

SUPERIOR MINING INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

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

SUPERIOR MINING INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	October 31, 2019	July 31, 2019
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 2,432	\$ 10,132
Receivables (Note 4)	1,012	1,589
Prepaid	-	175
	\$ 3,444	\$ 11,896
LIABILITIES AND DEFICIENCY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 5 and 8)	\$ 195,339	\$ 189,739
Advance from directors (Note 8)	25,364	24,856
Loans payable (Note 9)	103,537	101,361
	324,240	315,956
Deficiency		
Capital stock (Note 6)	22,603,395	22,603,395
Deficit	(22,748,912)	(22,725,517)
Capital and reserve attributable to shareholders of Superior Mining International Corporation	(145,517)	(122,122)
Non-controlling interest	(175,279)	(181,938)
	(320,796)	(304,060)
Total deficiency	(320,796)	(304,060)
Total liabilities and deficiency	\$ 3,444	\$ 11,896

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Approved and authorized for issue on December 27, 2019 on behalf of the Board of Directors:

<i>"Brent Butler"</i>	Director	<i>"Cyrus Driver"</i>	Director
Brent Butler		Cyrus Driver	

SUPERIOR MINING INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three Months Ended	
	October 31,	
	2019	2018
EXPENSES		
Accrued interest (reversal)	\$ 2,176	\$ (11,853)
Bank charges and interest	255	201
Consulting	-	16,500
Filing and transfer agent fees	1,901	5,529
Foreign exchange gain	(4,044)	(373)
Investor communications	-	974
Loss on settlement of debt (Note 6)	-	1,234,580
Professional fees (Note 8)	<u>16,448</u>	<u>36,970</u>
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (16,736)	\$ (1,282,528)
Comprehensive loss attributable to:		
Shareholders of Superior Mining International Corporation	\$ (23,395)	\$ (1,294,358)
Non-controlling interests	<u>6,659</u>	<u>11,830</u>
	\$ (16,736)	\$ (1,282,528)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	52,941,326	46,231,650

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

SUPERIOR MINING INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN DEFICIENCY
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of shares	Capital stock	Share-based payment reserve	Deficit	Total	Non- controlling Interest	Total deficiency
Balance as at August 1, 2019	52,941,326	\$ 22,603,395	\$ -	\$ (22,725,517)	\$ (122,122)	\$ (181,938)	\$ (304,060)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(23,395)	(23,395)	6,659	(16,736)
Balance as at October 31, 2019	52,941,326	\$ 22,603,395	\$ -	\$ (22,748,912)	\$ (145,517)	\$ (175,279)	\$ (320,796)
Balance as at August 1, 2018	11,788,646	\$ 19,311,181	\$ 27,296	\$ (21,294,800)	\$ (1,956,323)	\$ (188,383)	\$ (2,144,706)
Settlement of debt	41,152,680	3,292,214	-	-	3,292,214	-	3,292,214
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(16,736)	(1,294,358)	6,659	(1,287,699)
Balance as at October 31, 2018	52,941,326	\$ 22,603,395	\$ 27,296	\$ (21,311,536)	\$ 41,533	\$ (181,724)	\$ (140,191)

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

SUPERIOR MINING INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three Months Ended	
	October 31,	
	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	\$ (16,736)	\$ (1,282,528)
Item not affecting cash:		
Accretion of convertible debentures and accrued interest	2,176	1,373
Loss on shares for debt	-	1,234,580
Interest expense (reversal)		(10,480)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Increase in receivables	577	1,299
Increase in prepaid expense	175	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,600	(28,394)
Net cash used in operating activities	(8,208)	(84,150)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Advance from related parties	508	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	508	-
Change in cash for the period	(7,700)	(84,150)
Cash, beginning of period	10,132	294,556
Cash, end of period	\$ 2,432	\$ 210,406

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 7)

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Superior Mining International Corporation (the "Company") is a Canadian company incorporated in the Yukon Territory. The Company's head, registered and records office address is Suite 510 – 510 Hornby Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 3B6. The Company is primarily engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. As at October 31, 2019, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$22,748,912 (July 31, 2019 - \$22,725,517); a working capital deficiency of \$320,796 (July 31, 2019 - \$304,060) and has not generated revenues from operations. These circumstances lend substantial doubt as to the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as they come due, and accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

In order to continue as a going concern and to meet its corporate objectives, the Company will require additional financing through debt or equity issuances or other available means. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC"). Accordingly, they do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements by International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for complete financial statements for year-end reporting purposes. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2019, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Basis of consolidation and presentation

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets measured at fair value. All dollar amounts presented are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

SUPERIOR MINING INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd...)

Basis of consolidation and presentation (cont'd...)

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest at October 31, 2019 and July 31, 2019	Principal Activity
Superior Mining South Africa (Pty) Corporation	South Africa	100%	Mineral exploration
Owl Eye Trading 71 (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	100%	Mineral exploration
Turquoise Moon Trading 403 Pty Ltd. ("TM")	South Africa	87%	Mineral exploration
Middelvlei Gold & Investments (Pty) Ltd. ("MGI")	South Africa	50%	Mineral exploration

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting judgments and critical estimates

The preparation of these condensed interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Significant Accounting Judgments

Significant accounting judgments that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- i) Going concern risk assessment (Note 1); and
- ii) Determination of functional currency.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Critical accounting estimates

Key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include, but are not limited to, the following:

- i) **Deferred income taxes** - The Company is periodically required to estimate the tax basis of assets and liabilities. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to varying interpretations, it is possible that changes in these estimates could occur that materially affect the amounts of deferred income tax assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements. Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities generally have a direct impact on earnings in the period that the changes occur. Each period, the Company evaluates the likelihood of whether some portion or all of each deferred tax asset will not be realized. This evaluation is based on historic and future expected levels of taxable income, the pattern and timing of reversals of taxable temporary timing differences that give rise to deferred tax liabilities, and tax planning initiatives.

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency for each of the Company's subsidiaries is the currency in which funds from financing activities are generated. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the entity at the exchange rate in existence at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated at the period end date exchange rates.

The functional currency of Superior Mining International Corporation, the parent entity, is the Canadian dollar, which is also the presentation currency of our consolidated financial statements. The functional currency of the Company's foreign subsidiaries is also the Canadian dollar.

In individual companies, transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying exchange rates in effect at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are re-translated to the functional currency at the closing rate (exchange rate at the reporting date).

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on re-translation are recognized in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”) or at amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial asset held at FVTPL are included in the statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they arise.

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date.

Financial assets are derecognized when they mature or are sold, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTPL or amortized cost are recognized in the statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). Gains or losses on financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives and financial liabilities incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost - This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. These financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Financial instruments (cont'd...)

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 introduces a new three-stage expected credit loss model for calculating impairment for financial assets.

IFRS 9 no longer requires a triggering event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized. An entity is required to recognize expected credit losses when financial instruments are initially recognized and to update the amount of expected credit losses recognized at each reporting date to reflect changes in the credit risk of the financial instruments. In addition, IFRS 9 requires additional disclosure requirements about expected credit losses and credit risk.

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods, if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

Convertible debentures

Convertible debentures are classified separately into financial liability and equity components in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement. At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using a discount rate that would have been applicable to non-convertible debt. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date. The equity component is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the face value of the convertible debenture as a whole. This is recognized and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently re-measured.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, all costs related to the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties are capitalized by property. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractor and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company may occasionally enter into farm-out arrangements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the farmee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the farmee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to profit or loss.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd...)

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

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

Interests in Joint Arrangements

A joint arrangement can take the form of a joint venture or joint operation. All joint arrangements involve a contractual arrangement that establishes joint control, which exists only when decisions about the activities that significantly affect the returns of the investee require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. A joint operation is a joint arrangement in which the Company has rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement in which the Company has rights to only the net assets of the arrangement.

Joint ventures are accounted for in accordance with the policy “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.” Joint operations are accounted for by recognizing the Company’s share of the assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flows of the joint operation in the consolidated financial statements.

Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

Investments over which the Company exercises significant influence and which the Company does not control or jointly control are associates. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method, except when classified as held for sale. Investments in joint ventures as determined in accordance with the policy “Interests in Joint Arrangements” are also accounted for using the equity method.

The equity method involves recording the initial investment at cost and subsequently adjusting the carrying value of the investment for the Company’s proportionate share of the profit or loss, other comprehensive income or loss and any other changes in the associate’s or joint venture’s net assets such as dividends.

The Company’s proportionate share of the associate’s or joint venture’s profit or loss and other comprehensive income or loss is based on its most recent financial statements. Adjustments are made to align any inconsistencies between the Company’s accounting policies and the associate’s or joint venture’s policies before applying the equity method. Adjustments are also made to account for depreciable assets based on their fair values at the acquisition date of the investment and for any impairment losses recognized by the associate or joint venture.

If the Company’s share of the associate’s or joint venture’s losses equals or exceeds the investment in the associate or joint venture, recognition of further losses is discontinued. After interest is reduced to zero, additional losses will be provided for and a liability recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations to provide additional funding or make payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. If the associate or joint venture subsequently reports profits, the Company resumes recognizing its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognized.

At each reporting date, the Company considers whether there is objective evidence of impairment in associates and joint ventures, and records an impairment charge accordingly.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Provision for environmental rehabilitation

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. As at October 31, 2019, there was no material provision for environmental rehabilitation.

Loss per share

The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on loss per share is recognized on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options and warrants. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. For the period ended October 31, 2019 and 2018, this calculation proved to be anti-dilutive. Basic and diluted loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Share-based payments

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes, or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period using the graded method. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to capital stock. When vested options are forfeited or are not exercised at the expiry date the amount previously recognized in share-based payment is transferred to accumulated losses (deficit). The Company estimates a forfeiture rate and adjusts the corresponding expense each period based on an updated forfeiture estimate.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at the fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

Share issuance costs

Costs directly identifiable with the raising of capital are charged directly to capital stock. Costs related to shares not yet issued are recorded as deferred financing costs. These costs will be deferred until the issuance of the shares to which the costs relate, at which time the costs will be charged against the related capital stock or charged to operations if the shares are not issued.

Valuation of warrants

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Income taxes

Income tax on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the years presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Accounting standards and interpretations adopted

The Company has adopted the following accounting standards effective August 1, 2018:

The Company adopted, retrospectively without restatement, all of the requirements of IFRS 9: Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) as of August 1, 2018. This standard replaces the guidance in IAS 39: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurements (“IAS 39”). The adoption of IFRS 9 did not impact the carrying value of any of the Company’s financial assets or financial liabilities on the transition date. The impact on the classification and measurement of its financial instruments is set out below.

The Company completed an assessment of its financial assets and liabilities as at August 1, 2018. The following table shows the original classification under IAS 39 and the new classification under IFRS 9:

Financial Assets and Liabilities	Original classification (measurement) IAS 39	New classification and measurement IFRS 9
Cash	Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through profit and loss
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities (amortized cost)	Amortized cost
Advance from directors	Other financial liabilities (amortized cost)	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Other financial liabilities (amortized cost)	Amortized cost

The Company did not restate prior periods as it recognized the effects of retrospective application to shareholders’ equity at the beginning of the 2018 annual reporting period, which also includes the date of initial application. The adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in no impact to the opening accumulated deficit nor the opening balance of accumulated comprehensive income on August 1, 2018.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

On February 1, 2019, the Company adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 16 – Leases.

IFRS 16 Leases was issued by the IASB in January 2016 (effective February 1, 2019) and has not yet been adopted by the Company. IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value.

The adoption of this new accounting standard had no material impact on the Company’s condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the current period.

4. RECEIVABLES

	October 31, 2019	July 31, 2019
Goods and Services Tax (“GST”) receivable	\$ 1,012	\$ 1,589
Total	\$ 1,012	\$ 1,589

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company advanced \$130,000 as a deposit towards the acquisition of VIP Bets Inc. The Company decided not to proceed with the acquisition and the amount is written off due to uncertainty of collection.

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payables and accrued liabilities for the Company are broken down as follows:

	October 31, 2019	July 31, 2019
Trade payables	\$ 126,589	\$ 134,739
Due to related parties (Note 8)	50,000	40,000
Accrued liabilities	18,750	15,000
Total	\$ 195,339	\$ 189,739

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company wrote off \$20,572 (2018 - \$Nil) due to outstanding amounts exceeding the statute of limitations.

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6. CAPITAL STOCK RESERVED

a) Authorized share capital:

Unlimited common voting shares without par value.

b) Issued share capital:

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company issued 41,152,680 common shares to creditors in settlement of outstanding debts aggregating \$2,058,934, valued at \$3,292,214 and resulted in a loss of \$1,233,280.

c) Stock options:

The Company has a fixed stock option plan whereby a maximum of 1,005,009 of the issued common shares are reserved for issuance under the plan. The options can be granted for a maximum term of ten years and pricing and vesting are determined by the board of directors.

Stock option transactions and the number of stock options outstanding are summarized as follows:

	Period Ended October 31, 2019		Year Ended July 31, 2019	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at beginning of period	-	\$ -	220,000	\$ 0.50
Expired / Cancelled	-	-	(220,000)	0.50
Balance at end of period	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Number of options exercisable	-	\$ -	-	\$ -

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6. CAPITAL STOCK RESERVED (cont'd...)

d) Warrants:

Warrants transactions and the number of warrants outstanding are summarized as follows:

	Period Ended October 31, 2019		Year Ended July 31, 2019	
	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at beginning of period	-	\$ -	6,000,000	\$ 0.10
Granted	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	(6,000,000)	0.10
Balance at end of period	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
Number of warrants exercisable	-	\$ -	-	\$ -

7. SUPPLEMENT DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

	October 31, 2019	October 31, 2018
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

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8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Amounts paid or accrued to related parties are as follows:

	For the Period Ended October 31, 2019	For the Period Ended October 31, 2018
Related Parties:		
A company owned by the CFO	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Professional fees	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,000</u>

The amounts due to the related parties included in accounts payables and accrued liabilities are as follows:

	October 31, 2019	July 31, 2019
Due to a company owned by the CFO	\$ 75,364	\$ 64,856
	<u>\$ 75,364</u>	<u>\$ 64,856</u>

Other related party transactions

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company completed a shares for debt transaction, of which 17,614,220 common shares were issued to directors of the Company in settlement of outstanding debts aggregating \$880,711 and resulted in loss of \$528,427.

At October 31, 2019, the amount advanced from directors was reduced to \$25,364 (July 31, 2019 - \$24,856).

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9. LOANS PAYABLE

	October 31, 2019	July 31, 2019
Loans payable, bearing an interest rate of 12% per annum, unsecured, due on demand	\$ 103,537	\$ 101,361
	<u>\$ 103,537</u>	<u>\$ 101,361</u>

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK

The Company’s financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, advances from directors, and loan payable. Unless otherwise noted, it is management’s opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value, unless otherwise noted.

Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a significant concentration of credit risk due to the potential for counterparties to default on their contractual obligations consist primarily of receivables. The maximum potential loss on these financial instruments is equal to the carrying amounts of these items. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by dealing with counterparties it believes to be creditworthy.

Fair value

The Company estimates the fair value of its financial instruments based on current interest rates, market value and pricing of financial instruments with comparable terms. Unless otherwise indicated, the carrying value of these financial instruments approximates their fair market value because of the near maturity of those instruments.

Financial statements measured at fair value on the statements of financial position are summarized in levels of fair value hierarchy as either “Level 1” Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; “Level 2” Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and, “Level 3” Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

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10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK (cont'd...)

Fair value (cont'd...)

Financial instruments measured at fair value on the statements of financial position are summarized in levels of fair value hierarchy as follows:

	October 31, 2019			July 31, 2019		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Asset						
Cash	\$ 2,432	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,132	\$ -	\$ -

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

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 October 31, 2019, the Company had current assets of \$3,444 (July 31, 2019 – \$11,896) to settle current liabilities of \$324,240 (July 31, 2019 – \$315,956). The Company is planning additional financings in the near term to raise working capital to finance its ongoing operations.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that the cash maintained at the financial institutions is subject to floating rate of interest. The interest rate risks on cash and on the Company's obligations are not considered significant as the interest rates on the loans payable are fixed.

(b) Foreign currency risk

As at October 31, 2019, the Company had accounts payable in South African rand (ZAR). The amounts are minimal and any risk due to foreign currency fluctuations is not significant.

(c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

In the management of capital, the Company monitors its adjusted capital which comprises all components of equity (ie. capital stock, reserves and deficit).

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue common shares through private placements. The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's policy remains unchanged from the prior year.