



October 31, 2018 and 2017

Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

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- Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of:
CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.
(formerly Canaf Group Inc.)

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Canaf Investments Inc. (formerly Canaf Group Inc.) and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at October 31, 2018 and 2017, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Canaf Investments Inc. (formerly Canaf Group Inc.) and its subsidiaries as at October 31, 2018 and 2017, and their financial performance and their cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements which indicates that Canaf Investments Inc. (formerly Canaf Group Inc.) and its subsidiaries are dependent on the operating cash flows from its coal processing business and are economically dependent on two customers.

WDM

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
February 22, 2019

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INTEGRITY

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CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

(Formerly Canaf Group Inc.)

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at October 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
ASSETS			
CURRENT			
Cash		552,351	453,609
Trade Receivables	17	1,240,730	1,314,828
Sales Tax Receivable	6	4,559	357
Inventories	7	836,551	472,221
Prepaid Expenses and Deposits		21,896	36,220
		<u>2,656,087</u>	<u>2,277,235</u>
NON-CURRENT			
Property, Plant and Equipment	8	868,059	1,037,996
Due from Non-Controlling Interest	5	1,250,290	-
Intangible	2(f)	1	1
		<u>4,774,437</u>	<u>3,315,232</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT			
Trade and Other Payables	9	1,088,227	757,875
Sales Tax Payable	6	-	32,010
Income Taxes Payable		11,958	77,805
Current Portion of Bank Loan	10	78,412	310,819
		<u>1,178,597</u>	<u>1,178,509</u>
NON-CURRENT			
Bank Loan	10	-	106,063
Deferred Tax Liability	13(b)	-	122,022
		<u>1,178,597</u>	<u>1,406,594</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share Capital	11	8,079,463	8,079,463
Additional Paid in Capital	5	1,342,549	-
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss – Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		(1,778,337)	(1,463,628)
Deficit		(4,122,063)	(4,707,197)
		<u>3,521,612</u>	<u>1,908,638</u>
Equity Attributable to Canaf Investments Inc. Shareholders			
Non-Controlling Interest	5	74,228	-
		<u>3,595,840</u>	<u>1,908,638</u>
		<u>4,774,437</u>	<u>3,315,232</u>

Nature of Operations (Note 1)

Economic Dependence (Note 17)

Commitment (Note 18)

Segment Information (Note 19)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Approved on Behalf of the Board:

“Christopher Way”
Christopher Way, Director

“Kevin Corrigan”
Kevin Corrigan, Director

CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

(Formerly Canaf Group Inc.)

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Years Ended October 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
SALES		14,673,658	10,699,117
COST OF SALES	15	13,502,330	9,476,007
GROSS PROFIT		1,171,328	1,223,110
EXPENSES			
General and Administrative	16	565,138	417,951
Interest on Bank Loan	10	27,853	86,837
Foreign Exchange Gain		(5,679)	-
		587,312	504,788
INCOME BEFORE OTHER ITEMS		584,016	718,322
Interest Income		101,284	17,962
Other Income		11,967	-
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		697,267	736,284
Current Income Tax (Expense)	13(a)	(206,559)	(82,445)
Deferred Income Tax (Expense) Recovery	13(a)	133,176	(112,031)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		623,884	541,808
Attributable to the Shareholders		585,134	541,808
Attributable to the Non-Controlling Interest		38,750	-
		623,884	541,808
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
Foreign Currency Translation Loss		(325,740)	(102,144)
NET COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		298,144	439,664
Attributable to the Shareholders		270,425	439,664
Attributable to the Non-Controlling Interest		27,719	-
		298,144	439,664
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE		0.013	0.011
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING – BASIC AND DILUTED		47,426,195	47,426,195

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

(Formerly Canaf Group Inc.)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the Years Ended October 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Note	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital \$	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve \$	Additional Paid In Capital \$	Deficit \$	Non-Controlling Interest \$	Total Shareholders' Equity \$
Balance, October 31, 2016		47,426,195	8,079,463	(1,361,484)	-	(5,249,005)	-	1,468,974
Net Income for the Year		-	-	-	-	541,808	-	541,808
Foreign Currency Translation Loss		-	-	(102,144)	-	-	-	(102,144)
Balance, October 31, 2017		47,426,195	8,079,463	(1,463,628)	-	(4,707,197)	-	1,908,638
Sale of Subsidiary to Non-Controlling Interest	5				1,342,549	-	46,509	1,389,058
Net Income for the Year		-	-	-	-	585,134	38,750	623,884
Foreign Currency Translation Loss		-	-	(314,709)	-	-	(11,031)	(325,740)
Balance, October 31, 2018		47,426,195	8,079,463	(1,778,337)	1,342,549	(4,122,063)	74,228	3,595,840

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

(Formerly Canaf Group Inc.)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended October 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Note	2018 \$	2017 \$
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR):			
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Income for the Year		623,885	541,808
Non-Cash Items:			
Depreciation – Cost of Sales		409,937	390,685
Deferred Tax Expense (Recovery)		<u>(133,176)</u>	<u>112,031</u>
		900,646	1,044,524
Change in Non-Cash Working Capital Accounts	14(a)	<u>(161,264)</u>	<u>(457,015)</u>
		<u>739,382</u>	<u>587,509</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Principal Repayments of Bank Loan		<u>(335,929)</u>	<u>(267,038)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(356,765)	(222,165)
Proceeds on Sale of Property		<u>86,816</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>(269,949)</u>	<u>(222,165)</u>
INCREASE IN CASH		133,504	98,306
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash		(34,762)	(25,259)
Cash, Beginning of the Year		<u>453,609</u>	<u>380,562</u>
CASH, END OF THE YEAR		<u>552,351</u>	<u>453,609</u>

Supplemental Cash Flow Information (Note 14)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

(Formerly Canaf Group Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended October 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Canaf Investments Inc. (formerly Canaf Group Inc.) (the “Company”) is incorporated in the Province of Alberta and owns and operates a coal processing plant in South Africa which processes coal and coal products into calcine, a coke substitute with a high carbon content.

The head office, principal address, and records office of the Company are located at Suite 500 – 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 3P6.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) on the basis that the Company is a going concern and will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year.

The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate profitable operations from its coal processing business. Sales of the Company are substantially derived from two customers, and as a result, the Company is economically dependent on these customers (Note 17). The Company is dependent on the operating cash flows from its coal processing business and the financial support of its shareholders and related parties to finance its operations and to discharge liabilities in the normal course of business. Loss of a customer or reduced sales from a customer may have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition.

The Company has working capital of \$1,477,490 as at October 31, 2018 (2017 - \$1,098,726). Management believes that the Company has sufficient cash resources to meet its obligations for at least 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 22, 2019.

b) Basis of Preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. Cost is the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for net assets.

c) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”):

Entity	Country of Incorporation	Holding	Functional Currency
Canaf Investments Inc. (formerly Canaf Group Inc.)	Canada	Parent Company	Canadian Dollar
Quantum Screening and Crushing (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	100%	South African Rand
Southern Coal (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	70%	South African Rand
Canaf (SL) Limited	Sierra Leone	51%	Canadian Dollar
Nabisoga Mining Ltd.	United States	100%	Canadian Dollar
Rwenzori Cobalt Company Ltd.	United States	100%	Canadian Dollar

CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

(Formerly Canaf Group Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended October 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c) Basis of Consolidation (Continued)

Intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The net assets and net profit attributable to outside shareholders are presented as amounts attributable to non-controlling interests in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Canaf (SL) Limited, Nabisoga Mining Ltd., and Rwenzori Cobalt Company Ltd. are inactive subsidiaries.

d) Foreign Currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars. Each entity determines its own functional currency (Note 2(c)) and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

i) Transactions and Balances in Foreign Currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the respective entity, 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 remeasurement of monetary items at year-end exchange rates are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction and are not retranslated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

ii) Foreign Operations

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars from their functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date and their income statements are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in earnings as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

e) Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials and finished goods (calcine) and are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value. Estimated net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any cost of disposal.

Cost is determined on the following basis: Raw materials and packing material are valued at average cost. Finished goods are valued at raw material cost plus labour cost and an appropriate portion of the related fixed and variable manufacturing overhead expenses based on normal capacity.

Cost of sales is determined on a weighted average cost basis and includes transportation and handling costs.

f) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets represent the identifiable value of customer contracts acquired on the purchase of the South African subsidiary in 2007. On October 31, 2008, the Company wrote down the carrying value of its intangible assets to a nominal amount.

CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

(Formerly Canaf Group Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended October 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

g) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognized to write off the cost of the property, plant and equipment less their residual values over their useful lives using the straight line method at the following rates, except in the year of acquisition, when one half of the rates are used:

Computer Equipment	3 Years
Leasehold Improvements	5 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years
Plant and Equipment	5 Years
Vehicles	5 Years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

h) Impairment of Non-Current Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-current assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Individual assets are grouped together as a cash generating unit for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash flows that are independent from other group assets.

If any such indication of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Where the carrying amount of a cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the cash generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are adjusted for the risks specific to the cash generating unit and are discounted to their present value with a discount rate that reflects the current market indicators.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the cash generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately.

i) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the sale of calcine is recognized upon transfer of title which is completed when the physical product is delivered to customers and collection is reasonably assured. Interest and other income are recognized when earned and collection is reasonably assured.

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. As at October 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company has no material provisions.

CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

(Formerly Canaf Group Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended October 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

k) Share Capital

Share capital includes cash consideration received for share issuances, net of commissions and issue costs. Common shares issued for non-monetary consideration are recorded at their fair market value based upon the trading price of the Company's shares on the TSX Venture Exchange on the date of the agreement.

l) Share-Based Payments

The fair value method of accounting is used for share-based payment transactions. Under this method, the cost of stock options and other share-based payments is recorded based on the estimated fair value using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at the grant date and is charged to profit over the vesting period. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of equity instruments expected to vest.

Upon the exercise of stock options and other share-based payments, consideration received on the exercise of these equity instruments is recorded as share capital and the related share-based payment reserve is transferred to share capital.

m) Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed in accordance with the treasury stock method and based on the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive equity instruments. Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share, as the issuance of shares on the exercise of stock options and share purchase warrants is anti-dilutive.

n) Income Taxes

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

i) Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those claims from, or, obligations to, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

ii) Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilized against future taxable income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intention to offset current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

(Formerly Canaf Group Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended October 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

o) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured subsequently as described below. The Company does not have any derivative financial instruments.

i) Financial Assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Loans and receivables;
- Held-to-maturity investments; and
- Available-for-sale financial assets.

The category determines subsequent measurement and whether any resulting income and expense is recognized in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

- ***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*** – Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets that are either classified as held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments. Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. The Company's cash falls into this category of financial instruments.
- ***Loans and receivables*** – Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's loan receivable, due from non-controlling interest and trade receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.
- ***Held-to-maturity investments*** – Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity, other than loans and receivables. Investments are classified as held-to-maturity if the Company has the intention and ability to hold them until maturity. The Company currently does not hold financial assets in this category.
- ***Available-for-sale financial assets*** – Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated to this category or do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories of financial assets. The Company currently does not hold financial assets in this category.

CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

(Formerly Canaf Group Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended October 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

o) Financial Instruments (Continued)

i) Financial Assets (Continued)

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, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date that the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

ii) Financial Liabilities

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or other financial liabilities upon initial recognition.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss** – Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities that are either classified as held for trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition. Liabilities in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. The Company currently does not hold financial liabilities in this category.
- **Other financial liabilities** – Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process. The Company's trade and other payables and bank loan fall into this category of financial instruments.

A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expired.

p) Non-Controlling Interest

Non-controlling interest in the Company's less than wholly owned subsidiary is classified as a separate component of equity. On initial recognition, non-controlling interest is measured at the fair value of the non-controlling entity's contribution into the related subsidiary. Subsequent to the original transaction date, adjustments are made to the carrying amount of non-controlling interest for the non-controlling interest's share of changes to the subsidiary's equity.

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

In the application of the Company's accounting policies which are described in Note 2, management is required to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are described below.

CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

(Formerly Canaf Group Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended October 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (Continued)

a) Useful Lives of Property and Equipment and Intangible Assets

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of these assets to the Company. Actual useful lives of these assets may differ from the estimate.

b) Impairment of Non-Current Assets

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows from each asset or cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows, management makes assumptions about future operating results. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. In addition, when determining the applicable discount rate, estimation is involved in determining the appropriate adjustments to market risk and asset-specific risk factors.

Actual results may vary and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets within the next financial year.

c) Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-utilized tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate sufficient taxable earnings in future periods in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

NOTE 4 – ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

A number of new accounting standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations have been issued but not yet effective up the date of issuance of the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company intends to adopt the following standards when they become effective:

a) IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 as issued reflects the first phase of the IASBs work on the replacement of IAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets as defined in IAS 39. The mandatory effective date has been set for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted. The Company does not intend to early adopt IFRS 9. Based on current facts and circumstances, the Company do not expect its financial performance or disclosure to be materially affected by the application of the standard.

b) IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively, and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted. The Company does not intend to early adopt IFRS 15. Based on current facts and circumstances, the Company do not expect its financial performance or disclosure to be materially affected by the application of the standard.

CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

(Formerly Canaf Group Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended October 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

NOTE 5 – DUE FROM NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

On July 3, 2018, the Company sold a 30% interest of its subsidiary, Southern Coal (Proprietary) Limited (“Southern Coal”), to Amandla Amakhulu (Pty) Ltd. (“AAM”) for the price of 18 million Rand (approximately \$1.3 million). AAM is a 100% black-owned company incorporated in South Africa, and the sales transaction complies with the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (“BBBEE”) incentive program in South Africa.

The sales proceeds are in the form of cumulative, redeemable preference shares of AAM in the amount of the purchase price, 18 million Rand (approximately \$1.3 million). These preference shares provide preferential dividends, until fully redeemed by AAM, with the dividends secured by an irrevocable direction from AAM to Southern Coal to pay the Company such dividends from any Southern Coal dividend distribution to AAM.

There were no dividends paid or preferred share redemption in 2018.

The following table presents the dilution gain recorded on the sale of a 30% interest in Southern Coal:

	\$
Consideration Received	
Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of AAM (18 Million Rand)	<u>1,389,058</u>
Net Assets of Southern Coal	
Total Assets	3,137,562
Total Liabilities	<u>2,982,532</u>
	155,030
Non-Controlling Interest Percentage	<u>30%</u>
	<u>46,509</u>
Dilution Gain on Sale of Interest in Southern Coal	<u>1,342,549</u>

As there was no change in control of the Company’s subsidiary, the dilution gain was recorded as additional paid-in capital.

The due from non-controlling interest amount as of the balance sheet date is \$1,250,290 (translated at October 31, 2018 exchange rate).

NOTE 6 – SALES TAX RECEIVABLE (PAYABLE)

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
South African Value-Added Tax Receivable (Payable)	4,406	(32,010)
Canadian Goods and Services Tax Receivable	153	357
	<u>4,559</u>	<u>(31,653)</u>

NOTE 7 – INVENTORIES

Raw Materials	401,043	369,351
Finished Goods – Calcine	435,508	102,870
	<u>836,551</u>	<u>472,221</u>

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NOTE 8 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land \$	Building \$	Computer Equipment \$	Leasehold Improvements \$	Office Equipment \$	Plant and Equipment \$	Vehicles \$	Total \$
COST								
Balance, October 31, 2016	7,423	76,115	15,971	170,873	12,192	4,711,642	101,159	5,095,375
Additions	-	89,602	598	-	5,004	88,018	38,944	222,166
Foreign Currency Translation	-	(9,008)	(792)	(8,112)	(861)	(144,256)	(4,882)	(167,911)
Balance, October 31, 2017	7,423	156,709	15,777	162,761	16,335	4,655,404	135,221	5,149,630
Additions	-	86,816	1,273	-	920	267,755	-	356,764
Foreign Currency Translation	-	(98,634)	(831)	(6,959)	(811)	(155,969)	(3,879)	(267,083)
Balance, October 31, 2018	7,423	144,891	16,219	155,802	16,444	4,767,190	131,342	5,239,311
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION								
Balance, October 31, 2016	-	6,597	15,172	163,132	10,914	3,566,537	76,332	3,838,684
Depreciation	-	3,329	382	7,296	1,113	363,989	14,576	390,685
Foreign Currency Translation	-	(501)	(742)	(8,155)	(581)	(105,424)	(2,332)	(117,735)
Balance, October 31, 2017	-	9,425	14,812	162,273	11,446	3,825,102	88,576	4,111,634
Depreciation	-	2,478	817	532	954	387,185	17,971	409,937
Foreign Currency Translation	-	(2,731)	(734)	(7,003)	(606)	(135,151)	(4,094)	(150,319)
Balance, October 31, 2018	-	9,172	14,895	155,802	11,794	4,077,136	102,453	4,371,252
NET BOOK VALUE								
October 31, 2017	7,423	147,284	965	488	4,889	830,302	46,645	1,037,996
October 31, 2018	7,423	135,719	1,324	-	4,650	690,054	28,889	868,059

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NOTE 9 – TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Trade Payables	1,036,256	706,085
Payroll Payable	28,930	27,790
Accrued Liability	23,041	24,000
	<u>1,088,227</u>	<u>757,875</u>

NOTE 10 – BANK LOAN

Bank Loan	78,412	416,882
Less: Current Portion	<u>(78,412)</u>	<u>(310,819)</u>
Non-Current Portion	<u>-</u>	<u>106,063</u>

The bank loan bears interest at 10.25% per annum, matures on January 7, 2019, and is secured by the Company's furnace acquired with the proceeds from the loan. The bank loan is repayable in blended monthly payments of Rand 391,624 (\$26,507 translated at October 31, 2018 exchange rate). During the year ended October 31, 2018, the Company incurred interest expense totaling \$27,853 (2017 – \$86,837).

NOTE 11 – SHARE CAPITAL

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As at October 31, 2018, the Company had 47,426,195 common shares issued and outstanding as presented in the consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity. There are no stock options and share purchase warrants outstanding as at October 31, 2018 and 2017.

NOTE 12 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to those transactions disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the Company has amounts owed to the following related parties:

- During the year ended October 31, 2018, the Company incurred professional fees of \$15,649 (2017 – \$40,909) to a former Officer and Director of the Company for administration and bookkeeping services
- During the year ended October 31, 2018, the Company incurred professional fees of \$12,039 (2017 – \$Nil) to an Officer of the Company for administration and management services.
- During the year ended October 31, 2018, the Company incurred consulting fees of \$84,209 (2017 – \$67,117) to an Officer and Director of the Company for administration and management services.
- During the year ended October 31, 2018, the Company incurred management fees of \$127,024 (2017 – \$119,504) to three Directors of the Company for administration and management services in relation to the Company's coal processing business in South Africa.

All related party transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange value, which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

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NOTE 13 – INCOME TAXES

a) Provision for Income Taxes

The income tax expense of the Company is reconciled to the net income for the year as reported in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income as follows:

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Expected Income Tax Expense (Recovery) at Statutory Tax Rates	559,831	191,435
Amounts Not Deductible for Tax	(362,648)	222
Effect of Differences in Tax Rates in Foreign Jurisdictions	8,578	13,891
Effect of Change in Statutory Tax Rates	30	(31,798)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes and Losses Expired	(127,581)	(31,476)
Change in Valuation Allowance	(4,827)	52,202
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income Tax Expense	73,383	194,476
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Current Income Tax Expense	206,559	82,445
Deferred Income Tax Expense (Recovery)	(133,176)	112,031
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income Tax Expense	73,383	194,476
	<hr/>	<hr/>

b) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

As at October 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company has temporary differences between the carrying value of the assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are comprised of the following:

Deferred Tax Assets		
Canadian Non-Capital Losses	672,265	673,586
Canadian Net Capital Losses	139,569	142,265
Computer Equipment	323	329
Mineral Property	41,550	42,353
Deferred Tax Assets Not Recognized	(853,707)	(858,533)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	-
Deferred Tax Liability		
Plant and Equipment	-	(122,022)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Deferred Tax Liability	-	(122,022)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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NOTE 13 – INCOME TAXES (Continued)

b) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

As at October 31, 2018, the Company has accumulated Canadian non-capital losses of \$2,489,871 (CDN\$3,272,271) which are available to reduce future taxable income in Canada and expire as follows:

	\$
2026	219,492
2027	361,076
2028	379,969
2029	115,075
2030	390,239
2031	273,757
2032	204,532
2033	183,467
2034	194,936
2035	167,328
	<hr/>
	2,489,871

As at October 31, 2018, the Company has Canadian tax deductible exploration expenditures of \$153,890 (CDN\$202,247) which can be carried forward indefinitely to offset future taxable income in Canada.

No provision for Uganda and Sierra Leone income taxes has been recorded as the Company is unable to accurately determine the amount of such loss carry forwards and other tax attributes at this time.

NOTE 14 – SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a) Change in Non-Cash Working Capital Accounts

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Trade Receivables	20,389	(743,581)
Sales Tax Receivable	(39,756)	51,593
Inventories	(496,292)	(93,287)
Prepaid Expenses and Deposits	13,500	(9,979)
Trade and Other Payables	412,178	256,744
Income Taxes Payable	(71,283)	81,495
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	(161,264)	(457,015)

b) Other Items

Interest Paid	27,853	86,837
Interest Received	101,284	17,962
Income Tax Paid	277,842	950

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NOTE 15 – COST OF SALES

	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Inventories, Beginning of the Year	472,221	403,329
Analysis Fees	6,190	21,767
Depreciation	409,937	390,685
Electricity	401,333	298,724
Fuel, Oil and Lubricants	55,034	30,253
Machinery Rental	408,581	317,080
Medical Expenses	9,840	5,675
Product Purchases	10,835,793	7,279,505
Professional and Project Management Fees	18,903	22,699
Protective Clothing	10,246	9,159
Provident Fund	12,501	12,138
Repairs and Maintenance	469,467	258,778
Salaries and Benefits	393,106	378,713
Transportation	835,729	519,723
Inventories, End of the Year	(836,551)	(472,221)
	<u>13,502,330</u>	<u>9,476,007</u>

NOTE 16 – GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Bank Charges and Interest	14,087	3,890
Consulting Fees (Note 12(b))	84,209	67,117
Management Fees (Note 12(c))	127,024	119,504
Office, Insurance and Sundry	79,376	75,422
Professional Fees (Note 12(a))	108,636	80,452
Promotion	-	1,063
Telephone	16,948	15,769
Transfer Agent and Filing Fees	14,617	10,543
Travel	44,668	44,191
Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment	75,573	-
	<u>565,138</u>	<u>417,951</u>

NOTE 17 – ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

Sales from the Company's South African coal processing business are substantially derived from two customers and as a result, the Company is economically dependent on these customers. The Company's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying value of its accounts receivable. As at October 31, 2018, trade receivables of \$1,239,453 were due from these customers and were collected subsequent to year-end.

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NOTE 18 – COMMITMENT

The Company has an agreement to lease premises for its coal processing plant in South Africa for a term of ten years, expiring on December 31, 2020, with a monthly rent of Rand 35,000 (\$2,369). Future minimum annual lease payments are as follows:

	\$
2019	28,427
2020	28,427
2021	4,738
	<u>61,592</u>

NOTE 19 – SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in two reportable operating segments: the head office operations in Canada and the coal processing business in South Africa.

	Canada \$	South Africa \$	Total \$
October 31, 2018			
Net (Loss) Income for the Year	(219,274)	843,158	623,884
Revenues (Note 17)	-	14,673,658	14,673,658
Gross Profit	-	1,171,328	1,173,806
Depreciation – Cost of Sales	-	409,937	409,937
Interest Expense (Note 14)	-	27,853	27,853
Current Income Tax Expense (Note 13(a))	-	206,559	206,559
Deferred Income Tax Recovery (Note 13(a))	-	133,176	133,176
Current Assets	108,523	2,547,564	2,656,087
Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 8)	-	868,059	868,059
Interest Bearing Borrowings (Note 5)	-	1,250,290	1,250,290
Intangible Assets	-	1	1
Total Assets	108,523	4,665,914	4,774,437
October 31, 2017			
Net (Loss) Income for the Year	(171,119)	712,927	541,808
Revenues (Note 17)	-	10,699,117	10,699,117
Gross Profit	-	1,223,110	1,223,110
Depreciation – Cost of Sales	-	390,685	390,685
Interest Expense (Note 14)	-	86,837	86,837
Current Income Tax Recovery (Note 13(a))	-	82,445	82,445
Deferred Income Tax Recovery (Note 13(a))	-	112,031	112,031
Current Assets	100,322	2,176,913	2,277,235
Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 8)	-	1,037,996	1,037,996
Intangible Assets	-	1	1
Total Assets	100,322	3,214,910	3,315,232

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NOTE 20 – CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are to ensure adequate resources are available to fund its coal processing business in South Africa, to seek out and acquire new projects of merit, and to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern. The Company manages its share capital as capital, which as at October 31, 2018, totaled \$8,079,463 (2017 – \$8,079,463).

The Company manages its capital structure in a manner that provides sufficient funding for operational and capital expenditure activities. Funds are secured through the sale of calcine in South Africa and, when necessary, through debt funding or equity capital raised by means of private placements. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to obtain debt or equity capital in the case of operating cash deficits.

The Company may, from time to time, invest capital that is surplus to immediate operational needs in short-term, liquid, and highly rated financial instruments held with major financial institutions, or in marketable securities. The Company may also, from time to time, enter into forward foreign exchange and commodity price contracts to hedge a portion of its exposure to movements in foreign exchange and commodity prices.

The Company has no externally imposed capital requirements and has not paid or declared any dividends since the date of incorporation, nor are any contemplated in the foreseeable future. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended October 31, 2018.

NOTE 21 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The Company's financial assets and liabilities by category are summarized in Note 2(o). The Company's risk management is coordinated at its head office in Canada in close co-operation with the board of directors and focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows and raising finances for the Company's capital expenditure program. The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

a) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign exchange risk arises because of fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company conducts a significant portion of its business activities in foreign currencies. The Company's subsidiaries, principally located in South Africa, routinely transact in the local currency, exposing the Company to potential foreign exchange risk in its financial position and cash flows.

The assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses that are denominated in foreign currencies will be affected by changes in the exchange rate between the United States dollar and these foreign currencies. The Company has outstanding debt obligations that are payable in South African Rand. The Company does not currently use financial instruments to mitigate this risk.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss for cash by placing its cash with high quality financial institutions and for trade receivables by performing standard credit checks. The credit risk for cash and trade receivables is considered negligible since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings and customers with no history of default.

The Company has credit risk exposure related to its economic dependence on two customers for its calcine sales (Note 17). The Company has assessed its exposure to credit risk and has determined that no significant risk exists from these concentrations of credit.

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NOTE 21 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. The Company ensures, as far as reasonably possible, that it will have sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash. The Company has working capital of \$1,477,490 as at October 31, 2018 (2017 - \$1,098,726). There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to be successful with generating and maintaining profitable operations or will be able to secure future debt or equity financing for its working capital and expansion activities.

d) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. Interest on the Company's bank loan is based on a fixed rate, and as such, the Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

e) Commodity Price Risk

The Company's revenues, earnings and cash flows are directly related to the volume and price of calcine sold and are sensitive to changes in market prices over which it has little or no control. The Company has the ability to address its price-related exposure through the use of sales contracts.

f) Fair Value

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining fair value measurements:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The level within which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

The Company's financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss use Level 1 valuation techniques during the years ended October 31, 2018 and 2017. The carrying values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values as at October 31, 2018.