GREENLAND RESOURCES INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

INDEX	**PAGE**
Auditor’s Report	1-3
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	4
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss	5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	6
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity	7
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	8 - 27

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Greenland Resources Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Greenland Resources Inc. and its subsidiary (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of cash flows, and consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for opinion

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

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risks of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

The engagement partner of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Koko Yamamoto.

McGovern Hurley LLP

McGovern Hurley LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Ontario
July 26, 2019

GREENLAND RESOURCES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	March 31, 2019 $	March 31, 2018 $
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	2,323,110	3,867,022
Advances (Notes 6 and 10)	36,624	130,264
Sundry receivables	76,328	20,051
Prepaid expenses and deposits	8,320	24,180
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,444,382	4,041,517
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Investment (Note 8)	680,000	780,000
Equipment (Note 5)	1,147	2,476
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	681,147	782,476
TOTAL ASSETS	3,125,529	4,823,993
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6)	89,481	272,030
TOTAL LIABILITIES	89,481	272,030
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CAPITAL STOCK (Note 7)	8,283,722	5,683,722
SHARES PENDING ISSUE (Note 7)	-	2,600,000
WARRANT RESERVE (Note 7)	23,250	23,250
STOCK OPTION RESERVE (Note 7)	748,495	536,000
DEFICIT	(6,019,419)	(4,291,009)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	3,036,048	4,551,963
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	3,125,529	4,823,993

NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN (Note 1)
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 9 & 13)
SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Note 16)

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Signed "*Ruben Shiffman*", Director

Signed "*James Steel*", Director

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

GREENLAND RESOURCES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2019 $	2018 $
EXPENSES AND OTHER EXPENSES (INCOME)		
General and administration expenses	66,057	18,816
Accounting and legal	64,591	38,294
Consulting (Note 6)	438,664	358,498
Stock-based compensation (Notes 6 and 7)	212,495	1,050,000
Rent	22,800	-
Advertising and promotion	24,673	53,349
Investor relations	62,499	15,959
Travel and entertainment	44,802	23,157
Exploration expenses (Note 9)	678,864	227,863
Transfer agent fees	5,741	2,720
Insurance	2,974	2,970
Amortization (Note 5)	1,329	1,801
Unrealized loss (gain) on investments (Note 8)	100,000	(384,000)
Shared office use (recovery) (Note 6)	-	(12,000)
Foreign exchange loss	2,935	3,201
Interest (income)	(14)	-
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	1,728,410	1,400,628
NET LOSS PER SHARE		
- basic and diluted	0.02	0.04
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING		
- basic and diluted	72,205,411	37,432,270

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

GREENLAND RESOURCES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2019 $	2018 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	(1,728,410)	(1,400,628)
Adjustment for:		
Stock-based compensation (Note 7)	212,495	1,050,000
Unrealized loss (gain) on investment (Note 8)	100,000	(384,000)
Amortization (Note 5)	1,329	1,801
	(1,414,586)	(732,827)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Sundry receivables	(56,277)	(18,128)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	15,860	(16,268)
Advances	93,640	(116,286)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(182,549)	227,003
Cash flows from operating activities	(1,543,912)	(656,506)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of common shares for cash (Note 7)	-	4,504,206
Share issue cost	-	(53,157)
Cash flows from financing activities	-	4,451,049
(Decrease)/increase in cash	(1,543,912)	3,794,543
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,867,022	72,479
CASH, END OF YEAR	2,323,110	3,867,022

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

Investor stock options issued (Note 7)	-	286,000
Issuance of shares pending issue (Note 7)	2,600,000	-

GREENLAND RESOURCES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 AND 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Common Shares #	Subscribed Shares #	Capital Stock $	Shares Pending Issue $	Stock Option Reserve $	Warrant Reserve $	Deficit $	Total $
Balance, March 31, 2018	**54,919,697**	**17,333,333**	**5,683,722**	**2,600,000**	**536,000**	**23,250**	**(4,291,009)**	**4,551,963**
Issue of shares (Note 7)	17,333,333	(17,333,333)	2,600,000	(2,600,000)	-	-	-	-
Grant of stock options (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	212,495	-	-	212,495
Net (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,728,410)	(1,728,410)
Balance, March 31, 2019	**72,253,030**	**-**	**8,283,722**	**-**	**748,495**	**23,250**	**(6,019,419)**	**3,036,048**
Balance, March 31, 2017	**35,225,000**	**-**	**3,068,673**	**-**	**250,000**	**23,250**	**(2,890,381)**	**451,542**
Issue of shares for cash (Note 7)	12,694,697	-	1,904,205		-	-	-	1,904,205
Issue of compensation shares	7,000,000	-	1,050,000	-	-	-	-	1,050,000
Shares pending issue	-	17,333,333	-	2,600,000	-	-	-	2,600,000
Grant of stock options (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	286,000	-	-	286,000
Share issue costs (Note 7)	-	-	(339,156)	-	-	-	-	(339,156)
Net (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,400,628)	(1,400,628)
Balance, March 31, 2018	**54,919,697**	**17,333,333**	**5,683,722**	**2,600,000**	**536,000**	**23,250**	**(4,291,009)**	**4,551,963**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Greenland Resources Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario by articles of incorporation dated February 7, 2008 and was engaged in early stage biomedical research. The Company had one project, which was to collaborate with and provide funding to the Hospital for Sick Children for a project involving certain brain tumour and stem cell research (see Note 14). The Company is now engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties in Greenland. The Company owns a 100% interest in both the Malmbjerg Molybdenum Project and the Storø Gold Project. Both are exploration projects located in Greenland. The Company's registered office is at 18 King Street East, Suite 902, Toronto, Ontario M5C 1C4.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of operations on such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, social licensing requirements, unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business. There are certain conditions that cast doubt on this assumption. The Company has incurred losses from operations since inception.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependant upon the development and commercialization of its mineral exploration project, and the generation of positive cash flows from operations. The business of exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that future exploration and development programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest 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.

As at March 31, 2019, the Company has not earned revenue and has an accumulated deficit of $6,019,419. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern in the longer term is dependent upon its ability to obtain additional financing and achieve profitable operations in the future. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving these objectives. Management believes it has sufficient working capital to support operations for the next twelve months. These financial statements do not include the adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on July 26, 2019.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Company were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

The policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise noted.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)

Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are carried at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary.

Principles of consolidation

These financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Copenhagen Minerals Inc. ("CMI"). Intra-group balances and transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Subsidiaries consist of entities over which the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns as well as the ability to affect those returns through the power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date control is transferred to the Company and are de-consolidated from the date control ceases. The financial statements include all the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows of the Company and its subsidiaries after eliminating inter-entity balances and transactions.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash

Cash consists of chequing accounts held at financial institutions in Canada. The Company has not experienced any losses related to these balances and management believes the credit risk to be minimal.

Investments

Investments in publicly-held companies which are traded on a recognized securities exchange are initially recorded at cost, being the fair value at the time of acquisition. At the end of each financial reporting period, the investments are revalued to their fair values based on quoted closing prices at the statement of financial position date. The fair value of investments in publicly-held companies is classified as Level one within the fair value hierarchy.

Investments in privately-held companies are initially recorded at cost, being the fair value at the time of acquisition. At the end of each financial reporting period, the Company's management estimates the fair value of investments based on the criteria below and reflects such valuations in the consolidated financial statements.

With respect to valuation, the financial information of private companies in which the Company has investments may not always be available, or such information may be limited and/or unreliable. An upward or downward adjustment is considered appropriate and supported by pervasive and objective evidence such as a significant subsequent equity financing by an unrelated investor at a transaction price higher or lower than the Company's carrying value; or if there have been significant corporate, political or operating events affecting the investee company that, in management's opinion, have a positive or negative impact on the investee company's prospects and therefore its fair value. In these circumstances, the adjustment to the fair value of the investment will be based on management's judgment and any value estimated may not be realized or realizable.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equipment

Equipment is initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Amortization is recognized based on the cost of equipment, less its estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life as follows:

Computer equipment	straight line basis over estimated useful life of two years
Field equipment	straight line basis over estimated useful life of five years

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Company expenses exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include acquisition costs of exploration and evaluation properties, property option payments and exploration and evaluation activity.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditures are capitalized. This includes 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.

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of an exploration property interest. Such costs, discounted to their net present value, are provided for at the start of each project as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. The timing of the actual expenditure is dependent on a number of factors such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating license conditions and, when applicable, the environment in which the mine operates. Discount rates, using a pretax rate reflecting the time value of money, are used to calculate the net present value. The liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Changes in estimates of decommissioning costs are accounted for in the period the change is identified.

The Company had no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations as at March 31, 2019 and 2018.

Provision

A provision is recognized, if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that a future outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

Provisions are measured by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and specific risks of the obligation. Where there are a number of obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted accordingly to reflect the current best estimate. The Company had no material provisions at March 31, 2019 and 2018.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Current income taxes
Current income tax expense is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current income tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred taxes
Deferred taxes are the taxes expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets in the statements of financial position and their corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Capital stock and warrants
The Company's common shares and warrants are classified as equity instruments only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Expired warrants are transferred to deficit on expiry.

Financial instruments
Accounting policy under IFRS 9 applicable from April 1, 2018

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement
Non-derivative financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified and measured as "financial assets at fair value", as either FVPL or FVOCI, and "financial assets at amortized costs", as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at the time of initial recognition based on the Company's business model and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining their classification at FVPL or at amortized cost. Other accounts receivable held for collection of contractual cash flows are measured at amortized cost.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)
Financial instruments (Continued)
Financial assets (Continued)

Subsequent measurement – financial assets at amortized cost
After initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at the end of each reporting period at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

Subsequent measurement – financial assets at FVPL
Financial assets measured at FVPL include financial assets management intends to sell in the short term and any derivative financial instrument that is not designated as a hedging instrument in a hedge relationship. Financial assets measured at FVPL are carried at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position with changes in fair value recognized in other income or expense in the consolidated statements of loss. The Company's investments are classified as financial assets at FVPL.

Subsequent measurement – financial assets at FVOCI
Financial assets measured at FVOCI are non-derivative financial assets that are not held for trading and the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to measure the assets at FVOCI. The Company does not measure any financial assets at FVOCI.

After initial measurement, investments measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income or loss in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. When the investment is sold, the cumulative gain or loss remains in accumulated other comprehensive loss and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends from such investments are recognized in other income in the consolidated statements of earnings (loss) when the right to receive payments is established.

Derecognition
A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Company no longer retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company's only financial assets subject to impairment are other accounts receivable, which are measured at amortized cost, and investment shares, which are measured by comparison to arm's length transactions involving the investee company. For the accounts receivable assets, the Company has elected to apply the simplified approach to impairment as permitted by IFRS 9, which requires the expected lifetime loss to be recognized at the time of initial recognition of the receivable. To measure estimated credit losses, accounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, including the number of days past due. An impairment loss is reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the expected loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the initial impairment was recognized.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVPL as is the case for held for trading or derivative instruments, or the Company has opted to measure the financial liability at FVPL. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, which are each measured at amortized cost. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of long-term debt, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)
Financial instruments (Continued)
Financial liabilities (Continued)

Subsequent measurement – financial liabilities at amortized cost
After initial recognition, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at the end of each reporting period at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires with any associated gain or loss recognized in other income or expense in the consolidated statements of loss.

Accounting policy under IAS 39 applicable prior to April 1, 2018

The accounting policy under IAS 39 for the comparative information presented in respect of financial assets and liabilities, excluding derivative instruments related to hedging activities, was similar to the accounting policy adopted in 2019, as follows.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company classifies financial instruments as fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), available-for-sale, loans and receivables, or other financial liabilities. Loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Available-for-sale instruments are measured at fair value with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income. Instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in operations.

The Company classified financial instruments recognized at fair value in accordance with a fair value hierarchy that includes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gave the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value of cash, sundry receivables, advances and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

As of March 31, 2019 and 2018, investments are recorded at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position and are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers in or out of Level 3 during the years presented.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Foreign currency transactions
Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Loss per share
Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The denominator (number of units) is calculated by adjusting the shares in issue at the beginning of the year by the number of shares bought back or issued during the year, multiplied by a time-weighting factor.

Diluted loss per share is calculated by adjusting the number of shares for the effects of dilutive options and warrants. The effects of anti-dilutive potential units are ignored in calculating diluted loss per share.

Share-based payments
The Company accounts for its share-based payments using the fair value method of accounting for accounts settled in shares and for stock options granted to directors, officers, employees, non-employees, consultants and service providers to the Company. The fair value of stock options granted to employees is recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case the fair value of the equity instruments issued is used. The value of the goods or services is recorded at the date the goods or services are received.

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

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification. Unexercised expired stock option values are transferred to deficit.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, events or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. Areas where estimates are significant to the financial statements are as follows:

Contingencies
Refer to Note 13.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)
Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (Continued)

Income, value added, withholding and other taxes
The Company is subject to income, value added, withholding and other taxes. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's provisions for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The determination of the Company's income, value added, withholding and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the financial statement reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax related accruals and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Fair value of investment in securities not quoted in an active market or private company investments
Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgment is required to establish fair values. As valuations of investments for which market quotations are not readily available are inherently uncertain, determination of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have resulted if a ready market existed. (Refer to Note 8)

Investment in associate
Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method, whereby the investment is carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Company's share of the net assets of the investment. The Company's share of the results of operations of an associate is reflected in the profit and loss. An associate is an entity in which the Company has significant influence.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but does not represent control or joint control over those decisions. The management reviews and makes considerations for the relevant factors in determining whether significant influence exists in investments. During the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company determined it did not have associates.

Changes in accounting standards
During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company adopted a number of new IFRS standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements of existing standards. These included IFRS 2, IFRS 9 and IFRIC 22. These new standards and changes did not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments
Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments,* which resulted in changes in accounting policies as described below. In accordance with the transitional provisions in the standard, the Company adopted the standard retrospectively without restating comparatives, with the cumulative impact adjusted in the opening balances as at April 1, 2018. There were no effects on opening balances at April 1, 2018 with respect to the adoption of the policies.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)
Changes in accounting standards (Continued)
***IFRS 9, Financial Instruments* (Continued)**

IFRS 9 replaces International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for the classification, measurement and impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. It establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: (i) amortized cost and (ii) fair value either through profit or loss ("FVPL") or through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); establishes criteria for the classification of financial assets within each measurement category based on business model and cash flow characteristics; and eliminates the existing held for trading, held to maturity, available for sale, loans and receivable and other financial liabilities categories. IFRS 9 also introduces a new expected credit loss model for the purpose of assessing the impairment of financial assets and requires that there be a demonstrated economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument.

The following table shows the previous classification under IAS 39 and the new classification under IFRS 9 for the Company's financial instruments:

	Financial instrument classification	
	Under IAS 39	**Under IFRS 9**
Financial assets		
Cash	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Advances and sundry receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Investment	Fair value through profit or loss	FVPL
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

4. FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES

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

IAS 1 – *Presentation of Financial Statements* ("IAS 1") and IAS 8 – *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* ("IAS 8") were amended in October 2018 to refine the definition of materiality and clarify its characteristics. The revised definition focuses on the idea that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier adoption is permitted.

IFRS 10 – *Consolidated Financial Statements* ("IFRS 10") and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28") were amended in September 2014 to address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. The effective date of these amendments is yet to be determined, although early adoption is permitted.

4. FUTURE ACCOUNTING CHANGES (Continued)

IFRS 16 – *Leases* ("IFRS 16") was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17 – Leases as well as some lease related interpretations. With certain exceptions for leases under twelve months in length or for assets of low value, IFRS 16 states that upon lease commencement a lessee recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the liability plus any initial direct costs. After lease commencement, the lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. A lessee shall either apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect or alternatively not restate comparative information but recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application. IFRS 16 requires that lessors classify each lease as an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Otherwise it is an operating lease. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

IFRIC 23 – *Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments* ("IFRIC 23") was issued in June 2017 and clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. The interpretation committee concluded that an entity shall consider whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. If an entity concludes it is probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, then the entity shall determine taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses and credits or tax rates consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings. If an entity concludes it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the entity shall reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining the related taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses and credits or tax rates. IFRIC 23 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

5. EQUIPMENT

For the year ending March 31, 2019

	Field equipment	Computer equipment	Total
Net book value, beginning	$ 2,476	$ -	$ 2,476
Amortization	(1,329)	-	(1,329)
Ending	1,147	-	1,147
Consisting of			
Cost	6,644	3,675	10,319
Accumulated amortization	(5,497)	(3,675)	(9,172)
	1,147	-	1,147

For the year ending March 31, 2018

	Field equipment	Computer equipment	Total
Net book value, beginning	$ 3,805	$ 472	$ 4,277
Amortization	(1,329)	(472)	(1,801)
Ending	2,476	-	2,476
Consisting of			
Cost	6,644	3,675	10,319
Accumulated amortization	(4,168)	(3,675)	(7,843)
	2,476	-	2,476

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include the Board of Directors, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions. In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company. The following table shows the compensation paid to key management personnel.

Key Management	Period (year)	Consulting fees (management) ($)	Stock-based compensation ($)	Consulting fees (other) ($)	Total compensation ($)
Officers	2019	412,664	212,495	-	625,159
	2018	236,000	1,020,000	-	1,256,000
Directors *(not including officers)*	2019	-	-	41,000	41,000
	2018	-	30,000	26,850	56,850
Totals	2019	412,664	212,495	41,000	666,159
	2018	236,000	1,050,000	26,850	1,312,850

One officer of the Company held an expense advance at March 31, 2019, with a balance of $36,624 in total (March 31, 2018 - $13,465). This amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. At March 31, 2019, $6,000 (2018 – $Nil) of the above “Consulting fees (management)” total was owed to an officer who is not a director, and is included in “Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities”.

The above transactions were conducted in the normal course of business and were accounted for at the exchange amount which is the amount agreed between the parties.

During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company made a $300,000 investment in the shares, which it still owns, of Shiffoil Inc. (formerly 1885683 Alberta Ltd.), a private oil and gas company with property in western Canada. (See Note 8.) Two directors of the Company are directors and shareholders of Shiffoil. In 2019, Shiffoil paid the Company $Nil for the use of office space and office services for ten months (2018 – $12,000).

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company approved a loan facility for Shiffoil of up to $800,000. Shiffoil has not executed the related promissory note and it is not certain whether it will draw down any of these funds.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, 3,600,000 stock options were granted to two directors of the Company (2018 – Nil) under the Company’s stock option plan. These options were valued at $396,000 in total, of which an amortized amount of $212,495 was recognized in the year ended March 31, 2019.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, 2,600,000 investor stock options were granted to two significant shareholders in the Company who subscribed to 21,999,999 shares during the year, bringing their combined holdings to a total of 30,666,666 shares. One of these parties was also paid $100,000 for consulting services rendered in connection with the financing activities of the Company during the year.

7. CAPITAL STOCK, WARRANTS AND STOCK OPTIONS

(a) Authorized
Unlimited number of common shares with no par value

(b) Issued and pending issue

	Number of shares #	Amount $
Opening Balance, March 31, 2017	35,225,000	3,068,673
Private placement (i)	4,666,666	700,000
Compensation share issuance (ii)	7,000,000	1,050,000
Private placements (iii)	8,028,031	1,204,205
Share issue costs	-	(339,156)
Shares issued during year	19,694,697	2,615,049
Subscription receipts (iv) (shares pending issue)	8,666,666	1,300,000
Private placement (v) (shares pending issue)	8,666,667	1,300,000
All additions during year	37,028,030	5,215,049
Balance, issued and pending issue, March 31, 2018	72,253,030	8,283,722
Balance, issued, March 31, 2019	72,253,030	8,283,722

i. On September 29, 2017, an arm's length party subscribed for 4,666,666 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.15 per share in a private placement for gross proceeds of $700,000. Under certain circumstances the subscriber was required to purchase an additional 8,666,667 common shares at a price of $0.15 per share as a subsequent transaction. See Note 7(b)(v). After completion of the subsequent transaction the subscriber had the right to nominate one director for appointment to the Company's board of directors so long as that subscriber retained at least a 5% ownership interest in the Company.

ii. On February 21, 2018, 7,000,000 common shares were issued to three directors of the Company for past compensation for activities including identifying and concluding the Malmbjerg Molybdenum Project acquisition in Greenland. The shares were valued at $0.15 per share, the price of the most recent private placement equity financings with arms length parties. The transactions were charged to "Stock-based compensation".

iii. On March 29, 2018, 8,028,031 shares were issued to arm's length subscribers to a private placement financing at a price of $0.15 per share, for gross proceeds to the Company of $1,204,205.

iv. On November 9, 2017, 8,666,666 subscription receipts of the Company were sold at a price of $0.15 per receipt to a subscriber who is an insider of the Company by virtue of holding 10% or more of the securities of the Company, for gross proceeds of $1,300,000. Each receipt was automatically exercisable for one common share of the Company. The subscription receipts were exercised during the year ended March 31, 2018 and 8,666,666 shares were issued on April 2, 2018. Gross proceeds of the total transaction were $1,300,000. At March 31, 2018, these shares were included in "Shares pending issue" and were issued during the year ended March 31, 2019.

v. On April 2, 2018, 8,666,667 shares were issued to the subscriber in 7(b)(i) who had completed the subsequent transaction described therein, for gross proceeds to the Company of $1,300,000. At March 31, 2018, these shares were included in "Shares pending issue" and were issued during the year ended March 31, 2019.

7. CAPITAL STOCK, WARRANTS AND STOCK OPTIONS (Continued)

(c) Warrants

	Warrants	Grant Date Fair Value	Exercise Price
	#	$	$
Balance, March 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019	250,000	23,250	0.10

250,000 warrants were issued to an agent pursuant to a prior financing. These non-assignable agent's warrants are exercisable at $0.10 per share for a period of 24 months following the date of listing of the common shares on a recognized stock exchange.

(d) Stock options

The Company has granted options for the purchase of common shares, both under its stock option plan dated April 28, 2015 for employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company and as investor stock options, described in (i), (ii) and (iii) below, which are separate from the stock option plan. The options are non-assignable and may be granted for a term not exceeding five years. The exercise price of the options is fixed by the Board of Directors of the Company at the time of grant not less than the market price of the common shares, subject to all applicable regulatory requirements.

As at March 31, 2019, there were six series of stock options outstanding, as follows:

Outstanding Options #		Exercisable Options #	Exercise Price ($ per share)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Expiry Date
2,100,000	(v)	2,100,000	0.20	1.08	April 28, 2020
700,000	(i)	700,000	0.20	3.61	November 9, 2022
1,900,000	(ii), (iii)	1,900,000	0.20	4.00	March 29, 2023
1,800,000	(iv), (v)	594,000	0.20	4.79	January 15, 2024
400,000	(v)	400,000	0.20	0.99	March 27, 2020
594,000	(iv), (v)	594,000	0.20	0.99	March 27, 2020
7,494,000		6,288,000	0.20	2.94	

The following table summarizes changes in stock options:

	Options #	Grant Date Fair Value $	Exercise Price $
Balance, March 31, 2017	2,500,000	250,000	0.20
Granted November 9, 2017 (i)	700,000	77,000	0.20
Granted March 29, 2018 (ii) and (iii)	1,900,000	209,000	0.20
Balance, March 31, 2018	5,100,000	536,000	0.20
Granted January 15, 2019 (iv)	3,600,000	396,000	0.20
Expired March 27, 2019 (v)	(1,206,000)	(132,660)	0.20
Balance, March 31, 2019	7,494,000	799,340	0.20

7. CAPITAL STOCK, WARRANTS AND STOCK OPTIONS (Continued)

(d) Stock options (Continued)

i. As part of the September 29, 2017 private placement described above in Note 7(b)(i), 700,000 investor stock options, each giving the right to purchase a common share of the Company at $0.20 per share for a period of five years, were granted to the subscriber on November 9, 2017. The options were fully vested at the grant date. The grant date fair value was estimated using the Black Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: current stock price of $0.15, expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 100%, risk free rate of 1.7% and expected life of 5 years. Volatility was based on the historical volatility of comparable companies. The grant date fair value of the options granted was estimated to be $77,000, which amount is allocated to share issue cost.

ii. In conjunction with the exercise of the subscription receipts described in Note 7(b)(iv), 600,000 investor stock options, each giving the right to purchase a common share of the Company at $0.20 per share for a period of five years, were granted to the subscriber on March 29, 2018. The options were fully vested at the grant date. The grant date fair value was estimated using the Black Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: stock price of $0.15, expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 100%, risk free rate of 1.96% and expected life of 5 years. Volatility was based on the historical volatility of comparable companies. The grant date fair value of the options granted was estimated to be $66,000, which amount is allocated to share issue cost.

iii. In conjunction with the purchase of the additional shares contemplated by the subscription described above in Note 7(b)(i) and Note 7(b)(v), 1,300,000 investor stock options, each giving the right to purchase a common share of the Company at $0.20 per share for a period of five years, were granted to the subscriber on March 29, 2018. The options were fully vested at the grant date. The grant date fair value was estimated using the Black Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: stock price of $0.15, expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 100%, risk free rate of 1.96% and expected life of 5 years. Volatility was based on the historical volatility of comparable companies. The grant date fair value of the options granted was estimated to be $143,000, which amount is allocated to share issue cost.

iv. On January 15, 2019, the Company granted 3,600,000 stock options to two officers and directors with an exercise price of $0.20 per option. The options expire five years from the grant date, January 15, 2024. The options vest as to 33% immediately on granting, 33% at the end of six months from the date of grant and the remaining 34% at the end of twelve months from the date of grant. The grant date fair value was estimated using the Black Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: current stock price of $0.15, expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 100%, risk free rate of 1.9% and expected life of 5 years. Volatility was based on the historical volatility of comparable companies. The grant date fair value of the options granted was estimated to be $396,000, of which $212,495 is recognized in the current year and allocated to stock-based compensation.

v. On March 27, 2019, the Company's President and CEO passed away. At the time he held 400,000 stock options issued in 2015 and scheduled to expire on April 28, 2020, and 1,800,000 stock options issued in 2019 and scheduled to expire on January 15, 2024. Of his 2019 options, 594,000 were vested and exercisable. The Company's stock option plan provides that, if an optionee dies, the options then vested of the deceased option holder will be exercisable by his or her estate for a period to be determined by the compensation committee or the Board, as applicable, not exceeding 12 months or the balance of the term of the options, whichever is shorter. These options have therefore been removed from their original line on the preceding table and shown separately with their new expiry date. The weighted average remaining contractual life has been recalculated to reflect this change from previous disclosure.

8. INVESTMENT

On June 9, 2015, the Company participated in a private placement under which it acquired 2,000,000 common shares of a private oil and gas company at $0.15 per share, for a total investment of $300,000.

In December 2016 and March 2017, the investee company completed arm's length private placement financings in which an additional 19,100,000 common shares were sold, at a price of $0.198 per share, resulting in an unrealized gain of $96,000 being recognized in the statement of loss for the year ended March 31, 2017 to increase the value of the Company's investment accordingly.

In December of 2017, the investee company completed an arm's length private placement financing in which an additional 3,961,538 common shares were sold, at a price of $0.39 per share. As a result, the Company recognized an unrealized gain of $384,000 in the carrying value of its investment for the year ended March 31, 2018.

The Company recognized an unrealized loss of $100,000 in the carrying value of its investment during the year ended March 31, 2019, based on the transaction prices of a number of purchases, sales and treasury issuances between arm's length parties around the time of issuance.

The following table shows the securities, with percentage of ownership in the investee company that the shares owned by the Company represented, held by the Company at the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2019			March 31, 2018		
	Shares	%	$	Shares	%	$
Shiffoil Inc.	2,000,000	3.5	680,000	2,000,000	5.1	780,000
Total investment			680,000			780,000

See Notes 6 and 10.

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

The Company has two exploration license areas in Greenland.

License 2014/11, referred to as the Storø Project, is held through the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary CMI. It was renewed for a further five years following expiry of its first five-year term on December 31, 2018. The Company applied for and was granted a renewal of the key mineralized area and dropped two separate blocks that comprised part of the original license area and had been determined to have only limited exploration potential. The minimum exploration requirement for 2019 (year 6) for the license, as calculated by the Greenland government, is DKK 1,121,000 or approximately $230,000. Annual requirements for years 7 through 10 will be a similar amount.

License 2018/11, referred to as the Malmbjerg Molybdenum Project, was acquired by the Company in December, 2017 and is valid until December 31, 2022 as long as minimum annual work requirements are met. The minimum exploration expenditure requirement for 2019 (year 2) for the license, as calculated by the Greenland government, is DKK 308,320 or approximately $65,000. After Year 5 the Company has the option to extend the license for a further five years from December 31, 2022. By the end of the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company's expenditures on engineering studies of Malmbjerg had exceeded the minimum amount required for the first license renewal date of December 31, 2018 and the excess expenditures may be applied to future requirements, meeting the required renewal amounts until the end of Year 3 at December 31, 2021.

Total exploration expenses, including off-property generative and due diligence work for the year came to $678,864 (2018 - $227,863), as outlined below.

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES (Continued)

a) Storø Gold Project

Exploration and evaluation expenditures for the Storø property during the year ended March 31, 2019 totalled $7,513 (2018 - $14,105). Exploration expenditures incurred by the Company are summarized in the following table:

	Year ended March 31, 2019 $	**Year ended March 31, 2018 $**
Consulting, deposit studies	-	12,800
Tenure	7,513	-
Travel and accommodation	-	1,305
	7,513	14,105

b) Malmbjerg Molybdenum Project

Exploration and evaluation expenditures for the Malmbjerg Molybdenum property during the year ended March 31, 2019, totalled $671,351 (2018 - $23,497). Exploration expenditures incurred by the Company are summarized in the following table:

	Year ended March 31, 2019 $	**Year ended March 31, 2018 $**
License fees, tenure	2,000	7,400
Consulting, deposit studies	652,715	15,536
Supplies and services	2,891	561
Travel	13,745	-
	671,351	23,497

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES (Continued)

c) General

A total of $Nil (2018 - $190,261) was incurred during the year ended March 31, 2019 as exploration expenses for investigations seeking new projects not related to either of the Storø or Malmbjerg properties. These prior year activities targeted potential projects outside Canada.

	Year ended March 31, 2019 $	Year ended March 31, 2018 $
Consulting, geological	-	57,746
Consulting, environmental	-	18,178
Consulting, business and economics	-	6,444
Professional, legal	-	95,961
Travel, accommodation and meals	-	8,253
Supplies, tools and services	-	3,679
	-	190,261

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value

IFRS requires that the Company disclose information about the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. Fair value estimates are made at the reporting date based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

The carrying values of cash, advances, sundry receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The Company based its estimate of the fair value of its investment in Shiffoil Inc. (formerly 1885683 Alberta Ltd.) (see Note 8) as at March 31, 2019 on the transaction prices of purchases, sales and treasury issuances between arm's length parties around the time of issue. In December of 2017, a private placement was completed by Shiffoil, at a share price of $0.39 per share. The mean price between the high of a loan conversion transaction in November 2018 and other private sales around the time of issue valued each share of Shiffoil at $0.34 at March 31, 2019. The Company therefore adjusted the value of its holdings to this newly established price as shown in the following table of Level 3 fair value adjustments.

Investment in Shiffoil Inc., fair value	**Year ended March 31, 2019 $**	**Year ended March 31, 2018 $**
Balance, beginning of year	780,000	296,000
Changes in valuation	(100,000)	384,000
Balance, end of year	680,000	780,000

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Risk Factors

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below. There have been no changes in the risks, objectives, policies and procedures from the previous period.

Liquidity Risk:

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at March 31, 2019, the Company had a cash balance of $2,323,110 (March 31, 2018 - $3,867,022) to settle current liabilities of $89,481 (March 31, 2018 - $272,030). All of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Interest Rate Risk:

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in money market funds and investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

Credit Risk:

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to sundry receivables and expense advances. Included in sundry receivables is sales tax due from the Federal Government of Canada. From time to time the Company makes advances to certain of its personnel and suppliers to expedite work that requires them lay out funds for significant expenses that are reimbursable. These funds are either accounted for with receipts or returned. At March 31, 2019, there were no such advances outstanding (2018 - one advance of $115,000 was outstanding for business development and due diligence work). The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to these financial instruments included in sundry receivables and advances is remote.

Foreign Exchange Risk:

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and purchases of goods and services have generally been transacted in Canadian dollars. The Company funds certain operations, exploration and administrative expenses on a cash basis in Danish Krone (DKK) or other currencies converted from its Canadian dollar bank accounts held in Canada. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions is, for the foreseeable future, negligible and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk. As at March 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company’s cash balances were all held in Canadian dollars. From time to time, certain suppliers to the Company’s exploration program require deposits or advances that are denominated in DKK or USD. Historically the deposit amounts were all applied against bills, or refunded if unused, over relatively short time frames which made the exchange fluctuation effects immaterial in these stable currencies.

Price Risk:

Prices of goods and services consumed in the course of the Company’s activity can fluctuate in response to supply and demand and are often driven by industry cycles. Fluctuations in commodity prices may influence financial markets and may indirectly affect the Company’s ability to raise capital to fund exploration. If they vary materially from forecasts made when budgets are set it could affect the ability of the Company to complete work programs. Generally, the Company’s planning time horizons are short enough that this does not present a significant risk.

The Company is also subject to price risk with respect to changes in value of its investment (See Note 8).

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Sensitivity Analysis:

Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1 percentage point change in interest rates, based on the balance of cash as at March 31, 2019 would result in a change in interest income of approximately $23,230 (March 31, 2018 - $38,670) if held over a twelve-month period.

Sensitivity to a plus or minus 10 percentage point change in the value of the investment at March 31, 2019 would result in a change in the investment of approximately $68,000 (at March 31, 2018 - $80,000).

11. INCOME TAXES

(a) Provision for Income Taxes

Major items causing the Company's effective income tax rate to differ from the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate of 26.5% (2018 – 26.5%) were as follows:

	2019 $	2018 $
(Loss) before income taxes	(1,728,410)	(1400,628)
Expected income tax recovery based on statutory rate	(458,000)	(371,000)
Adjustment to expected income tax benefit:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(7,000)	(50,000)
	-	-
Share-based compensation	56,000	278,000
Change in benefit of tax assets not recognized	395,000	143,000
Deferred income tax provision (recovery)	-	-

(b) Deferred Income Tax

	2019 $	2018 $
Unrecognized deferred tax assets and liabilities		
Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:		
Resource expenditures	1,957,000	1,469,000
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	3,686,000	1,650,000
Investment	(190,000)	(480,000)
Share issue costs and other	256,000	340,000
Deductible temporary differences not recognized	5,709,000	2,979,000

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits.

The non-capital losses expire from 2027 to 2039. The other temporary differences do not expire under current legislation.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company considers its capital structure to consist of capital stock, warrant and stock option reserves and accumulated deficit. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to fund its exploration activities. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The projects 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. In order to carry out the planned exploration programs and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company's exploration and evaluation activities are subject to various international and federal laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations. Under the mining law of Greenland certain levels of expenditure are required to have been incurred in order to renew licenses annually, and the Company intends to continue to meet those requirements at Storø and Malmbjerg. (See Note 9.) The Company has no commitments with members of its management team.

14. PREVIOUS RESEARCH PROJECT

On February 8, 2008, the Company entered into a research agreement with The Hospital for Sick Children ("HSC") regarding funding and collaboration with respect to certain research conducted by HSC regarding brain tumour stem cells and the Company funded $300,000 of research expenses. The Company is entitled to 10% of HSC's net proceeds from any commercialization agreements pertaining to intellectual property derived from that research. HSC reports that the larger research project, which includes some of the materials subject to the Company's interest, is ongoing

15. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's operations consist of the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. During the year ended March 31, 2019 and the year ended March 31, 2018, substantially all of the Company's assets and operations related to the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties were held in Canada. All of its exploration properties were located in Greenland. As at March 31, 2019, equipment valued at $1,147 was located in Greenland (2018 – $2,476).