

# CANAF

INVESTMENTS INC

For the three months ended 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020

## Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

- Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
- Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
- Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
- Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statement

**CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Financial Position**  
As at January 31, 2020 and October 31, 2019  
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2020 US\$</b>	<b>2019 US\$</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>CURRENT</b>			
Cash		671,719	390,916
Trade Receivables	16	1,768,136	2,358,108
Sales Tax Receivable	6		-
Income Taxes Recoverable			42,522
Inventories	7	597,071	649,498
Prepaid Expenses and Deposits		21,776	22,853
		<u>3,058,702</u>	<u>3,463,897</u>
<b>NON-CURRENT</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	8	590,379	643,860
Due from Non-Controlling Interest	5	1,185,124	1,146,260
Intangible	2(f)	1	1
		<u>4,834,206</u>	<u>5,254,018</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT</b>			
Trade and Other Payables	9	779,106	1,410,661
Sales Tax Payable	6	32,908	5,071
Income Taxes Payable		10,012	-
Current Portion of Bank Loan	10	-	-
		<u>822,027</u>	<u>1,415,732</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Share Capital	11	8,079,463	8,079,463
Additional Paid in Capital	5	1,342,549	1,342,549
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss – Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		(1,851,134)	(1,877,641)
Deficit		<u>(3,614,771)</u>	<u>(3,729,687)</u>
Equity Attributable to Canaf Investments Inc. Shareholders		3,956,144	3,814,684
Non-Controlling Interest	5	56,034	23,602
		<u>4,012,178</u>	<u>3,838,286</u>
		<u>4,834,206</u>	<u>5,254,018</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

“Rebecca Williams”  
Rebecca Williams, Director

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Quarter Ended January 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Note	Jan 31 2020 US\$	Jan 31 2019 US\$
<b>SALES</b>		2,666,730	2,419,633
<b>COST OF SALES</b>	14	(2,367,043)	(2,090,114)
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		299,687	329,519
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
General and Administrative	15	(138,310)	(119,276)
Interest on Bank Loan	10	-	(1,398)
Foreign Exchange Loss (Gain)		(4,048)	(1,525)
		(142,358)	(122,199)
<b>INCOME BEFORE OTHER ITEMS</b>		157,329	207,319
Interest Income		38,955	38,759
Other Income		7,514	8,254
Gain from Sale of Vehicle		-	-
<b>INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES</b>		203,798	254,332
Current Income Tax (Expense)		(54,360)	(66,965)
Deferred Income Tax Recovery		-	-
<b>NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		149,438	187,367
Attributable to the Shareholders		114,916	134,425
Attributable to the Non-Controlling Interest		34,522	52,942
		149,438	187,367
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS</b>			
Foreign Currency Translation Loss		24,455	401,214
<b>NET COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		173,893	588,581
Attributable to the Shareholders		141,460	523,535
Attributable to the Non-Controlling Interest		32,432	65,046
		173,893	588,581
<b>BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE</b>		0.003	0.004
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING – BASIC AND DILUTED</b>		47,426,195	47,426,195

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

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

As at January 31, 2020 and October 31, 2019

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Note	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital US\$	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve US\$	Additional Paid In Capital US\$	Deficit US\$	Non- Controlling Interest US\$	Total Shareholders' Equity US\$
<b>Balance, October 31, 2018</b>		47,426,195	8,079,463	(1,778,337)	1,342,549	(4,122,063)	74,228	3,595,840
Net Income for the Year		-	-	-	-	392,376	146,278	538,654
Dividends Paid		-	-	-	-	-	(215,127)	(215,127)
Foreign Currency Translation Loss		-	-	(99,304)	-	-	18,223	(81,081)
<b>Balance, October 31, 2019</b>		47,426,195	8,079,463	(1,877,641)	1,342,549	(3,729,687)	23,602	3,838,286
<b>Balance, October 31, 2019</b>		47,426,195	8,079,463	(1,778,337)	1,342,549	(4,122,063)	74,228	3,595,840
Net Income for the Year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends Paid		-	-	-	-	114,916	34,522	149,438
Foreign Currency Translation Loss		-	-	26,544	-	-	(2,089)	24,455
<b>Balance, January 31, 2020</b>		47,426,195	8,079,463	(1,851,096)	1,342,549	(3,614,771)	56,034	4,012,179

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

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

As at January 31, 2020 and October 31, 2019  
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Note	2020 US\$	2019 US\$
<b>CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR):</b>			
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net Income for the Year		149,438	538,654
Non-Cash Items:			
Depreciation – Cost of Sales		60,323	375,145
Interest Income		(29,610)	(118,815)
Gain on Sale of Vehicles			(5,746)
		180,151	789,238
Change in Non-Cash Working Capital Accounts	13(a)	230,486	(673,762)
		410,638	115,476
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITY</b>			
Principal Repayments of Bank Loan		-	(75,561)
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		-	(151,737)
<b>(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH</b>		410,638	(111,822)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash		(129,835)	(49,613)
Cash, Beginning of the Year		390,916	552,351
<b>CASH, END OF THE PERIOD</b>		671,719	390,916

Supplemental Cash Flow Information (Note 13(b))

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

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2020  
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

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### NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Canaf Investments 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. Effective 2019, the Company expanded its business to also acquire, redevelop and rent rental properties in South Africa.

The Company’s shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol CAF. 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. The coal processing business sales are substantially derived from three 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 US\$1,564,956 as at January 31, 2020 (October 31, 2019 - US\$1,477,490). 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 March 25, 2020.

#### 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.	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 Investments (Proprietary) Ltd.	South Africa	100%	South African Rand
Canaf Estate Holdings (Proprietary) Ltd.	South Africa	100%	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.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2020

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

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### 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.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2020  
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

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### 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.

Rental revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease 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 January 31, 2020, the Company has no material provisions.



# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2020

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

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### 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.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2020  
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

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### NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### o) Financial Instruments

The Company adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments on January 1, 2018. IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 utilizes a revised model for recognition and measurement of financial instruments in a single, forward-looking “expected loss” impairment model.

The following is the Company’s new accounting policy for financial instruments under IFRS 9:

##### (i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) (“FVTOCI”) or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The Company completed a detailed assessment of its financial assets and liabilities as at January 1, 2018

The following table shows the original classification under IAS 39 and the new classification under IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	Original Classification IAS 39	New Classification IFRS 9
Cash	FVTPL	FVTPL
Trade receivables	Loans and receivable	Amortized cost
Accounts payable	Other liabilities	Amortized cost
Bank loan	Other liabilities	Amortized cost

The adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in no impact to the opening accumulated deficit nor to the opening balance of accumulated comprehensive income on January 1, 2018.

##### (ii) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

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

Debt investments at FVTOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (“OCI”). On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVTOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised 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 recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2020  
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

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### NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### o) Financial Instruments (Continued)

##### (iii) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the statements of comprehensive loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

##### (iv) Derecognition

###### Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

###### Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

The Company did not restate prior periods and determined that the adoption of IFRS 9 resulted in no impact to the opening accumulated deficit on January 1, 2018.

#### 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.

#### 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.

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2020

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

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

#### b) Share-based Payments

The fair value of share-based payments is subject to the limitations of the Black-Scholes option pricing model that incorporates market data and involves uncertainty in estimates used by management in the assumptions. Because the Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the volatility of share prices, changes in subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

#### c) 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.

#### d) 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 – NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED

#### a) IFRS 16 – Leases

IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees: leases of 'low-value' assets; and short-term leases. For those assets determined to meet the definition of a lease, at the commencement date, a lessee will recognize a liability to make lease payments and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term. Lessees will be required to separately recognize the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. IFRS 16 also requires lessees to make more extensive disclosures than under IAS 17.

In transitioning to IFRS 16, a lessee can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. The standard's transition provisions permit certain reliefs. The Company will apply IFRS 16 on November 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach, which means the cumulative impact of adoption will be recognized as at November 1, 2019 and the comparatives will not be restated. The Company will elect to use the exemptions proposed by the standard on lease contracts for which the lease terms ends within 12 months as of the date of initial application, and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low-value.

The Company has assessed its impact assessment of IFRS 16 and based on the Company's evaluation, IFRS 16 is not expected to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements as the company has elected to use the exemption proposed for lease terms that end within 12 months of the date of initial application

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2020  
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

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### 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 US\$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.

Dividends paid during 2019 totalled US\$215,127 (2018 – NIL).

The following table presents the dilution gain recorded on the sale of a 30% interest in Southern Coal in 2018:

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

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 US\$1,185,124 (translated at January 31, 2020 exchange rate).

### NOTE 6 – SALES TAX RECEIVABLE (PAYABLE)

	Jan 31 2020 US\$	Oct 31 2019 US\$
South African Value-Added Tax Receivable (Payable)	(33,009)	(5,146)
Canadian Goods and Services Tax Receivable	101	75
	(32,908)	(5,071)

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2020

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

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### NOTE 7 – INVENTORIES

	<b>Jan 31</b>	<b>Oct 31</b>
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Raw Materials	302,935	322,208
Finished Goods – Calcine	294,136	327,290
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	597,071	649,498

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2020

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

### NOTE 8 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land US\$	Building US\$	Computer Equipment US\$	Leasehold Improvements US\$	Office Equipment US\$	Plant and Equipment US\$	Vehicles US\$	Total US\$
<b>COST</b>								
<b>Balance, October 31, 2018</b>	7,423	144,891	16,219	155,802	16,444	4,767,190	131,342	5,239,311
Additions (Disposals)	-	145,810	-	-	-	-	(2,285)	143,525
Foreign Currency Translation	(783)	(8,707)	(306)	(2,945)	(311)	(56,513)	(1,538)	(71,103)
<b>Balance, October 31, 2019</b>	6,640	281,994	15,913	152,857	16,133	4,710,677	127,519	5,311,733
Additions (Disposals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation	-	2,330	128	1,235	131	23,682	669	28,175
<b>Balance, January 31, 2020</b>	6,640	284,324	16,041	154,092	16,264	4,734,359	128,188	5,339,908
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</b>								
<b>Balance, October 31, 2018</b>	-	9,172	14,895	155,802	11,794	4,077,136	102,453	4,371,252
Depreciation	-	3,131	744	-	908	356,050	14,312	375,145
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,959)	(13,959)
Foreign Currency Translation	-	(316)	(315)	(2,945)	(264)	(59,612)	(1,113)	(64,565)
<b>Balance, October 31, 2019</b>	-	11,987	15,324	152,857	12,438	4,373,574	101,693	4,667,873
Depreciation	-	774	140	-	225	56,817	2,366	60,322
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation	-	76	120	1,235	94	19,412	398	21,335
<b>Balance, January 31, 2020</b>	-	12,837	15,584	154,092	12,757	4,449,803	104,457	4,749,530
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>								
<b>October 31, 2019</b>	6,640	270,007	589	-	3,695	337,103	25,826	643,860
<b>October 31, 2020</b>	6,640	271,487	457	-	3,507	284,556	23,731	590,379

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2020

(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

### NOTE 9 – TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 US\$	2019 US\$
Trade Payables	737,960	1,353,956
Payroll Payable	0	30,164
Accrued Liability	41,146	26,541
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	779,106	1,410,661
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### NOTE 10 – BANK LOAN

The bank loan bore interest at 10.25% per annum, matured on January 7, 2019, and was secured by the Company's furnace which was acquired with the proceeds from the loan. The bank loan was repayable in blended monthly payments of Rand 391,624 (US\$26,507 translated at October 31, 2019 exchange rate). During the year ended October 31, 2019, the Company incurred interest expense totaling US\$1,369 (2018 – US\$27,853).

### NOTE 11 – SHARE CAPITAL

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. As at January 31, 2020, 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 January 31, 2020.

### 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:

		3 Months Ended	
Services	Party	Jan 31 2020 US\$	Jan 31 2019 US\$
Professional Fees	CFO and director of the Corporation	5,951	5,835
Consulting Fees	President, CEO and director of the Corporation	18,967	17,756
Directors Fees	Directors of the coal processing operations in South Africa	32,654	32,474
Consulting Fees	Legal Counsel and Director of the Corporation	1,539	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		59,111	56,064

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.

### NOTE 13 – SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

#### a) Change in Non-Cash Working Capital Accounts

	2020 US\$	2019 US\$
Trade Receivables	610,003	(1,140,828)
Sales Tax Receivable	27,796	9,547
Inventories	182,151	170,568
Prepaid Expenses and Deposits	1,234	(1,305)
Trade and Other Payables	(642,715)	342,511
Income Taxes Payable	52,017	(54,255)
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	230,486	(673,762)
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**CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**  
For the Years Ended January 31, 2020  
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**b) Other Items**

Interest Paid	0	1,369
Interest Received	38,955	54,270
Income Tax Paid	861	237,247

**NOTE 14 – COST OF SALES**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Inventories, Beginning of the Year	649,498	836,551
Analysis Fees	2,142	645
Depreciation	59,548	99,944
Electricity	12,844	17,361
Fuel, Oil and Lubricants	17,309	25,384
Machinery Rental	6,074	3,529
Medical Expenses	1,878	1,669
Product Purchases	1,951,733	1,481,068
Professional and Project Management Fees	1,213	2,052
Protective Clothing	4,377	4,029
Provident Fund	24,348	12,669
Repairs and Maintenance	50,855	57,207
Salaries and Benefits	81,902	77,726
Transportation	100,393	92,723
Inventories, End of the Year	(597,071)	(622,443)
	<b>2,367,043</b>	<b>2,090,114</b>

**NOTE 15 – GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

	<b>3 Months Ended</b>	
	<b>Jan 31</b>	
	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Bank Charges and Interest	6,457	976
Consulting Fees	18,967	17,756
Management Fees	32,243	35,361
Office, Insurance and Sundry	15,142	21,168
Professional Fees	33,126	23,025
Promotion	155	384
Telephone	2,306	2,658
Transfer Agent and Filing Fees	3,012	382
Travel	11,332	7,849
Bad Debt	1,202	
Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment	14,368	9,717
	<b>138,310</b>	<b>119,276</b>

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2020  
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

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### NOTE 17 – ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

Sales from the Company's South African coal processing business are substantially derived from three 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 January 31, 2020, trade receivables of US\$1,768,487 were due from these customers and were collected subsequent to year-end.

### 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 (US\$2,431). Future minimum annual lease payments are as follows:

	US\$
2020	21,882
2021	4,863
	<hr/>
	26,744
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### 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	3 Months Ended South Africa	Total
	2020	2020	2020
	US\$	US\$	US\$
<b>Jan 31 2020</b>			
Net (Loss) Income for the Period	(47,288)	196,726	149,438
	<hr/>		
Revenues (Note 16)	-	2,666,730	2,666,730
Gross Profit	-	299,687	299,687
Depreciation	-	60,323	60,323
Interest Expense	-	-	-
Current Income Tax Expense		(54,360)	(54,360)
	<hr/>		
Current Assets	125,424	2,933,278	3,058,702
Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 7)	-	590,379	590,379
Interest Bearing Borrowings		1,185,124	1,185,124
Intangible Assets	-	1	1
	<hr/>		
Total Assets	125,424	4,708,782	4,834,206
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# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2020  
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Canada US\$	South Africa US\$	Total US\$
<b>October 31, 2019</b>			
Net (Loss) Income for the Year	(164,058)	702,712	538,654
Revenues (Note 17)	-	11,750,350	11,750,350
Gross Profit	-	1,020,931	1,020,931
Depreciation – Cost of Sales	-	375,145	375,145
Interest Expense (Note 14)	-	1,369	1,369
Current Income Tax Expense (Note 13(a))	-	191,683	191,683
Current Assets	101,122	3,362,775	3,463,897
Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 8)	-	643,860	643,860
Interest Bearing Borrowings (Note 5)	-	1,146,260	1,146,260
Intangible Assets	-	1	1
Total Assets	101,122	5,152,896	5,254,018

### 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 January 31, 2020, totaled US\$8,079,463 (2018 – US\$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 January 31, 2020.

### 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.

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2020  
(Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

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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 three 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.

### **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 US\$1,564,956 as at January 31, 2020 (October 31, 2019 - US\$1,477,490). 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 quarter ended January 31, 2020 and years ended October 31, 2019. The carrying values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values as at January 31, 2020.