

HARVEST GOLD CORPORATION

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Nine months ended December 31, 2019

(Unaudited – prepared by management)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

NOTICE TO READER

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 of the Canadian Securities Administrators, Harvest Gold Corporation (the "Company") discloses that its auditors have not reviewed the unaudited interim financial statements.

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company for the nine months ended December 31, 2019 ("Financial Statements") have been prepared by management. The Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, which are available at the SEDAR website www.sedar.com. The Financial Statements are stated in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated, and are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Harvest Gold Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – prepared by management)

	Notes	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
			(audited)
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 188,062	\$ 433,240
GST receivable		6,204	13,189
Prepays		3,725	3,725
		197,991	450,154
Reclamation bond	5	15,983	15,983
Exploration and evaluation assets	4	1,729,570	1,687,621
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 1,943,544	\$ 2,153,758
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	6,8	\$ 59,599	\$ 67,179
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	9	14,800,320	14,800,320
Share-based payment reserve	9	1,724,249	1,724,249
Subscriptions received in advance		-	-
Deficit		(14,640,624)	(14,437,990)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		1,883,945	2,086,579
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		\$ 1,943,544	\$ 2,153,758

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Subsequent event

Harvest Gold Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – prepared by management)

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2019	Three Months Ended December 31, 2018	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2019	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2018
EXPENSES				
Consulting fees	\$ 16,550	\$ 24,000	\$ 44,737	\$ 82,424
Management fees	22,500	77,000	71,000	117,500
Office and miscellaneous	5,392	5,739	18,185	19,150
Professional fees	10,876	7,315	37,536	72,907
Promotion and advertising	-	6,526	-	366,526
Property investigation	-	3,600	-	23,533
Share-based payments (options set)	-	188,661	-	319,374
Transfer agent, filing fees and shareholder relations	18,546	4,821	31,176	29,348
	(73,864)	(317,443)	(202,634)	(1,030,543)
OTHER ITEMS				
Option payments received on exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	-	25,977
Write-off of advances payable	-	-	-	55,000
	-	-	-	80,977
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (73,864)	\$ (317,443)	\$ (202,634)	\$ (949,566)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.12)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	8,872,512	8,847,	8,872,512	8,247,786

Harvest Gold Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – prepared by management)

	Notes	Share capital		Share-based payment reserves	Subscriptions received in advance	Deficit	Total
		Number of shares	Amount				
Balance at March 31, 2018		5,178,286	\$ 12,391,663	\$ 1,584,466	\$ 10,000	\$ (13,511,620)	\$ 474,509
Comprehensive loss:							
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(949,566)	(949,566)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers:							
Share-based payments	9	-	-	319,374	-	-	319,374
Shares issued for cash		2,064,200	1,067,100	-	(10,000)	-	1,057,100
Share issuance cost		-	(44,823)	23,823	-	-	(21,000)
Shares issued on option exercise		265,000	159,000	-	-	-	159,000
Shares issued on warrant exercise	9	1,365,000	1,092,000	-	-	-	1,092,000
Balance at December 31, 2018		8,872,486	\$ 14,664,940	\$ 1,927,663	\$ -	\$ (14,461,186)	\$ 2,131,417
Balance at March 31, 2019		8,872,512	\$ 14,800,320	\$ 1,724,249	\$ -	\$ (14,437,990)	\$ 2,086,579
Comprehensive loss:							
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(202,634)	(202,634)
Balance at December 31, 2019		8,872,512	\$ 14,800,320	\$ 1,724,249	\$ -	\$ (14,640,624)	\$ 1,883,945

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Harvest Gold Corporation,
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – prepared by management)

	Nine months ended	
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Operating activities		
Net loss for the period	\$ (202,634)	\$ (949,566)
Adjustments for:		
Share-based payment (options set)	-	319,374
Write-off of advances payable	-	(55,000)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
GST receivable and prepaid	6,985	(8,468)
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	(7,580)	(8,220)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(203,229)	(701,380)
Investing activities		
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	(55,000)	(1,155,157)
Payment received on held-for-sale asset	-	38,393
Option payments received	13,051	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(41,949)	(1,116,764)
Financing activities		
Common shares issued for cash, net	-	2,287,100
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	-	2,287,100
Change in cash	(245,178)	467,956
Cash, beginning	433,240	70,733
Cash, ending	\$ 188,062	\$ 538,689

Supplemental cash flow information:

There were no non-cash transactions during the nine months ended December 31, 2019

During the nine months December 31, 2018, the Company issued 42,000 agent warrants valued at \$23,823.

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Harvest Gold Corporation (the “Company” or “Harvest”) was incorporated on June 28, 2005, under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada, and its principal activity is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Company is a Tier 2 Mining Issuer listed and trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”). On October 1, 2019, the Company completed a 10 for 1 share consolidation. All references to number of shares and per share amounts have been retroactively restated to reflect the consolidation.

The head office, principal address, records office and registered address of the Company are located at 750 West Pender Street, Suite 804, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2T7.

On July 27, 2016, the Company completed the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Canasur Gold Limited (“Canasur”), which included the accounts of Canasur Goldmines N.V., Canasur Gold Limited N.V. and Carminco N.V. During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company entered into an option agreement for the sale of 100% of the common shares of Canasur. See Note 4.

The Company’s principal business activities are the exploration of natural resource properties. The recovery of the Company’s investment in resource properties and related deferred expenditures is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to develop the properties and establish future profitable production from the properties, or from the proceeds of their disposition. The Company has not earned any revenues to date and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. The ability of the Company to continue operations as a going concern is ultimately dependent upon achieving profitable operations. During the nine months ended at December 31, 2019, the Company incurred a net loss of \$202,634 and as at December 31, 2019 had an accumulated deficit of \$14,640,624. To date, the Company has not generated profitable operations from its resource activities and will need to invest additional funds in carrying out its planned exploration, development and operational activities. These uncertainties cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The exploration and evaluation properties in which the Company has an interest in are in the exploration stage. As such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and cover administrative costs, the Company will use its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire interests in additional properties if there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if adequate financial resources are available to do so.

These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The financial statements were authorized for issue on March 2, 2020 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The consolidated financial statements of the Company comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which unless otherwise noted, is the Company’s functional currency.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Harvest Gold Corporation (US), Canasur, Canasur Goldmines N.V., Canasur Gold Limited N.V. and Carminco N.V. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. The preparation of the financial statements also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies.

On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates and assumptions in relation to assets, liabilities and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances, as the basis for its estimates and assumptions. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively from the period in which the estimates are revised. Actual outcomes may differ from those estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include stock-based awards and payments, the recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, fair value measurements for financial instruments, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and provisions for restoration and environmental obligations.

Significant judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying the Company’s financial statements include:

- the assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty;
- the determination of whether an acquisition constitutes a business combination or an acquisition of assets;
- the classification / allocation of expenditures as exploration and evaluation expenditures or operating expenses; and
- the determination of the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of each of the Company's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the parent company's functional and presentation currency. The functional currency of the Company's subsidiary is the Canadian dollar.

Transactions and balances:

Foreign currency transactions are translated into their functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive loss in the statement of comprehensive loss to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive loss. Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

Foreign operations:

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is the same Company's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date;
- Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period.

Exchange differences arising on translation of such foreign operations are recognized in profit or loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgement in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances.

Management is required to assess impairment in respect of exploration and evaluation assets. The triggering events for exploration and evaluation asset impairment are defined in *IFRS 6 Exploration and evaluation of mineral resources* and are as follows:

- the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or
- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after the expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the statement of comprehensive loss in the period the new information becomes available.

Restoration and environmental obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future restoration cost estimates is capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets along with a corresponding increase in the restoration provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The restoration asset will be depreciated on the same basis as other mining assets.

Changes are recorded directly to mining assets with a corresponding entry to the restoration provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit and loss for the period.

The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to profit or loss in the period incurred.

The costs of restoration projects included in the provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The costs to prevent and control environmental impacts at specific properties are capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Impairment of assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year-end. Other non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs and for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

An impairment loss is charged to the profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive loss/income.

Financial instruments

The following is the Company's 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 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 April 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	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Reclamation bond	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Accounts payable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Advances payable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

(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 net (loss) income. 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 income (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.

(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) income, 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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

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.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted earnings/loss per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted. If the calculation results in an anti-dilutive effect then only basic income or loss per share is presented.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it arises in a business combination, or from items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax is provided using the asset and liability method of temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Income taxes (cont'd)

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares and share warrants are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds. Proceeds received on the issuance of units, consisting of common shares and warrants are allocated to share capital.

Share-based payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the statement of comprehensive loss/income over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the statement of comprehensive loss/income over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss/income, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods and services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioral considerations.

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Share-based payments (cont'd)

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to an employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

Comparative Figures

Certain prior year figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARD ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following is the only expected change to IFRS that has been announced and would be most likely to have an impact on the Company's financial statements:

IFRS 16, Leases: This new standard replaces IAS 17 "Leases" and the related interpretative guidance. IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between a lease and a service contract on the basis of whether the customer controls the asset being leased. For those assets determined to meet the definition of a lease, IFRS 16 introduces significant changes to the accounting by lessees, introducing a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting, with limited exceptions for short-term leases or leases of low value assets. Lessor accounting is not substantially changed. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company has considered the impact of this change and has determined that, since the Company currently has no leases, the new standard is not anticipated to have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

Harvest Gold Corporation,
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Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
Unaudited – prepared by management)
Nine months ended December 31, 2019

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Goliat-Tibiti	Cerro Cascaron	Total
Acquisition:			
Balance, March 31, 2018	192,753	50,000	242,743
Option payments received	(44,820)	-	(44,820)
Balance, March 31, 2019	147,933	50,000	197,933
Option payments received	(13,051)	-	(13,051)
Balance, December 31, 2019	134,882	50,000	184,882
Exploration:			
Balance, March 31, 2018	-	271,783	271,783
Geological and field costs	-	188,410	188,410
Drilling	-	1,029,495	1,029,495
Balance, March 31, 2019	-	1,489,688	1,489,688
Geological and field costs	-	55,000	55,000
Balance, December 31, 2019	-	1,544,688	1,544,688
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$ 134,882	\$ 1,594,688	\$ 1,729,570
Balance, March 31, 2019	\$ 147,933	\$ 1,539,688	\$ 1,687,621

Goliat-Tibiti, Suriname

Pursuant to the Amalgamation Agreement, the Company acquired Canasur's 100% exploration interest in the Goliat-Tibiti property located in Suriname. The property is subject to an agreement requiring the Company to, among other conditions:

- a) Pay an annual fee equal to 12% of certain exploration costs, subject to an annual maximum of US \$50,000; and
- b) A net smelter royalty of 1.0%, which can be repurchased by the Company at any time for US \$1,800,000.

On April 27, 2019, the Company entered into a Share Option Agreement to option out the right to purchase its 100% interest in Canasur for \$192,753 (US\$150,000). The consideration of US\$150,000 is payable in increments of US\$30,000 due on or before July 1, 2018, November 1, 2018, March 1, 2019, July 1, 2019 and November 1, 2019. The option is secured by a pledge of the 100% interest in Canasur.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company had derecognized the assets and liabilities of Canasur from the consolidated statements of financial position setting up the amount to be collected as the fair value of the remaining exploration and evaluation asset and recognized a corresponding impairment.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company received US\$35,000 (\$44,820) in relation to this agreement.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd)

Cerro Cascaron, Mexico

On June 7, 2017, as amended on April 17, 2018 and June 21, 2019, the Company entered into an Option Agreement (the "Option Agreement") to acquire up to an 80% interest in the Cerro Cascaron Project located in Mexico. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, the Company can earn an initial 70% interest (the "Initial Interest") in the Cerro Cascaron Project as follows:

Date	Payment
On or before June 10, 2017	Issuance of 100,000 common shares (issued)
On or before June 7, 2018 (amended to December 31, 2018 for a payment of \$30,000 (paid))	Fund exploration of \$1,000,000 and pay \$200,000.
On or before June 7, 2019 (amended on June 21, 2019 to extend the deadline by six months for a payment of \$55,000.	Fund further exploration of \$1,000,000 and pay \$100,000.
On or before June 7, 2020	Fund further exploration of \$2,000,000 and pay \$100,000
On or before June 7, 2021	Fund further exploration of \$2,000,000, pay \$500,000 and issue 100,000 common shares.

During the Initial Interest period, the Company can defer exploration expenditures at the end of the first, second or third anniversary for 12 months by making quarterly cash payments of \$25,000 and maintaining all other cash payments and claim maintenance costs.

Once the Company has earned its Initial Interest, it will have a 90 day period during which it can elect to earn an additional 10% in the Cerro Cascaron Project by making a cash payment of \$200,000 (or issuing 200,000 common shares) and fund a NI 43-101 compliant feasibility study over a five years period. Minimum annual exploration expenditures of \$2 million are required during this period and a \$200,000 cash payment is to be made if the minimum expenditures are not met by the Company.

The Cerro Cascaron Project is subject to a 2% net smelter royalty.

Rosebud Gold Mine Property, Nevada, USA

During the year the Company received an option payment of US\$20,000 (CND\$25,977) (2018 – US\$20,000 (CND\$24,177)) from Rosebud Exploration LLC ("RE"), a private Nevada corporation, in relation to its Rosebud Gold Mine Property located in Nevada, USA.

At March 31, 2016, the Company wrote-down the Rosebud Gold Mine Property to \$100,000 to reflect its net recoverable value. During the year ended March 31, 2017, RE exercised its option to purchase the Rosebud Gold Mine Property and paid the Company CDN\$100,000.

5. RECLAMATION BOND

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had a reclamation bond issued with the Nevada Division of Minerals in the amount of US\$12,322 (CDN - \$15,983) (2018 - US\$12,322 (CDN - \$15,983)) to guarantee reclamation of the environment of the Rosebud Gold Mine Property.

6. TRADE PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Trade payables	\$ 17,599	\$ 15,179
Accrued liabilities (Note 8)	42,000	52,000
	\$ 59,599	\$ 67,179

7. ADVANCES PAYABLE

At December 31, 2019, recorded in advances payable is \$Nil (March 31, 2019 - \$Nil) of which \$Nil (March 31, 2019 - \$Nil and US\$4,131 (\$5,000)) are due to a related party (Note 8) and \$Nil (March 31, 2019 - \$Nil) due to an arm's length party. The advances are non-interest bearing, unsecured and repayable from proceeds of future financing in excess of \$1,000,000. The advances have a term of two years, at which time the advances are extinguishable at the Company's discretion, if financing efforts have not been successful.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the two-year period expired and this amount is no longer due and payable.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a. Contractual commitment with related parties

On January 1, 2015, the Company entered into a management agreement with an officer and director to fulfil the role as Chief Executive Officer for a period of 5 years for a monthly rate of \$4,000 per month. In October 2016, the contract was renewed at a new monthly rate of \$5,000. In October of 2018, the contract was renewed at a new monthly rate of \$7,500 with a bonus payment of \$40,000 for past services rendered to the Company.

b. Transactions with related parties

During the period ended December 31, 2019, the Company paid or accrued \$18,000 (December 31, 2018 - \$12,000) of consulting fees and \$71,000 (December 31, 2018 - \$117,500) of management fees to officers and directors and companies controlled by officers and directors of the Company.

As at December 31, 2019, included in accrued liabilities was \$6,000 (March 31, 2019 - \$16,000), owing for fees owing to certain officers and directors of the Company (Note 6). These amounts are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd)

c. Transactions with key management personnel

	Nine months ended	
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Management and consulting fees	\$ 89,000	\$ 129,500

9. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued share capital

During the period ended December 31, 2019, the Company had no share capital transactions.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company completed a private placement of 1,714,200 units at a price of \$0.50 per unit, in several tranches, raising gross proceeds of \$857,100. Each unit consists of one common share and one transferable common share purchase warrant exercisable at \$1.00 per share for a period of two years. The Company paid a finder's fees of 8% cash on a portion of the placement totalling \$21,000 and issued 8% warrants on a portion of the placement totalling 42,000 warrants valued at \$16,359 using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The assumptions included volatility of 123.69%, a risk-free interest rate of 2.06% and a two year term.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company completed a private placement of 350,000 units at a price of \$0.60 per unit raising gross proceeds of \$210,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one transferable common share purchase warrant exercisable at \$1.20 per share for a period of two years.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company issued 265,000 common shares on the exercise of stock options for proceeds of \$159,000 and issued 1,365,000 common shares on the exercise of warrants for proceeds of \$1,092,000.

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense and other share-based payments until such time that the stock options or warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

Investment revaluation reserve

The investment revaluation reserve records unrealized gains and losses arising on available-for-sale financial assets, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses.

9. SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd)

Stock options

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan, which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the TSX-V requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and technical consultants to the Company, non-transferable stock options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. Such options will be exercisable for a period of up to 5 years from the date of grant. Options may be exercised no later than 90 days following cessation of the optionee's position with the Company or 30 days following cessation of an optionee conducting investor relations activities' position. Vesting periods are determined by the Board of Directors.

On December 18, 2018, the Company granted 437,000 incentive stock options to certain directors, officers and consultants of the Company, exercisable at a price of \$0.75 per common share, expiring on August 9, 2023. The estimated grant date fair value of these options was \$150,579 using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The assumptions included volatility of 190.60%, a risk-free interest rate of 1.65% and a five-year term.

On August 9, 2018, the Company granted 180,000 incentive stock options to certain directors, officers and consultants of the Company, exercisable at a price of \$0.75 per common share, expiring on August 9, 2023. The estimated grant date fair value of these options was \$100,761 using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The assumptions included volatility of 190.60%, a risk-free interest rate of 1.65% and a five-year term.

The changes in options during the period ended December 31, 2019 and year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Nine months ended December 31, 2019		Year ended March 31, 2019	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding, beginning of period	789,500	\$ 0.72	467,500	\$ 0.60
Options granted	-	-	617,000	0.75
Options cancelled	-	-	(30,000)	0.60
Options exercised	-	-	(265,000)	0.60
Options outstanding and exercisable, end of period	789,500	\$ 0.72	789,500	\$ 0.72

Harvest Gold Corporation,
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
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Unaudited – prepared by management)
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9. **SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd)**

Stock options (cont'd)

As at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, the Company had the following options outstanding and exercisable:

Grant Date	Expiry date	Number of options	Exercise price
December 8, 2016	December 8, 2021	147,500	\$ 0.60
May 4, 2017	May 4, 2022	25,000	0.60
August 9, 2018	August 9, 2023	180,000	0.75
December 18, 2018	December 18, 2023	437,000	0.75
Balance at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019		789,500	

Warrants

The changes in warrants during the period ended December 31, 2019 and year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Nine months ended December 31, 2019		Year ended March 31, 2019	
	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Warrants outstanding, beginning of period *	2,106,200	\$ 1.00	2,708,080	\$ 1.00
Warrants issued-private placement	-	-	2,064,200	1.00
Warrants issued- finders' fee	-	-	42,000	1.00
Warrants exercised	-	-	(1,365,000)	0.80
Warrants expired	-	-	(1,343,080)	0.80
Warrants outstanding, end of period	2,106,200	\$ 1.00	2,106,200	\$ 1.00

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had the following warrants outstanding:

Issue Date	Expiry date	Number of warrants	Exercise price
August 9, 2018	August 9, 2020	2,064,200	\$ 1.00
September 7, 2018	September 7, 2020	350,000	1.20
Balance at December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019		2,106,200	

10. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with a major bank in Canada. As most of the Company's cash is held by one bank there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using major banks that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies.

The Company's secondary exposure to risk is on its GST receivable. This risk is minimal as GST receivable are refundable from the Government of Canada.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, take into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash.

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding. As such, liquidity risk has been assessed as high.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company is exposed to currency risks as it incurs expenditures that are denominated in the United States dollar while its functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company does not hedge its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As at December 31, 2019, the Company did not have any cash equivalents or interest-bearing debt and is not subject to interest rate risk.

Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity and cash.

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

10. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets included in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Loans and receivables:		
Cash	\$ 188,062	\$ 433,240

Financial liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Non-derivative financial liabilities:		
Trade payables	\$ 17,599	\$ 15,179

11. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

Operating segments

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment – the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties.

Geographic segments

	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Total assets		
Canada	\$ 213,974	\$ 466,137
Mexico	1,594,688	1,539,688
Suriname	134,882	147,933
	\$ 1,943,544	\$ 2,153,758
Exploration and evaluation assets		
Mexico	\$ 1,594,688	\$ 1,539,688
Suriname	134,882	147,933
	\$ 1,729,570	\$ 1,687,621