

YORKTON VENTURES INC.

Financial Statements

Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Yorkton Ventures Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Yorkton Ventures Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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 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 financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, 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 Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Lonny Wong.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Saturna Group LLP".

Saturna Group Chartered Professional Accountants LLP

Vancouver, Canada

October 28, 2019

YORKTON VENTURES INC.Statements of financial position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	June 30, 2019 \$	June 30, 2018 \$
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	906,164	968,327
GST receivable	2,356	1,732
Accrued interest receivable	31,455	19,455
Loans receivable (Note 3)	150,000	150,000
Prepaid expenses	2,600	–
Total assets	1,092,575	1,139,514
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	23,311	522
Total liabilities	23,311	522
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	1,524,566	1,524,566
Share-based payment reserve	303,099	303,099
Deficit	(758,401)	(688,673)
Total shareholders' equity	1,069,264	1,138,992
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	1,092,575	1,139,514

Subsequent event (Note 11)

Approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on October 28, 2019:

/s/ "Nicholas Watters"

Nicholas Watters, Director

/s/ "Andrew Smith"

Andrew Smith, Director

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

YORKTON VENTURES INC.Statements of operations and comprehensive loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year ended June 30, 2019 \$	Year ended June 30, 2018 \$
Expenses		
General and administrative	12,118	14,394
Management and consulting fees (Note 4)	47,000	92,500
Professional fees (Note 4)	22,610	43,380
Total expenses	81,728	150,274
Loss before other income	(81,728)	(150,274)
Other income		
Interest income	12,000	11,979
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	(69,728)	(138,295)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(0.01)	(0.01)
Weighted average shares outstanding	12,000,000	10,298,630

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

YORKTON VENTURES INC.Statements of changes in equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share capital		Share-based payment reserve \$	Deficit \$	Total shareholders' equity \$
	Number	Amount \$			
Balance, June 30, 2017	9,000,000	1,074,566	303,099	(550,378)	827,287
Shares issued pursuant to exercise of share purchase warrants	3,000,000	450,000	–	–	450,000
Net loss for the year	–	–	–	(138,295)	(138,295)
Balance, June 30, 2018	12,000,000	1,524,566	303,099	(688,673)	1,138,992
Net loss for the year	–	–	–	(69,728)	(69,728)
Balance, June 30, 2019	12,000,000	1,524,566	303,099	(758,401)	1,069,264

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

YORKTON VENTURES INC.

Statements of cash flows

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year ended June 30, 2019 \$	Year ended June 30, 2018 \$
Operating activities:		
Net loss for the year	(69,728)	(138,295)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
GST receivable	(624)	(532)
Accrued interest receivable	(12,000)	(11,980)
Prepaid expenses	(2,600)	–
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	22,789	391
Net cash used in operating activities	(62,163)	(150,416)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	–	450,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	–	450,000
Change in cash	(62,163)	299,584
Cash, beginning of year	968,327	668,743
Cash, end of year	906,164	968,327

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

YORKTON VENTURES INC.

Notes to the financial statements
Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. Nature of Operations

Yorkton Ventures Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia on August 30, 2006 as Brookbank Mining Corp., and changed its name to Yorkton Ventures Inc. on October 9, 2009. The Company has historically been engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of prospective oil and gas properties. The Company intends to work to identify and evaluate other properties and exploration programs and/or other business models and opportunities. The Company's head office is located at Suite 888, 1027 Davie Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 4L2.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of Compliance and Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

(b) Application of New IFRS

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

IFRS 9 introduces a new expected credit loss ("ECL") model for all financial assets in scope of the impairment requirements. The new ECL will result in an allowance for credit losses being recorded on financial assets irrespective of whether there has been an actual loss event.

The Company adopted the amendments to IFRS 9, effective July 1, 2018 using the full retrospective method, with no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(c) Use of Estimates and Judgments

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant areas requiring the use of estimates include the collectability of loans receivable and accrued interest receivable, and unrecognized deferred income tax assets.

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments. Critical accounting judgments include the recoverability of property and equipment and going concern assumption. The application of the going concern assumption requires management to take into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, 12 months from the end of the reporting period. The Company is aware that material uncertainties related to events or conditions may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance, are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value to be cash equivalents.

YORKTON VENTURES INC.

Notes to the financial statements
Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the respective 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 at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the initial carrying value of the related instrument and are amortized using the effective interest method. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of operations.

Fair value estimates are made at the consolidated statement of financial position date based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. All financial instruments are classified into either: fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or amortized cost.

The Company has made the following classifications:

Cash	FVTPL
GST receivable	Amortized cost
Accrued interest receivable	Amortized cost
Loans receivable	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Amortized cost

The classification of financial assets depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as FVTPL. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets which are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

YORKTON VENTURES INC.

Notes to the financial statements
Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those classified as 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 decreased.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are offset against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations. Loss allowances are based on the lifetime ECL's that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the trade receivable, using the simplified approach.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated statement of operations to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

(f) Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

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 as the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including loans and borrowings and trade payables and other liabilities) are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequently, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest 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 points 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.

YORKTON VENTURES INC.

Notes to the financial statements
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2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Income Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in the statement of operations. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the statement of financial position method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(h) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date or at an average rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary items are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the statement of operations.

(i) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The treasury stock method is used for the calculation of diluted loss per share, whereby all "in the money" stock options and share purchase warrants are assumed to have been exercised at the beginning of the year and the proceeds from their exercise are assumed to have been used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. When a loss is incurred during the year, basic and diluted loss per share are the same as the exercise of stock options and share purchase warrants is considered to be anti-dilutive. As at June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Company had no potentially dilutive shares outstanding.

(j) Comprehensive Income (Loss)

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 the statement of operations.

YORKTON VENTURES INC.

Notes to the financial statements
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2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Share-based Payments

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as stock-based compensation expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

Where equity instruments are granted to parties other than employees, they are recorded by reference to the fair value of the services received. If the fair value of the services received cannot be reliably estimated, the Company measures the services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the counterparty renders service.

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

(l) Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

The following new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the year ended June 30, 2019, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

- New standard IFRS 16, "Leases"

The Company has not early adopted this revised standard and it will not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. Loans Receivable

- (a) On June 27, 2016, the Company entered into a promissory note receivable agreement for \$75,000 with an unrelated company. The loan receivable bears interest at 6% per annum, is unsecured, and is due on demand. Refer to Note 11.
- (b) On February 8, 2017, the Company entered into a promissory note receivable agreement for \$75,000 with an unrelated public company. The loan receivable bears interest at 10% per annum, is unsecured, and is due on demand.

4. Related Party Transactions

- (a) During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company incurred management fees of \$12,000 (2018 - \$12,000) to a company controlled by the President of the Company.
- (b) During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company incurred management fees of \$35,000 (2018 - \$80,500) to a company controlled by the former Chief Financial Officer of the Company.
- (c) During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company incurred professional fees of \$15,000 (2018 - \$34,500) to a company controlled by the former Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

YORKTON VENTURES INC.

Notes to the financial statements
Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
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5. Share Capital

Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares without par value

On January 1, 2018, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares for proceeds of \$450,000 pursuant to the exercise of share purchase warrants.

6. Share Purchase Warrants

The following table summarizes the continuity of share purchase warrants:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price \$
Balance, June 30, 2017	3,000,000	0.15
Exercised	(3,000,000)	0.15
Balance, June 30, 2018 and 2019	–	–

7. Stock Options

On April 30, 2010, the Company implemented a stock option plan pursuant to which stock options may be granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The Company may grant stock options to a maximum of 10% of the issued shares of the Company at the date of granting the stock options. The minimum exercise price of each stock option must not be less than the discounted market price (as permissible by TSX Venture Exchange Policy). Stock options are exercisable over periods up to ten years and vesting periods can be imposed at the discretion by the Board of Directors.

8. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

(a) Fair Values

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis were presented on the Company's statement of financial position as at June 30, 2019, as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements Using			Balance, June 30, 2019 \$
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1) \$	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2) \$	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) \$	
Cash	906,164	–	–	906,164

The fair values of other financial instruments, which include GST receivable, accrued interest receivable, loans receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

YORKTON VENTURES INC.

Notes to the financial statements
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(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

(b) Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash, GST receivable, accrued interest receivable, and loans receivable. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions. GST receivable is due from the Government of Canada. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

(c) Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The Company is not exposed to any significant foreign exchange rate risk.

(d) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to its ability to earn short-term interest on cash balances at variable rates.

(e) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company currently settles its financial obligations out of cash and cash equivalents. The ability to do this relies on the Company raising equity financing in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs. Given the nature of the Company's financial assets, it believes that liquidity risk is relatively low.

(f) Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration and development activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market price of commodities. The Company producing assets and current programs for exploration do expose the Company to some commodity price risk but management is confident that prices should not fluctuate a great deal in the next twelve months.

9. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and to provide returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and equity comprised of issued share capital and share-based payment reserve.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of economic conditions. The Company, upon approval from its Board of Directors, will balance its overall capital structure through new share issuances or by undertaking other activities as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and the Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management remains unchanged from the year ended June 30, 2018.

YORKTON VENTURES INC.

Notes to the financial statements
Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. Income Taxes

The tax effect (computed by applying the Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate) of the significant temporary differences, which comprise deferred income tax assets and liabilities, are as follows:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Canadian statutory income tax rate	27%	27%
Income tax recovery at statutory rate	(18,827)	(37,340)
Tax effect of:		
Permanent differences and other	50	90
True up of prior year difference	(89)	(5,627)
Change in unrecognized deferred income tax assets	18,866	42,877
Income tax provision	–	–

The significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Deferred income tax assets		
Non-capital losses carried forward	117,371	94,133
Oil and gas properties	39,342	43,714
Total gross deferred income tax assets	156,713	137,847
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets	(156,713)	(137,847)
Net deferred income tax asset	–	–

As at June 30, 2019, the Company has non-capital losses carried forward of \$134,708, which is available to offset future years' taxable income. These losses expire as follows:

	\$
2036	18,947
2037	173,743
2038	156,284
2039	85,734
	434,708

The Company also has available resource related expenditure pools totaling \$145,713, which may be deducted against future taxable income on a discretionary basis.

11. Subsequent Event

On October 25, 2019, the Company received proceeds of \$13,316 for payment of accrued interest receivable on the loan receivable described in Note 3. In addition, the Company obtained the pledge of marketable securities owned by the borrower as collateral for this loan.