Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

CHATHAM ROCK PHOSPHATE LIMITED

For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

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CANADIAN DECLARATION

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Chatham Rock Phosphate Limited and all the information in this annual report are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Directors.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Financial statements are not precise since they include certain amounts based on estimates and judgments. Management has determined such amounts on a reasonable basis in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects. Management has prepared the financial information presented elsewhere in the annual report and has ensured that it is consistent with that in the financial statements.

Chatham Rock Phosphate maintains systems of internal accounting and administrative controls in order to provide, on a reasonable basis, assurance that the financial information is relevant, reliable and accurate and that the Company's assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements. The Board carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee ("Committee").

The Committee is appointed by the Board, and the majority of its members are independent non-executive directors. The Committee meets at least four times a year with management, and as required with the external auditors, to discuss internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues, to satisfy itself that each party is properly discharging its responsibilities, and to review the quarterly and the annual reports, the financial statements and the external auditors' report. The Committee reports its findings to the Board for consideration when approving the financial statements for issuance to the shareholders. The Committee also considers, for review by the Board and approval by the shareholders, the engagement or reappointment of the external auditors, KPMG. KPMG were engaged to audit the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Auditing Standards and International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) on behalf of the shareholders. KPMG has full and free access to the Audit Committee.

Chris Castle *Chief Executive Officer*

Robyn Hamilton *Chief Financial Officer*

June 12, 2019

NEW ZEALAND DECLARATION

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the opinion of the directors of Chatham Rock Phosphate Limited, the consolidated financial statements and notes, on pages 7 to 35:

- materially comply with both International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and generally accepted
 accounting practice in New Zealand and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company and
 the group as at March 31, 2019 and the results of their operations and cash flows for the year ended on that
 date, and
- Have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies, which have been consistently applied and supported by reasonable judgements and estimates.

The directors believe that proper accounting records have been kept which enable, with reasonable accuracy, the determination of the financial position of the company and the group and facilitate compliance of the financial statements with the Financial Reporting Act 2013 and Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

The directors consider that they have taken adequate steps to safeguard the assets of the company and group, and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. Internal control procedures are also considered to be sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial statements.

The directors present the financial statements for Chatham Rock Phosphate Limited for the year ended March 31, 2019.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

C Castle Director

Date: 12 June 2019

J Hatchwell Director

Date: 12 June 2019



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Chatham Rock Phosphate Limited

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Chatham Rock Phosphate Limited (the "Group"), which comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018;
- the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income for the years then ended
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Group 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2(d) in the financial statements. The Group has incurred negative cash flow from operations of CAD \$1,031,199 (2018: CAD \$2,418,336), a loss of CAD \$911,839 (2018: CAD \$1,228,005) and as at March 31, 2019 has a current year working capital surplus of CAD \$302,580 as at March 31, 2019 (2018: CAD \$10,130).

The ability to continue to operate long-term is dependent on raising further cash to fund the Group's reapplication to the Environmental Protection Authority to obtain marine consent for the Chatham Rise project. These events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises:

- the information the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.
- the information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in a document likely to be entitled "Glossy Annual Report".

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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 identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions as at the date of this auditors' report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditors' report.

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 (IFRS), 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 Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 the 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 Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group 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.
- 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.
- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditors' report is Brent Manning, CA.

KPMG

Wellington, New Zealand

June 12, 2019

KPMG

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		March 31,	March 31
	Notes	2019	2018
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 243,615	\$ 81,484
Accounts receivable and other receivables		57,880	12,63
Current tax assets		2,113	9,97
Other current assets	5	81,464	169,27
		385,072	273,359
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment		104	100
NZX Bond		13,668	13,96
Mineral property interest	6	4,680,435	4,552,20
		4,694,207	4,566,272
Total assets		\$ 5,079,279	\$ 4,839,63
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Liabilities and orial enoughs Equity			
Current liabilities:			
, ,	7	\$ 82,492	\$ 263,229
Current liabilities:	7	\$ 82,492 82,492	\$ 263,229 263,229
Current liabilities:	7		
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables	7	82,492	263,229
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Total liabilities	7	82,492	263,229
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Total liabilities Shareholders' equity:	·	82,492 82,492	263,229 263,229
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Total liabilities Shareholders' equity: Share capital	·	82,492 82,492	263,229 263,229 33,843,499
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Total liabilities Shareholders' equity: Share capital Foreign currency translation reserve	·	82,492 82,492 35,068,781	263,22 263,22 33,843,49 99,95
Current liabilities: Trade and other payables Total liabilities Shareholders' equity: Share capital Foreign currency translation reserve Employee share option reserve	·	82,492 82,492 35,068,781 - 230,787	263,225 263,225 33,843,49

Going concern (note 1) Commitments and contingencies (note 19)



Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income (Expressed in Canadian dollars)
For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

	Notes	2019	2018
Revenue		\$ 5,358	\$ 4,585
Finance income		-	7,650
Finance expense		(1,084)	(50,469)
Net finance income/(expense)	11	(1,084)	(42,819)
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses Depreciation	12	(675,809)	(1,102,537)
Share-based payments	9	(220.797)	(176)
Exploration costs	9	(230,787) (8,536)	(10,230)
Marine Consent Application costs		(981)	(76,828)
Profit/(loss) before income tax (continuing operations)		(911,839)	(1,228,005)
Income tax expense		<u>-</u>	-
Net (loss)/profit for the period from continuing operations		(911,839)	\$(1,228,005)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Foreign currency translation		(23,890)	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/profit for the period		\$(935,729)	\$(1,228,005)
Basic shareholders' loss per share (Canadian cents)		¢ (4.55)	¢ (7.93)
Diluted shareholders' loss per share (Canadian cents)		¢ (4.55)	¢ (7.93)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		20,057,457	15,486,362



Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (Expressed in Canadian dollars, except number of common shares) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

	Number of common shares	Number of warrants	Share capital	Foreign Currency translation reserve	Employee share option reserve	Accumulated deficit	S	hareholders' equity
Balance, 1 April, 2017	13,627,813	1,903,832	\$ 32,426,568	\$ 97,334	\$ -	\$ (28,139,047)	\$	4,384,855
Issue of shares, net of costs	3,674,066	-	1,416,931	-	-	-		1,416,931
Issue of discretionary warrants	-	932,074 ¹	-	-	-	-		-
Exercised mandatory warrants	379,214	(379,214)	-	-	-	-		-
Expired discretionary warrants	-	(1,524,618)	-	-	-	-		-
Currency translation gain	-	-	-	2,621	-	-		2,621
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(1,228,005)		(1,228,005)
Balance, March 31, 2018	17,681,093	932,074	\$ 33,843,499	\$ 99,955	\$ -	\$(29,367,052)	\$	4,576,402
Issue of shares, net of costs	6,622,659	-	1,225,282	-	-	-		1,225,282
Issue of discretionary warrants	-	3,311,329 ¹	-	-	-	-		-
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	230,787	-		230,787
Currency translation loss	-	-	-	(99,955)	-	-		(99,955)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(935,729)		(935,729)
Balance, March 31, 2019	24,303,752	4,243,403	\$ 35,068,781	\$ -	\$ 230,787	\$(30,302,781)	\$	4,996,787

^{1.} The value of warrants issued in connection with share capital has been included in share capital.



Consolidated Statements of Cash flows (Expressed in Canadian dollars) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

	Notes	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net interest received		\$ -	\$ 5,250
Cash received from customers		5,358	4,585
Cash paid to suppliers		(820,212)	(1,179,365)
Exploration expenditure		(219,612)	(1,198,371)
Interest paid		(210,012)	(50,435)
Tax refund received		3,267	(50,455)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	18	(1,031,199)	(2,418,336)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Funds withdrawn from Trust account		4,678	462,118
Funds deposited in Trust account		-	(4,678)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		4,678	457,440
Cash flows from financing activities: Proceeds from issue of share capital, net of			
issue costs		1,189,282	1,296,954
Net cash from financing activities		1,189,282	1,296,954
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		162,761	(663,942)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		81,484	762,672
Effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(630)	(17,246)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		\$ 243,615	\$ 81,484



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

1. Nature of business and going concern

Chatham Rock Phosphate Limited (the "Group" or "CRP") is a development-stage Group incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) and listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange's Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"). The Group is also registered on the overseas company register under the New Zealand Companies Act 1993 and listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchange's Alternative Market ("NZAX"). The Group is an FMC reporting entity under part 7 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (New Zealand)

The Group comprises the parent Group and its wholly owned subsidiaries. The financial statements are presented for the consolidated group.

Chatham Rock Phosphate Limited's focus is the development and exploitation of the Chatham Rise rock phosphate deposit offshore New Zealand and potential overseas phosphate projects.

The Group's registered offices are:

- 3200 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6B 4P7
- Level 1, 93 The Terrace, Wellington 6011, New Zealand

Accordingly, the Group has reporting obligations in both the Canadian and New Zealand jurisdictions.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the principles of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

(b) Approval of the financial statements:

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on June 12, 2019.

(c) Basis of measurement:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, utilising the accrual method of accounting unless otherwise described in the following notes.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(d) Going concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group will be able to realise its assets and extinguish its liabilities in the normal course of business and at amounts stated in the financial report. This includes the Group's minerals mining commitments, being the minimum work requirements under the Minerals Mining Permit (MMP) 55549, as set out in Note 19.

The Group incurred a net loss of \$935,729 during the year ended 31 March 2019 and, as of that date; the Group's current assets exceed its current liabilities. The Group had cash reserves of \$243,615 and permit work commitments with associated indicative costings as set out in Note 19.

The above mentioned conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Directors have prepared a cash flow forecast through to the period ending June 30, 2020 to support the ongoing operations of the Group that includes the following:

- The Group continues to manage its corporate costs appropriately within existing available funds.
- The Directors will continue to raise further capital as required by one of a combination of the following: placement of shares, pro-rata issue to shareholders, and/or further issue of shares to the public.
- The Directors plan to evolve the company from a single project focus into a more diversified company, principally involving other phosphate assets.

The recoverability of the carrying amounts of exploration and evaluation assets, as set out in Note 6, is dependent on the Group gaining a Marine Consent for the MMP 55549 related project to be commercially successful. No adjustments have been made relating to the recoverability and reclassification of recorded net asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the exploration permits be ultimately surrendered or cancelled. The Directors determined the carrying value of assets to be appropriate subject to the above conditions being met.

(e) Functional and presentation currency:

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars (\$) as the Group's primary listing is on the Toronto Stock Exchange's Venture Exchange. The functional currency of the parent company is Canadian Dollars and the functional currency of Chatham Rock Phosphate (NZ) Limited, the subsidiary company, is New Zealand dollars (NZD), the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

(f) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Wellington

Marked for
Identification

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Significant judgement is required in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will be derived from the capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure. In the judgement of the Directors, at March 31, 2019 exploration activities in each area of interest where amounts remain capitalised have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves. Active and significant operations in relation to each of those areas of interest are planned and nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate future economic benefits will not be achieved.

In the event where ongoing committed activities cannot be funded by existing financial resources, the Group will either need to raise additional capital, or meet its obligations either by farm-out or partial sale of the Group's exploration interests, or subject to negotiation and approval, vary the minimum work requirements. The Directors are continually monitoring those areas of interest and are exploring alternatives for funding the development of those areas of interest when economically recoverable reserves are confirmed. If new information becomes available that suggests the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amounts capitalised will need to be reassessed at that time.

(g) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, certain new standards and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Group.

Management anticipates that all pronouncements will be adopted in the first accounting period beginning on or after the effective date of the new standard. It is not expected that they will have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently for all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Basis of consolidation:

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, the Group takes into consideration potential voting rights that currently are exercisable.

Transactions costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred. Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, then it is not re-measured and settlement is accounted for within equity.

Otherwise, subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss. The Group recognises the fair value of all identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Group and its subsidiaries. All inter-Group transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

Significant subsidiaries of the Group are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Effective interest
Chatham Rock Phosphate (NZ) Limited Manmar Investments One Hundred and	New Zealand Namibia	100 100
Six (Proprietary) Limited Glass Earth (New Zealand) Limited	New Zealand	100
Pacific Rare Earths Limited	New Zealand	100

All of the subsidiaries have a March, 31 balance date.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Currency translation:

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in place on the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date the fair value was determined. Foreign currency translation differences are recognised in profit or loss.

For consolidation purposes, Chatham Rock Phosphate (NZ) Limited is translated into the Group's presentation currency of Canadian dollars. Assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rate for the relevant period. Translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income (loss) and are accumulated within equity in the currency translation reserve.

(c) Share capital:

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity.

(d) Share-based payments:

The Company has a share option plan, under which the fair value of all share-based awards as estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model at the grant date and amortized over the vesting periods. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards expected to vest. The offset is credited to share-based payments reserve.

Upon exercise of the share purchase options, consideration paid together with the amount previously recognized in share-based payment reserve is recorded as an increase to share capital. Charges for share purchase options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from the share-based payments reserves. For those share purchase options that expire or are forfeited after vesting, the amount previously recorded in share-based payments reserve is transferred to accumulated deficit.

(e) Impairment:

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses directly reduce the carrying amount of assets and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Mineral property interest:

Exploration and evaluation costs, including the costs of applying and acquiring licences, are capitalised as intangible assets on an area of interest basis. Costs incurred before the Group has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Exploration and evaluation assets are classified as finite lived tangible assets and are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation will commence once the Group has commenced mining operations and will be recognised on a unit of production basis.

Exploration and evaluation assets are recognised and carried forward if the rights of the area of interest are current and either:

- (i) The expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest; or
- (ii) Activities in the area of interest have not at the reporting date, reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or other wise of economically recoverable reserves and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the area of interest are continuing.

Ultimate recoupment of costs is dependent on successful development and commercial exploration or alternatively sale of respective areas. Costs are written off as soon as an area has been abandoned or considered to be non-commercial.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if:

- (i) Sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and
- (ii) Facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount (see impairment accounting policy (e)). For the purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash-generating units to which the exploration activity relates. The cash generating unit shall not be larger than the area of interest.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from intangible assets to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

(g) Finance income and expenses:

Finance income comprises interest income on bank deposits and foreign currency gains that are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses comprise interest expense and foreign currency losses, are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

Identification

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Income tax:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(i) Financial assets:

Financial asset are measured at:

- (I) Amortized cost;
- (ii) Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI") debt investment;
- (iii) FVOCI equity investment; and
- (iv) Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL").

The classification depends on the business model in which the financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is 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.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTPL These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and

losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in

profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the

effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on

derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are

recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to

profit or loss.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets, and debt investments in FVOCI, but not investments in equity instruments, are assessed for credit impairment under the expected credit loss ("ECL") model of impairment. This impairment model applies to lease receivables, loan commitments, and financial guarantee contracts; the Company has no such items. The financial assets at amortized cost consist of accounts receivables, cash and cash equivalents.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Presentation of impairment

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. Impairment losses related to accounts and other receivables are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and OCI. Impairment losses on other financial assets are presented under 'finance costs', and not presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and OCI due to materiality considerations.

(j) Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortized cost are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity dates. The Company has classified accounts payable and other liabilities as liabilities at amortized cost.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Earnings per share:

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share warrants and options.

4. Segment reporting

The Group conducts its business as a single reportable operating segment, being the development of a defined rock phosphate deposit.

The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the Board. The Board manages development activity through review and approval of contracts and other operational information.

The Group operates in the minerals exploration industry within New Zealand and has commenced due diligence activities on phosphate assets overseas.

5. Other current assets

	2019	2018
Prepayments Salley Bowes Harwardt Trust Account	\$ 81,464 -	\$ 164,593 4,678
	\$ 81,464	\$ 169,271



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

6. Mineral property interest

Exploration and evaluation on Chatham Rise Project

	2019	2018
Opening balance Exploration costs capitalised Foreign exchange fluctuation	\$ 4,552,204 219,612 (91,381)	\$ 4,244,497 316,808 (9,101)
Net book value	\$ 4,680,435	\$ 4,552,204

The recoverability of the carrying amounts of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the Group gaining a Marine Consent for the project to be commercially successful. Commitments and tenure of the permit is included in Note 19.

The Group was granted a Minerals Prospecting Licence ("MPL") 50270 under the Continental Shelf Act 1964 on February 25, 2010 for a period of four years. The licence has been extended a number of times and will expire on 24 February 2020. A further extension will be sought. The licence covers 2887km2 of the Chatham Rise and is located approximately 450 kilometres east of Christchurch.

On February 11, 2015 the Group was refused Marine Consent from the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), New Zealand's environmental regulator on grounds which the Group disputes. Subsequently, the Directors impaired the carrying value of the capitalised costs to represent their best estimate of the recoverability as the Group reconsiders the re-submission of the Marine Consent with the EPA.

On April 27, 2017 and December 8, 2017 the Group was granted a change of conditions in the permit to further defer the minimum work programme commitments. All work commitments have been met to date.

In September 2012, the Group applied for five prospecting licences offshore Namibia. It remains the intention of the Directors to pursue these licences.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

7. Trade other payables

	2019	2018
Trade and other payables due to related parties Other trade payables Accrued expenses	\$ 5,444 32,827 44,221	\$ 50,286 161,584 51,359
	\$ 82,492	\$ 263,229

8. Share capital

(a) Authorised:

The Group's share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Group, to the extent to which they have been paid up. All shares rank equally with regard to the Group's residual assets.

(b) Issued and outstanding:

	Number	_
	of shares	Amount
Balance, April, 1, 2017	13,627,813	32,426,568
Issued during the year:		
Warrants exercised	379,214	-
Shares issued net of costs	3,674,066	1,416,931
Balance, March 31, 2018	17,681,093	33,843,499
Issued during the year:		
Shares issued net of costs	6,622,661	1,225,282
Balance, March 31, 2019	24,303,754	\$ 35,068,781

(c) On June 13, 2018 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 2,345,771 units at a price of CAD\$0.25 per Unit for gross proceeds of CAD\$586,443. Each unit consists of one common share and onehalf of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of CAD\$0.45 per share any time prior to the date that is two years from the date of issuance.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

8. Share capital (continued)

- (d) On August 24, 2018 the Company closed a Share Purchase Plan of 763,561 units at a price of CAD\$0.25 per Unit for gross proceeds of CAD\$190,890. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one nontransferable share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of CAD\$0.45 per share any time prior June 20, 2020.
- (e) On March 26, 2019 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 3,513,329 units at a price of CAD\$0.1275 per Unit for gross proceeds of CAD\$447,949. Each unit consists of one common share and onehalf of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of CAD\$0.45 per share any time prior to the date that is five years from the date of issuance.

(f) Warrants:

Original Grant Date	Modified Grant Date	Original Expiry Date	Modified Expiry Date
June 27, 2017	February 18, 2019	June 27, 2019	June 27, 2022
January 24, 2018	February 18, 2019	January 24, 2020	January 24, 2023
June 13, 2018	February 18, 2019	June 13, 2020	June 13, 2023
August 25, 2018	February 18, 2019	August 25, 2020	August 25, 2023
March 26, 2019	March 26, 2019	March 26, 2019	March 26, 2024

Expiry Date	Exercise prices	Balance March, 31 2018	Issued	Exercised	Expired/ cancelled/ forfeited	Balance March, 31 2019
June 27, 2022	\$0.45	445,706	-	-	-	445,706
January 24, 2023	\$0.45	486,368	-	-	-	486,368
June 13, 2023	\$0.45	-	1,172,885	-	-	1,172,885
August 25, 2023	\$0.45	-	381,780	-	-	381,780
March 26, 2024	\$0.45	-	1,756,663	-	-	1,756,663
		932,074	3,311,328	-	-	4,243,402
Weighted average exercise price		\$0.45	\$0.45	-	-	\$0.45
Weighted average						_
remaining life (years	s)	4.55	-	-	-	4.35

On June 13, 2018 as part of a non-brokered private placement the Company issued 1,172,885 non-transferable share purchase warrants. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of CAD\$0.45 per share any time prior to the date that is two years from the date of issuance.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

8. Share capital (continued)

On August 24, 2018 as part of a Share Purchase Plan the Company issued 381,780 non-transferable share purchase warrants. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of CAD\$0.45 per share any time prior to June 20, 2020.

On March 26, 2019 as part of a Share Purchase Plan the Company issued 1,756,663 non-transferable share purchase warrants. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of CAD\$0.45 per share any time prior to March 26, 2024.

(g) On February 18, the Company announced that all issued 2017 warrants would be reduced in price from CAD \$1.00 per common share to CAD \$0.45 per share and that it was going to extend the expiry date from two years to five years from the date of issuance. None of the 2017 warrants have to date be exercised.

It was also announced that the June 2018 and August 2018 options were both to be extended to five years from the date of issuance. None of the June 2018 or August 2018 warrant have to date been exercised.

9. Share based payments

(a) Recognised share-based payment expenses

The purpose of the share-based payments is to reward key consultants and cornerstone investors in a manner that aligns remuneration with the creation of shareholder wealth.

As the Company's activities have been predominantly developing an already defined mineral deposit, shareholder wealth is dependent, for the foreseeable future, on development success rather than an improvement in the Company's earnings.

The Company grants share purchase options pursuant to the policies of the TSX-Venture Exchange with respect to eligible persons, exercise price, maximum term, vesting, maximum options per person and termination of eligible person status.

2018 share option grants:

The Company granted 1,690,000 share options under the share option plan of May 8, 2018. The options which expire on May 8, 2023 are exercisable at \$0.29 per share. 1,580,000 options fully vested on May 8, 2018 and 110,000 options will vest upon a performance hurdle being achieved. The performance hurdle is gaining the Marine Consent.

The share-based payment expense of \$230,787 was estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing model assuming a risk free rate of 2.16%, a volatility of 65%, an expected dividend rate of nil and an expected life of 5 years. The shares in the Company traded at CAD\$0.27 on the grant date.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

9. Share based payments (continued)

(b) Equity-settled transactions

Share-based payments of C\$nil (March, 31 2018: C\$167,370) settled by the issue of nil (March, 31 2018: 347,231) ordinary shares in the Company.

10. Earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of outstanding shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	2019	2018
Loss used in the calculation of basic EPS	(911,839)	(1,228,005)
Weighted average number of outstanding shares for the purpose of basic EPS	20,057,457	15,486,362
Effect of dilution, weighted number of mandatory warrants	-	-
Weighted average number of outstanding shares used in the calculation of diluted EPS	20,057,457	15,486,362
Basic loss per share (Canadian cents)	(4.55)	(7.93)
Diluted loss per share (Canadian cents)	(4.55)	(7.93)

No dilution effect on diluted EPS as the company was operating at a net loss for the period

11. Finance income and expenses

	2019	2018
Interest income on bank deposits		7,650
Finance income	-	7,650
Interest expense	-	50,435
Net foreign exchange losses	1,084	34
Finance expense	1,084	50,469
Net finance income and expenses	(1,084)	(42,819)



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

12. General and administrative expenses

The following items of expenditure are included in administrative expenses:

	2019	2018
Auditor's remuneration to KPMG comprises:		
Audit of annual financial statements	36,467	32,375
Taxation review	12,227	-
Total auditors' remuneration	48,694	32,375
Accountancy fees	18,895	43,254
Consultancy fees	132,089	222,158
Directors fees	-	-
Insurance	13,640	16,545
Legal fees	106,768	163,593
Listing fees	9,022	16,110
Management fees	128,592	190,919
Registry fees	20,057	22,801
Rent	19,646	20,175
Travel	67,888	173,842

The Board has agreed to forfeit directors fees for the year ended March 31, 2019 (beyond the amount charged). Some directors are remunerated for their services through consultancy fees.

Refer to Note 17 for discussion on consultancy fees, which are charged by related parties.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

13. Income tax expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2019	2018
Profit/(loss) for the year	\$ (911,839)	\$ (1,228,005)
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate 27%	(246,197)	(331,562)
Tax effect of:		
Non-deductible expenditure	125,823	77,908
Current year losses for which no deferred tax is recognised	164,901	327,854
Change in unrecognized temporary differences	(35,410)	(61,921)
Foreign tax rate differentials	(9,117)	(12,279)
Income tax expense	 -	-
Comprising:		
Current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(34,145)	(59,709)
Change in unrecognized temporary differences	34,145	59,709
Total income tax expense in income statement	-	-
The current tax assets consists of:		
Resident withholding tax paid	-	2,126
Current tax assets	\$ -	\$ 2,126

14. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following:

	2019	2018
Deductible temporary differences Tax losses	\$ - (9,736,976)	\$ - (9,572,075)
	\$ (9,736,976)	\$ (9,572,075)

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	2019			2018
Property, plant and equipment	\$	-	\$	-
Intangible assets		1,229,095		1,084,877
Trade and other payables		11,126		6,616
Tax losses		(1,240,221)		(1,091,493)
	\$	-	\$	-



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

15. Financial instruments

Exposure to credit, market, foreign currency, equity prices and liquidity risks arise in the normal course of the Group's business.

Financial instruments are comprised of accounts receivable and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade creditors and other payables, and other financial liabilities.

Recognition and de-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or if the Group transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantial all risks and rewards of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

All financial assets held by the Group in the years reported have been designated into one classification, "loans and receivables", being non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

All financial assets are subject to review for impairment at least once each reporting date. Accounts receivable are reviewed for impairment when accounts are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Trade payables and other borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Sensitivity analysis

In managing currency risks the Group aims to reduce the impact of short-term fluctuations on the Group's earnings. Over the longer-term, however, permanent changes in foreign exchange will have an impact on profit.

It is estimated that a general increase of one percentage point in the value of the New Zealand dollar against other foreign currencies would have decreased the Group's profit before income tax by an immaterial amount for the period ended March 31, 2019 (2018: an immaterial amount). As a purchaser of foreign currency, the Group's risk is that the NZD depreciates.

Credit risk:

The Group incurs credit risk from financial instruments when a counter party fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises on cash and other receivables. The Group does not have a significant concentration of credit risk with any single party.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

15. Financial instruments (continued)

Market risk:

Market risk is that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Group's income or the value of it's holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Foreign currency risk:

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the Group's functional currency, New Zealand dollars (NZD). It is the Group's policy not to hedge foreign currency risks.

At March 31, 2019, the Group is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in Canadian dollars:

	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents	9,986	51,574
Other current assets	51,114	4,678
Accounts payable	(17,199)	(17,519)
	43,901	38,733

(ii) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group's cash and cash equivalents attract interest at floating rates and have maturities of 90 days or less. The interest is typical of New Zealand banking rates, which are at present historically low; however, the Group's conservative investment strategy mitigates the risk of deterioration to capital invested. A change of 100 basis points in the interest rate would not be material to the consolidated financial statements.

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and longer term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash balances through monitoring of future rolling cash flow forecasts of its operations and equity raising, which reflect management's expectations of the settlement of financial assets and liabilities.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

15. Financial instruments (continued)

The only financial liabilities are trade and other payables. At March 31, 2019, the Group had \$82,492 (2018: \$263,299) in trade and other payables including accrued liabilities. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and have a contractual maturity of less than 30 days.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities:

As at March 31, 2019, the carrying and fair values of our financial instruments by category are as follows:

		Fair value			
	Amortised	through profit and	Total	Less than 1	1 to 3
	cost	loss	carrying amount	year	years
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ
Financial assets					
Cash and cash					
equivalent	243,615	-	243,615	243,615	-
Trade and other					
receivables	-	51,205	51,205	51,205	-
Other current assets	-	-	-	-	-
NZX Bond	13,668	-	13,668	13,668	-
Tatal financial access	057.000	F4 00F	000 400	000 400	
Total financial assets	257,283	51,205	308,488	308,488	
Financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other					
payables	-	82,492	82,492	82,492	-
Total financial					
liabilities	-	82,492	82,492	82,492	-

(b) Fair value:

All financial instruments measured at fair value are categorized into one of three hierarchy levels, described below, for disclosure purposes. Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities:

- Level 1 Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2 Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full contractual term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3 Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable
 and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

15. Financial instruments (continued)

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The carrying value of the bank term loan approximates its fair value due to the existence of floating market-based interest rates.

The Group has no financial assets or liabilities included in Level 1, 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

16. Capital management

The Group defines the capital that it manages as its shareholder equity.

The Group's objectives with respect to managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can provide future returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Group's capital structure reflects a Group focused on mineral exploration and financing both internal and external growth opportunities. The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risk which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not adequately mitigate.

In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Group may issue new shares or sell assets to fund ongoing operations.

The Group manages its capital structure by performing the following:

- Preparing budgets and cash-flow forecasts which are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors;
- Regular internal reporting and Board of Directors meetings to review actual versus budgeted spending and cash-flows; and
- Detailed project analysis to assess and determine new funding requirements.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the period. The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

17. Related party transactions

(a) Balances receivable and payable:

The amounts due to related parties and included in accounts payable, are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand, and comprise the following:

	2019	2018
Due to directors	\$ 5,444	\$ 40,140
Due to executive officers	-	10,146
	\$ 5,444	\$ 50,286



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

17. Related party transactions (continued)

(b) Key management personnel:

Key management personnel includes the consulting and management fees paid and/or accrued to the Group's senior officers and directors as follows:

	2019	2018
Consultancy fees Management fees	\$ 9,611 128,592	\$ 155,457 190,919
	\$ 138,203	\$ 346,376

Depending on the nature of services and costs, certain amounts have been capitalized to intangible assets as they are directly attributable to the Chatham Rise project.

Transactions and balances with key management personnel and their related parties

During the year, the Company paid management fees of \$nil (2018: \$3,851) to Chris Castle. The outstanding balance at balance date was \$nil (2018: \$nil).

During the year, the Company received a forgiveness of debt of \$28,665 for consultancy fees provided by Robert Goodden Consulting Ltd, a company in which Mr R Goodden is also a Director. In the prior year the Company paid \$38,695 for consultancy fees to Robert Goodden Consulting Ltd. The outstanding balance at balance date was \$nil (2018: \$29,879).

During the year, the Company paid consultancy fees for stakeholder management of \$16,208 (2018: \$35,901) to Ms L Sanders. The outstanding balance at balance date was \$5,444 (2018: \$7,609).

During the year, the Company paid consultancy fees of \$15,538 (2018: \$61,439) to CRP-OCS Consulting Ltd, a company in which Mr R Wood is also a Director. The outstanding balance at balance date was \$nil (2018: \$10,146) of which \$nil (2018:\$10,146) is included in trade payables.

During the year, the Company paid consultancy fees of \$6,530 (2018: \$17,496) to Nevay Holdings Ltd, a company in which Mr C Castle & Ms J Hatchwell are also Directors. The outstanding balance at balance date was \$nil (2018: \$698).



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

17. Related party transactions (continued)

Ms L Sanders, Mr C Castle and Ms J Hatchwell, Directors of Chatham Rock Phosphate Ltd are commonly Directors in Aorere Resources Limited, which in its own name and through its subsidiary; Mineral Investments Ltd has a combined 2.3% (2018: 3.6%) shareholding in Chatham Rock Phosphate Ltd.

During the year, the Company paid management fees of \$128,592 (2018: \$187,068) to Aorere Resources Limited. The outstanding balance at balance date was \$nil (2018: \$nil).

18. Reconciliation of the profit/(loss) for the year with the net cash from operating activities

	2019	2018
Profit/(loss) for the period	\$ (911,839)	\$ (1,228,005)
Adjustments for:	ψ (911,039)	ψ (1,220,003)
Depreciation	-	176
Share-based payments	230,787	-
Expenses (non-cash)	(27,165)	_
Foreign exchange fluctuation	(44,508)	-
Change in trade and other receivables	907	21,387
Change in other current assets	82,843	(77,465)
Change in current tax assets	3,725	-
Change in trade and other payables	(146,337)	(822,319)
Change in exploration expenditure	(219,612)	(312,110)
Net cash from operating activities	\$ (1,031,199)	\$ (2,418,336)



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

19. Commitments and contingencies

Licence work commitments

The Group has the following indicative expenditure commitments at balance date (being minimum work requirements under its minerals mining permit and minerals prospecting licence). The Company is dependent on certain factors to be able to meet these minimum work requirements. They are set out in Note 2(d).

		2019 NZD		2018 NZD
Within one year After one year but not more than five years	\$ \$	- 6,000,000	\$ \$	6,000,000
The one year barrier more than the years	\$	6,000,000	\$	6,000,000

Minerals Mining Permit 55549

The Minerals Mining Permit was granted on December 6, 2013. On December 7, 2017 the Company was granted a change of conditions in the permit to defer the minimum work programme commitments. To date all minimum work commitments have been completed. The minimum work programme includes:

Within 60 months of the commencement date of the permit, the permit holder shall:

- Complete an updated resource optimisation study for the permit area; and
- Prepare a technical report detailing all work completed during this stage of the work programme to be submitted to the chief executive in accordance with the regulations.

Within 72 months of the commencement date of the permit, the permit holder shall:

- Complete and submit a sufficiently detailed engineering study and feasibility study, which (without limitation) is at the level of detail to reach a decision-to-mine milestone; and
- Submit a detailed timeline for the construction/refit of a selected vessel including (without limitation) the detail timing of the commissioning and mobilisation to the Chatham Rise; and
- Complete and submit a marine operations risk review report that includes (without limitation) a HAZID
 Risk Assessment Matrix, risk review of on-board processing and risk review of planned and unplanned
 maintenance in various weather scenarios; and
- Either commit by notice in writing to the Chief Executive to carry out the work programme obligations set out for the following 24 months and to commence production within 60 months of the commencement date of the permit or surrender the permit.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated) For the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

19. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

Within 96 months of the commencement date of the permit, the permit holder must spend on average \$2 million per annum completing appropriate sampling, geophysical and geotechnical surveys and data analysis (without limitation) in respect of the mining blocks identified for the first five years of production. For the remainder of the term the Company must spend \$2 million per annum on carrying out further specified work programme commitments.

20. Subsequent events

Subsequent to year end, the Company advised that they had executed an Information Sharing and Collaboration agreement with Ngāti Mutunga O Wharekauri AHC (Ngāti Mutunga). Ngāti Mutunga is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ngāti Mutunga O Wharekauri Iwi Trust, based on the Chatham Islands and has a significant interest in protecting the Chatham Islands marine environment and securing the economic, social and cultural well-being of the Chathams community.

Following discussions between the Parties they now wish to formally collaborate on the Project with a view to:

- Developing a CRP Marine Consent application that meets the environmental, economic, social and cultural objectives of both Parties individually and together;
- In the event that the content of such an application is mutually agreed, to formally support the lodging of the CRP Marine Consent application for approval;
- In the event that the CRP Marine Consent application is successful, ensuring that all operations implemented under that consent are carried out in in a manner that best mitigates environmental effects and respects indigenous rights, beliefs and customs to protect the interests of the Chatham Islands community; and
- Ensuring that the Chatham Islands community realises tangible benefits from the Project.

On April 24, 2019 the Company announced that it had closed the second and final tranche of its previously announced non-brokered Private Placement. A total of 1,352,055 Units have been sold at a price of CAD\$0.1275 per Unit for gross proceeds of CAD\$172,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of CAD\$0.45 per share any time prior to the date that is five years from the date of issuance.

There were no other material subsequent events up to the date of the Audit report.

