Cancelled	(1,800,000)	(150,701)	0.10
Balance - June 30, 2019	8,600,000	\$ 785,505	\$ 0.10

As at June 30, 2019, the following stock options were fully vested and outstanding:

Expiry date	Number of Options	Exercise price
December 17, 2019	570,000	\$ 0.10
June 3, 2020	200,000	\$ 0.08
March 16, 2026	1,680,000	\$ 0.09
January 30, 2027	6,150,000	\$ 0.10
	8,600,000	

12. Related Party Transactions

The Company considers key management to be its directors and officers. *Since January 1, 2018, directors' fees have been accrued but not paid.

During the nine months ended June 30, 2019 the Company entered into the following related party transactions:

	2019	2018
Directors fees paid or accrued*	\$ 132,500	\$ 142,500
Management and consulting fees paid or accrued to CEO and CFO	\$ 108,000	\$ 108,000
	<u>\$ 240,500</u>	<u>250,500</u>

* Since January 1, 2018 payment of all directors' fees has been deferred, As at June 30, 2019, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included \$365,300 (September 30, 2018 - \$165,000) due to various related parties disclosed above.

During the year ended September 30, 2018 the Company entered into an interest-bearing secured credit facility with a significant shareholder, Resolute (Treasury) Pty Ltd. As at June 30, 2019, AUD\$750,000 was due to Resolute, and interest amounting to AUD\$57,513 had been accrued. Refer note 7. A previous director of the Company is also the managing director and CEO of Resolute.

13. Financial Instruments and Other Risks

IFRS 7 establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making fair value measurements as follows:

Level 1	quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2	inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. from derived prices) and;
Level 3	inputs for the asset or liability that are not based upon observable market data

Assets are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. As at June 30, 2019, the Company's cash and cash equivalents are categorized as Level 1 measurement.

Fair Values

Except as disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the carrying amounts for the Company's financial instruments approximate their fair values because of the short-term nature of these items. Reclamation bonds, which are long term, are valued at amortized cost which approximates their fair value.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. The Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk as at June 30, 2019. The Company's cash and cash equivalents and bid bonds are on deposit with highly rated banking groups.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. As at June 30, 2019, the liquidity risk is high as the Company has a working capital deficiency of \$1,392,450 (September 30, 2018 - \$382,003). All of the Company's current financial liabilities and receivables have contractual maturities of less than 120 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company has entered into and drawn down on a loan agreement for an A\$750,000 secured term credit facility from major shareholder Resolute (Treasury) Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of ASX-listed Resolute Mining Limited. The loan was due for repayment on March 14, 2019 and has not been repaid as of August 27, 2019. (Refer Note 2)

13. Financial Instruments and Other Risks (continued)

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Company has cash and cash equivalents balances. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash when available in highly liquid money market investments such as banker's acceptance notes, treasury bills and guaranteed investment certificates. These short term money market investments are subject to interest rate fluctuations.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is primarily the Canadian Dollar. The majority of the Company's operating expenses are transacted in Canadian Dollars and the majority of the Company's exploration and evaluation expenses are transacted in United States Dollars. As at June 30, 2019, the Company had cash of \$119,823 (September 30, 2018 - \$229,096), reclamation bonds of \$70,626 (September 30, 2018 - \$279,939), and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$292,424 (September 30, 2018 - \$12,168) denominated in United States Dollars.

As at June 30, 2019 the Company had secured loans payable of AUD\$750,000 (September 30, 2018 - \$500,000) denominated in Australian dollars. As at June 30, 2019, the Company also had accrued liabilities of 35,786 (September 30, 2018 - 35,786) denominated in United Kingdom Pounds Sterling.

The Company also conducts transactions in Congolese Francs ('CDF'), however the impact of currency fluctuations against the CDF is minimal.

Sensitivity analysis

Based on management's knowledge and experiences of the financial markets, the Company's management believes the following movements are "reasonably possible" over a three month period.

As at June 30, 2019, cash and cash equivalents include \$119,823 (September 30, 2018 - \$229,096) United States Dollars, reclamation bonds include \$70,626 (September 30, 2018 - \$279,939) United States Dollars, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities include \$292,424 (September 30, 2018 - \$12,168) United States Dollars, and 35,786 (September 30, 2018 - 35,786) United Kingdom Pounds Sterling, and a secured loan of Australian dollars \$750,000.

If the Canadian Dollar weakens (or strengthens) 10% against the United States Dollar with other variables held constant, the Company's expenses would decrease (or increase) by approximately \$13,350 (September 30, 2018 - \$65,894).

If the Canadian Dollar weakens (or strengthens) 10% against the United Kingdom Pound Sterling with other variables held constant, the Company's expenses would increase (or decrease) by approximately \$5,821 (September 30, 2018 - \$6,263).

If the Canadian Dollar weakens (or strengthens) 10% against the Australian Dollar with other variables held constant, the Company's expenses would decrease (or increase) by approximately \$68,438 (September 30, 2018 - \$46,537).

14. Capital Disclosures

The company's objective when managing capital is to raise sufficient funds to execute its exploration plan. At June 30, 2019, the Company's capital consists of shareholder's deficit in the amount of \$903,322.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities.

The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the nine month period ended June 30, 2019.

15. Commitments

- a) The Company has monthly commitments of \$12,000 pursuant to a consulting agreement with the Interim CEO and CFO. The agreement is subject to automatic annual renewal unless terminated. The minimum commitment under this agreement as at March 31, 2019 is \$132,000.
- b) The Company has quarterly lease commitments of \$1,697 per quarter in respect of the lease of a photocopier, for a total of \$1,697 to expiry of the lease in October 2019.
- c) The Company has entered into an agreement to acquire an additional 5.04% interest in KGL Somituri SARL for the amount of \$140,112 which will be paid on transfer of shares. Note 5(a).
- d) Change of control provisions entered into in agreements with various directors and officers provide for payments totaling \$506,000 upon termination of the parties following a change of control.

16. Segmental Reporting

The Company is organized into business units based on mineral resource properties and has one reportable operating segment, being that of acquisition and exploration and evaluation activities. All of the Company's non-current assets relate to the DRC.

17. Subsequent events

On August 14, 2019 the Company issued a news release concerning the Company's business plans, operations and financial condition. The Company is in breach of the repayment terms of an AUD750,000 secured credit facility, and the lender could realize on its security which comprises all the assets and undertakings of the Company and its direct subsidiary, Kilo Goldmines Inc. In addition annual licence fees on the concessions comprising the Somituri project totaling approximately USD\$250,000, which were due on March 31, 2019, are outstanding and the licences may become subject to forfeit. Material uncertainty therefore exists as to the Company's ability to operate as a going concern.