



Interim Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements

**For the Nine Months Year Ended
December 31, 2019**

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of Diamcor Mining Inc. (the "Group") have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

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

Diamcor Mining Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at:	December 31 2019 unaudited	March 31 2019 audited
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 453,815	\$ 139,080
Accounts receivable (Note 10a)	56,404	200,617
Inventory (Note 2.3)	142,976	615,929
Prepays	51,020	31,592
	704,215	987,218
NON CURRENT		
Restricted cash (Note 14)	736,071	723,708
Property, plant and equipment (Note 3)	6,452,286	6,991,561
Total assets	\$ 7,892,572	\$ 8,702,487
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable (Note 13)	\$ 322,621	\$ 1,127,382
Short term debt (Note 4)	1,166,110	-
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 4)	4,340,027	4,058,456
	5,828,758	5,185,838
NON CURRENT		
Deferred tax liability	466,250	458,419
Decommissioning liability (Note 5)	493,392	479,560
Due to Nozala Investments (Note 4)	1,855,656	1,654,241
Total liabilities	8,644,056	7,778,058
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 6)	34,143,033	34,074,691
Contributed surplus (Note 7)	13,390,142	11,571,195
Warrants (Note 6)	951,577	2,090,956
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(6,897,080)	(6,825,142)
Deficit	(37,738,659)	(35,225,722)
Total equity	3,849,013	5,685,978
Non-controlling interests (Note 15)	(4,600,496)	(4,761,549)
(Deficit) equity attributable to owners of the parent	(751,484)	924,429
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 7,892,572	\$ 8,702,487

GOING CONCERN (Note 1)

COMMITMENTS (Note 12)

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Note 16)

On behalf of the board

"Dean Taylor"

Director

"Sheldon Nelson"

Director

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

Diamcor Mining Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

	For the three months ended December 31, 2019	For the three months ended December 31, 2018	For the nine months ended December 31, 2019	For the nine months ended December 31, 2018
SALES	\$ 1,867,873	\$ 1,847,403	\$ 3,752,570	\$ 3,082,479
OPERATING EXPENSES	1,646,362	1,958,871	3,023,785	3,179,014
GROSS MARGIN	\$ 221,511	\$ (111,468)	728,785	(96,535)
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
Accretion and depreciation (Note 3 and 5)	228,612	278,105	692,981	863,922
Consulting fees	55,595	49,200	228,595	164,964
Insurance	22,466	19,635	61,986	60,172
Interest and bank charges	198,696	140,741	516,449	416,650
Office	40,819	64,811	103,213	138,213
Professional fees	81,729	22,227	271,788	132,981
Promotion and investor relations	15,855	17,390	58,084	320,659
Salaries and wages	131,178	129,616	519,342	413,977
Share based compensation	670,190	-	670,190	-
Transfer agent and regulatory fees	7,854	4,941	21,540	47,252
Travel	38,046	37,514	111,875	140,767
	1,491,040	764,180	3,256,043	2,699,557
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	\$ (1,269,529)	\$ (875,648)	(2,527,258)	(2,796,092)
OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest and other income	11,598	13,430	35,527	40,377
Foreign exchange	282	335	(404)	(2,679)
	11,880	13,765	35,123	37,698
NET INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	\$ (1,257,649)	\$ (861,883)	\$ (2,492,135)	\$ (2,758,394)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE GAIN (LOSS)				
Items to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Foreign currency translation loss	\$ 356,472	\$ 222,572	68,312	(946,503)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	\$ (901,177)	\$ (639,311)	\$ (2,423,823)	\$ (3,704,897)
Total net income (loss) attributable to:				
Non-controlling interests	\$ 1,126	\$ (317,267)	\$ 20,802	\$ (865,496)
Equity holders of parent	(1,258,775)	(544,616)	(2,512,937)	(1,892,898)
	\$ (1,257,649)	\$ (861,883)	\$ (2,492,135)	\$ (2,758,394)
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
Non-controlling interests	\$ (322,010)	\$ (35,844)	\$ 161,053	\$ (1,946,790)
Equity holders of parent	\$ (579,167)	\$ (603,467)	\$ (2,584,876)	\$ (1,758,107)
	\$ (901,177)	\$ (639,311)	\$ (2,423,823)	\$ (3,704,897)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted (Note 6)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.03)

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

Diamcor Mining Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the three months ended December 31, 2019	For the three months ended December 31, 2018	For the nine months ended December 31, 2019	For the nine months ended December 31, 2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income (loss) for the period	\$ (1,257,649)	\$ (861,883)	\$ (2,492,135)	\$ (2,758,394)
Items not affecting cash				
Accretion and depreciation (Note 3 and 5)	228,612	278,105	692,981	863,922
Share based compensation	670,190	-	670,190	-
Interest on long-term debt	192,818	140,015	504,815	413,542
	1,091,620	418,120	1,867,986	1,277,464
Changes in non-cash working capital				
Accounts payable	(494,784)	(108,839)	(774,375)	934,777
Accounts receivable	195,485	(555,328)	142,867	(402,623)
Inventory	820,582	426,374	467,440	(197,294)
Prepays	21,261	(35,634)	(19,428)	(34,140)
Cash flow used in operating activities	376,515	(717,190)	(807,645)	(1,180,210)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note 3)	-	(14,187)	(52,406)	(44,889)
Cash flow used in investing activities	-	(14,187)	(52,406)	(44,889)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Deposits	-	-	-	(500,000)
Issuance of short term debt	-	-	1,110,280	-
Proceeds from issuance of units net of issue costs (Note 6)	-	-	77,721	3,220,865
Cash flow generated by financing activities	-	-	1,188,001	2,720,865
Effect of change in exchange rate for cash and cash equivalents	235	391,169	(13,215)	(1,786,820)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	376,750	(340,208)	314,735	(291,054)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	77,065	569,466	139,080	520,312
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	\$ 453,815	\$ 229,258	\$ 453,815	\$ 229,258

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

DIAMCOR MINING INC.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Warrants	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Deficit	Non-Controlling Interests	Total Shareholders' (Deficit) Equity
Balance - March 31, 2018	\$ 31,278,037	\$ 10,448,426	\$ 2,789,514	\$ (4,461,901)	\$ (32,611,467)	\$ (4,811,247)	\$ 2,631,362
Private placement (Note 6)	2,806,773	-	422,420	-	-	-	3,229,193
Share issuance costs (Note 6)	(10,119)	-	1,791	-	-	-	(8,328)
Expiry of warrants (Note 6)	-	1,122,769	(1,122,769)	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,614,255)	(1,239,025)	(3,853,280)
Translation of foreign subsidiaries	-	-	-	(2,363,241)	-	1,288,723	(1,074,518)
Balance - March 31, 2019	\$ 34,074,691	\$ 11,571,195	\$ 2,090,956	\$ (6,825,142)	\$ (35,225,722)	\$ (4,761,549)	\$ 924,429
Short term loan (Note 6)	77,720	-	-	-	-	-	77,720
issuance of warrants (Note 6)	(9,378)	-	9,378	-	-	-	-
Expiry of warrants (Note 6)	-	1,148,757	(1,148,757)	-	-	-	-
Issuance of options	-	670,190	-	-	-	-	670,190
Net income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(2,512,937)	20,802	(2,492,135)
Translation of foreign subsidiaries	-	-	-	(71,938)	-	140,251	68,312
Balance - December 31, 2019	\$ 34,143,033	\$ 13,390,142	\$ 951,577	\$ (6,897,080)	\$ (37,738,659)	\$ (4,600,496)	\$ (751,484)
Balance - December 31, 2018	\$ 34,074,691	\$ 11,271,309	\$ 2,390,842	\$ (4,327,111)	\$ (34,504,365)	\$ (6,758,035)	\$ 2,147,331

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

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Diamcor Mining Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Company Act of British Columbia, now the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). Its principal business activity is the identification, acquisition, exploration, evaluation, operation, and advancement of unique diamond-based resource properties with a specific focus on the mining segment of the diamond industry through its subsidiaries, DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd., and DMI Diamonds South Africa (Pty) Ltd. Together with the "Company, (the Group").

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 28, 2020. The Company's registered office is 301-1665 Ellis Street, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 2B3, Canada.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the payment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be unable to realize the carrying value of its assets and to meet its liabilities as they become due. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments or reclassification of assets and liabilities, which would be necessary if the Company were unable to continue its operations.

Management routinely plans future activities including forecasting future cash flows for its internal use. Management has reviewed their plan with the Directors and has collectively formed a judgment that the Company has adequate resources to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future, which Management and the Directors have defined as being at least the next 12 months. In arriving at this judgment, Management has prepared the cash flow projections of the Company, which incorporates a detailed cash flow modeling through the current fiscal year. Directors have reviewed this information provided by Management and have considered the information in relation to the financing uncertainties in the current economic climate and the financial resources available to the Company. The expected cash flows have been modeled based on anticipated revenue streams with debt funding programmed into the model and reducing over time. Sensitivities have been applied to this model in relation to revenues not achieving anticipated levels. Key assumptions used in the future cash flow amounts are selling price and rough diamonds sold in the period and the assumption that the Company will move to full scale operations after completion of trial mining and bulk sampling.

The Directors have considered the: (i) base of investors and debt lenders historically available to the Company; (ii) global capital markets; (iii) sources of Company income; (iv) cash generation and (v) debt amortization levels and the continued deferral of debt payments. Considering the above, Management and Directors are satisfied that the Company has access to adequate resources to continue as a going concern for at least the next 12 months. Factors that may negatively affect the Company's 12-month operating plan includes the following: global trade and tariff disputes, geo-political events and the impact on capital markets, and commodity prices.

The Company has experienced lower than planned revenue combined with operating losses. Management applied significant judgment in arriving at this conclusion including:

- The amount of new sales orders and total revenue to be generated to provide sufficient cash flow to continue to fund operations and other committed expenditure,
- The timing of generating those new sales and the timing of the related cash flow,
- The ability to draw upon existing financing facilities to support ongoing operations; and,
- The assessment of potentially discretionary expenditures that could be delayed in order to manage cash flows.

Given the judgment involved, actual results may lead to a materially different outcome.

2. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

The interim consolidated condensed financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2019. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and stock-based compensation which have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's presentation currency.

2.1. Basis of consolidation

The interim consolidated condensed financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company as at December 31, 2019. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. All intra-Company balances, transactions and unrealized gains and losses resulting from intra-Company transactions are eliminated in full. Where the ownership of a subsidiary is less than 100%, and therefore a non-controlling interest exists, any losses of that subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

Details of the Company's subsidiaries as at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Name	Place of Incorporation	Interest	Operations	Functional Currency
DMI Diamonds South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	100%	Active	South African Rand
DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd.	South Africa	70%	Active	South African Rand

DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd. is the only entity involved in the incidental recovery of rough diamonds as a result of ongoing commissioning and testing operations. DMI Diamonds South Africa (Pty) Ltd. was incorporated for the purpose of leasing mining and production equipment to DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd.

2.2 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's interim consolidated condensed financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on Management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by Management in preparing the consolidated financial statements are described below.

Production start date

The Company assesses the stage of its mine under development to determine when the mine moves into the production phase, this being when the mine is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. The Company considers various relevant criteria to assess when the production phase is considered to have commenced. At this point, all related amounts are reclassified from 'Mines under construction' to 'Producing mines' under 'Property, plant and equipment'. Some of the criteria used to identify the production start date include, but are not limited to:

- Level of capital expenditure incurred compared with the original construction cost estimate;
- Ability to produce diamonds in saleable form, and;
- Ability to sustain ongoing production of diamonds.

When a mine development project moves into the production phase, the capitalization of certain mine development costs ceases and costs are either regarded as forming part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs that qualify for capitalization relating to mining asset additions or improvements, or mineable reserve development. It is also at this point that depletion commences.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-utilized tax losses, require Management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. 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. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

Mining property

Title to mining properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history characteristic of many mining properties. The Company has diligently investigated rights of ownership of all the mineral concessions in which it has an interest and, to the best of its knowledge, all agreements relating to such ownership rights are in good standing. However, this should not be construed as a guarantee to title. The concessions may be subject to prior claims, agreements or transfers and rights of ownership may be affected by undetected defects.

Diamcor Mining Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the period ended December 31, 2019 and the year ended March 31, 2019

Going concern

The Company has experienced lower than planned revenue combined with operating losses. Management has assessed and concluded that the going concern assumption is appropriate for a period of at least twelve months following the end of the reporting period. Management applied significant judgment in arriving at this conclusion including:

- The amount of total revenue to be generated to provide sufficient cash flow to continue to fund operations and other committed expenditures;
- Ability to raise capital through private placements;
- The timing of generating those related cash flows;
- The ability to utilize existing financing facilities to support ongoing operations; and,
- The assessment of potentially discretionary expenditures that could be delayed in order to manage cash flows.

Given the judgment involved, actual results may lead to a materially different outcome.

Determination of cash generating units (CGU)

The Company's assets are aggregated into CGUs for calculating impairment. CGUs are based on an assessment of the unit's ability to generate independent cash inflows. The determination of the Company's CGUs was based on management's judgment regarding shared infrastructure, geographical proximity and similar exposure to market risk and materiality. The Company has 1 CGU at December 31, 2019 (March 31, 2019 - 1 CGU).

Reserve and resource estimates

Diamond reserves are estimates of the amount of diamonds that can be economically extracted from the Company's mining properties. The Company does not currently have any proven diamond reserves due to the nature and type of the resource. The Company has assigned inferred resources to the project based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body, and requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of resources is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. Changes in the resource estimates may impact upon the carrying value of mine development cost, mine properties, property, plant and equipment, decommissioning liability, recognition of deferred tax assets, and depreciation charges.

Impairment of non-financial assets

When an impairment test is performed on an asset or a cash generating unit ("CGU"), management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU based on its fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD") or its value in use ("VIU"). Impairment assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), discount rates, operating costs, future capital requirements, closure and rehabilitation costs, exploration potential, reserves and operating performance. These assumptions have a significant impact on the results of impairment tests and on the impairment charge (if required) recorded in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Decommissioning liability

In the determination of provisions, Management is required to make a significant number of estimates and assumptions with respect to activities that will occur in the future including the ultimate amounts and timing of settlements, inflation factors, risk-free discount rates, and expected changes in legal, regulatory, environmental and political environments. A change in any one of the assumptions could impact estimated future obligations and in return, profit or loss, and in the case of the decommissioning liability, property, plant and equipment balances.

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation and amortization are calculated using a systematic and rational basis, which are based upon an estimate of each asset's useful life and residual value. The estimated useful life and residual value chosen are the Company's best estimate of such and are based on industry norms, historical experience, market conditions and other estimates that consider the period and distribution of future cash inflows.

Non-cash stock-based compensation

The Company measures the cost of non-cash stock-based compensation transactions with employees and warrants issued as part of an equity placement by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments. Estimating fair value for non-cash stock-based compensation transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining and making assumptions about the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life, forfeiture rate, volatility and dividend yield of the share option. The Company measures the cost of non-cash stock-based compensation transactions with consultants by reference to the fair value of the services to be performed.

Inventory

Diamonds are physically weighted and valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value tests are performed at each reporting date. Net realizable value is the estimated future sales price of the product the Company expects to realize when the product is processed and sold, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale. A regular review is undertaken to determine the extent of any provision for obsolescence.

Provision for expected credit losses (ECLs) of accounts receivable

The Company's accounts receivable is typically short-term in nature and the Company recognizes an amount equal to the lifetime already defined. The Company measures loss allowances based on historical experience and including forecasted economic conditions. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances of forecast economic conditions.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies***Cash and cash equivalents***

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and at hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Inventory

Rough diamonds are physically weighted and valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value tests are performed at each reporting date. Net realizable value is the estimated future sales price of the product the entity expects to realise when the product is processed and sold, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale. A regular review is undertaken to determine the extent of any provision for obsolescence. At December 31, 2019, there was \$142,976 (March 31, 2019 - \$615,929) in rough diamond inventory.

Mine development costs

Exploration and evaluation activities involve the search for minerals, the determination of technical feasibility, and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource.

Exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to obtaining licenses are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, exploration and evaluation costs incurred are capitalized. Acquisition costs incurred in connection with the terms of option agreements are capitalized. All capitalized exploration and evaluation costs are recorded at acquisition cost and are monitored for indications of impairment. Where there are indications of a potential impairment, an assessment is performed for recoverability. Capitalized costs are charged to the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss to the extent that they are not expected to be recovered.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to "Mines under construction". There is no depreciation during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of the decommissioning liability, and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. When a mine construction project moves into the production stage, the capitalization of certain mine construction costs ceases, and costs are either regarded as part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs which qualify for capitalization relating to mining asset additions or improvements or mineable reserve development.

Accumulated mine development costs will be depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the economically recoverable reserves of the mine, except in the case of assets whose useful life is shorter than the life of the mine, in which case the straight-line method is applied based on the life of the asset. Rights and concessions are depleted on the unit-of-production basis over the total reserves of the relevant area. The unit-of-production rate for the depletion of mine development costs considers expenditures incurred to date, together with sanctioned future development expenditures.

Other plant and equipment such as mobile mine equipment is generally depreciated over their estimated useful lives as follows:

- Office equipment	15-20% declining balance
- Computers	15-45% declining balance
- Motor vehicles	4 year straight-line
- Plant and equipment	7 year straight-line
- Leasehold improvements	4 year straight-line

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized. The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If there are indicators of impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. An impairment loss exists if the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount and is recorded as an expense immediately. Where the asset does not generate cash inflows that are independent from other assets, the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs is determined.

Value in use is determined as the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or CGU. The estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. For mining assets, fair value less costs of disposal are often estimated using a discounted cash flow approach as a fair value from an active market or when a binding sale agreement is not readily available. Estimated future cash flows are calculated using estimated future prices, mineral reserves and resources, operating and capital costs. All assumptions used are those that an independent market participant would consider appropriate.

Tangible assets that have been impaired in prior periods are tested for possible reversal of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment has reversed. If the impairment has reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount but not beyond the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in the prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss immediately.

Stripping costs

Mining costs associated with stripping activities in an open pit mine are expensed unless the stripping activity can be shown to represent a betterment to the mineral property, in which case the stripping costs would be capitalized and included in deferred mineral property costs within mining assets. IFRIC 20, Stripping costs in the production phase of a surface mine ("IFRIC 20"), specifies the accounting for costs associated with waste removal (stripping) during the production phase of a surface mine. When the benefit from the stripping activity is realized in the current period, the stripping costs are accounted for as the cost of inventory. When the benefit is the improved access to ore in future periods, the costs are recognized as a mineral property asset, if improved access to the ore body is probable, the component of the ore body can be accurately identified, and the cost associated with improving the access can be reliably measured. If these conditions are not met, the costs are expensed to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss as incurred. After initial recognition, the stripping activity asset is depreciated on a systematic basis (unit-of-production method) over the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body that becomes more accessible because of the stripping activity.

Major maintenance and repairs

Expenditure on major maintenance refits or repairs comprises the cost of replacement assets or parts of assets and overhaul costs. When an asset, or part of an asset that was separately depreciated, is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the new asset will flow to the Company through an extended life, the expenditure is capitalized. The unamortized value of the existing asset or part of the existing asset that is being replaced is expensed. Where part of the existing asset was not separately considered as a component, the replacement value is used to estimate the carrying amount of the replaced asset, which is immediately written off. All other day-to-day maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Operating leases

Minimum rent payments under operating leases, including any rent-free periods and/or construction allowances, are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease and included in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Decommissioning liability

The Company assesses its decommissioning liability each reporting period. Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision for mine rehabilitation as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate liability payable. These factors include estimates of the extent and costs of rehabilitation activities, technological changes, regulatory changes, and cost. These uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided. The provision at reporting date represents management's best estimate of the present value of the future rehabilitation costs required. Changes to estimated future costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position by either increasing or decreasing the rehabilitation liability and rehabilitation asset if the initial estimate was originally recognized as part of an asset measured in accordance with IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* ("IAS 16"). Any reduction in the rehabilitation liability and therefore any deduction from the rehabilitation asset may not exceed the carrying amount of that asset. If it does, any excess over the carrying value is taken immediately to profit or loss. If the change in estimate results in an increase in the rehabilitation liability and therefore an addition to the carrying value of the asset, the entity is required to consider whether this is an indication of impairment of the asset as a whole and test for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* ("IAS 36").

Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the parents' functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency, at the respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction.

The financial results of Company entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency. The functional currency of all the subsidiaries is the South African Rand. All assets and liabilities, including fair value adjustments are translated into the presentation currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Income and expenditure transactions of foreign operations are translated at the average rate of exchange for the year except for significant individual transactions which are translated at the rate of exchange in effect at the transaction date. Differences arising on translation from the reporting date are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains or losses arising from such a monetary item are considered to form part of the net investment in a foreign operation and are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss. On disposal of part or all of the operations, the proportionate share of the related cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive loss is allocated to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”)

The Company has applied IFRS 9 retrospectively, with the initial application date of April 1, 2018. There were no impacts on the comparative balances other than a change in classification of certain financial instruments.

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities in the following measurement categories: (i) those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”); (ii) those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”); and (iii) those to be measured at amortized cost. The classification of financial assets depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”). Financial liabilities are classified as those to be measured at amortized cost unless they are designated as those to be measured subsequently at FVTPL (irrevocable election at the time of recognition). For assets and liabilities measured at fair value, gains or losses are either recorded in the consolidated statements of loss and other comprehensive loss.

The Company reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

Measurement

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition, plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Financial assets and financial liabilities with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of the subsequent accounting periods. All other financial assets including equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods, with any changes taken through profit or loss or other comprehensive income (irrevocable election at the time of recognition). For financial liabilities measured subsequently at FVTPL, changes in fair value due to credit risk are recorded in other comprehensive income.

The following table summarizes the classification categories for the Company’ financial assets and liabilities under the superseded IAS 39 standards the newly adopted IFRS 9:

Financial instrument	New classification under IFRS 9	Previous classification under IAS 39
Financial asset:		
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL	FVTPL
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost	Loans and receivables
Financial liabilities:		
Accounts payable	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities
Long term debt	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities
Due to Nozala Investments	Amortized cost	Other financial liabilities

Diamcor Mining Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the period ended December 31, 2019 and the year ended March 31, 2019

Impairment

IFRS 9 also introduces a new model for the measurement of impairment of financial assets based on expected credit losses which replaces the incurred losses impairment model previously applied. The Company accounts receivable are subject to the ECL model under IFRS 9. For accounts receivable, the Company applies the simplified approach to providing for expected losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which requires the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all accounts receivable. In estimating the expected lifetime expected loss provision, the Company considers historical Company and industry default rates as well as credit ratings of major customers. As all of the Company's accounts receivables which the Company measures at amortized cost are short term (i.e., less than 12 months) and the Company's credit rating and risk management policies are in place, the change to a forward-looking ECL approach did not have a material impact on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Taxation

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current income tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss, except to the extent it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive loss or directly in equity.

Current income tax

Current income tax expense is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current income tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and which are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized, or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities:

- are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences.
- are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries except where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled, and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and,
- are not recognized on temporary differences that arise from goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets:

- are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized; and,
- are reviewed at the end of the reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest in the Company less than wholly owned subsidiaries are classified as a separate component of equity. On initial recognition, non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquisition date fair value of identifiable net assets of the related subsidiary acquired by the Company. Subsequent to the acquisition date, adjustments are made to the carrying amount of non-controlling interests for the non-controlling interests' share of the changes to the subsidiary's equity. Adjustments to recognize the non-controlling interests' share of changes to the subsidiary's equity are made even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

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Revenue recognition

During 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15") in accordance with the transitional provisions of each standard as outlined below.

The Company adopted IFRS 15 on a modified retrospective basis effective April 1, 2018. The standard supersedes IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. The Company has reviewed its sources of revenue and major contracts with customers using the guidance found in IFRS 15 and determined that there are no material changes to the timing and measurements of the Company's revenue, as compared to the provisions of the previous standards. Therefore, no adjustments to deficit were required upon adoption of IFRS 15. The Company did not apply any of the available optional transition practical expedients.

IFRS 15 sets out a five-step model for revenue recognition. The core principal is that revenue should be recognized to depict the transfer of control of goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that the Company expects to be entitled for those goods and services.

The Company principally generates revenue from the sale of diamonds (the "Product") pursuant to contractual arrangements with its customers. This revenue is recognized when control or title of the Product is transferred from the Company and collection is reasonably assured in accordance with specified contract terms. All revenue is generally earned at a point in time and is based on the consideration that the Company expects to receive for the transfer of the Product to the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with its customers. Payment terms with customers are generally 30 days from the date of the invoice. The Company generally does not have any sales contracts where the period between the transfer of the Product to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a result, the Company does not adjust its revenue transactions for the time value of money.

All of trade receivables were generated from contracts with customers.

Share-based compensation

The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for all share-based compensation, including options granted under the Company's incentive stock option plan. Compensation expense for options granted is determined based on the estimated fair values of the stock options at the time of grant and the fair value of stock options is determined on their grant date using a Black-Scholes valuation model, the cost of which is recognized over the vesting periods of the respective options. When option awards vest in instalments over the vesting period, each instalment is accounted for as a separate arrangement. Forfeitures are estimated throughout the vesting period based on experience and future expectations and adjusted upon actual option vesting.

Share-based compensation expense is recorded as a charge to operations with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus. Consideration paid for shares on the exercise of options is credited to share capital, amounts previously allocated to contributed surplus are also credited to share capital. If vested options expire, previously recognized compensation expense associated with such stock options is not reversed.

The Company has adopted the pro-rata basis method for the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The pro-rata basis method requires that gross proceeds and related share issuance costs be allocated to the common shares and the warrants based on the relative fair value of the component. The fair value of the common share is based on the closing price on the closing date of the transaction and the fair value of the warrant is determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The fair value attributed to the warrant is recorded as warrant equity. If the warrant is exercised, the value attributed to the warrant is transferred to share capital. If the warrant expires unexercised, the value is reclassified to contributed surplus within equity. Warrants, issued as part of private placement units, that have their term of expiries extended, are not subsequently revalued. The Company may modify the terms of warrants originally granted. When modifications exist, the Company will maintain the original fair value of the warrant.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to ordinary equity holders after adjusting for non-controlling interests (the numerator) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (the denominator) during the period. The denominator (number of units) is calculated by adjusting the shares in issue at the beginning of the period by the number of shares bought back or issued during the period, multiplied by a time-weighting factor.

Diluted loss per share is calculated by adjusting the loss and number of shares for the effects of dilutive options and other dilutive potential units. The effects of anti-dilutive potential units are ignored in calculating diluted loss per share. All stock options and warrants are considered anti-dilutive when the Company is in a net loss position.

Diamcor Mining Inc.

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New and amended accounting standards

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards were issued by the IASB or IFRS Interpretation Committee. The Company intends to adopt those standards when they become effective. The Company has yet to assess the full impact of these standards.

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, Leases (“IFRS 16”), which replaces IAS 17, Leases and its associated interpretative guidance. IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between a lease and a services contract based on whether the customer controls the assets 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 remains similar to current accounting practice. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted for entities that have also adopted IFRS 15. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of the final standard.

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

	<i>Plant and Equipment</i>	<i>Motor Vehicles</i>	<i>Office Equipment</i>	<i>Computers</i>	<i>Leaseholds</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, March 31, 2018	13,921,871	267,816	104,406	70,490	33,090	14,397,673
Additions	39,683	-	-	1,000	-	40,683
Decommissioning liability	207,599	-	-	-	-	207,599
Translation adjustments	(2,058,344)	(40,210)	(10,918)	(2,200)	-	(2,111,672)
Balance, March 31, 2019	12,110,809	227,606	93,488	69,290	33,090	12,534,283
Additions	47,288	-	540	4,578	-	52,406
Decommissioning liability	(22,711)	-	-	-	-	(22,711)
Translation adjustments	206,888	3,888	1,056	227	-	212,059
Balance, December 31, 2019	12,342,274	231,494	95,084	74,095	33,090	12,776,037
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance, March 31, 2018	4,854,623	205,163	64,459	61,891	33,090	5,219,226
Depreciation	1,088,278	33,641	4,947	1,065	-	1,127,931
Translation adjustments	(766,021)	(31,952)	(5,394)	(1,068)	-	(804,435)
Balance, March 31, 2019	5,176,880	206,852	64,012	61,888	33,090	5,542,722
Depreciation	651,252	10,090	3,002	1,226	-	665,570
Translation adjustments	110,777	3,880	675	127	-	115,459
Balance, December 31, 2019	5,938,909	220,822	67,689	63,241	33,090	6,323,751
Net book value, March 31, 2019	6,933,929	20,754	29,476	7,402	-	6,991,561
Net book value, December 31, 2019	6,403,365	10,672	27,395	10,854	-	6,452,286

\$3,724,955 (March 31, 2019 - \$3,677,535) included in the carrying amount of Plant and Equipment relates to mines under construction. This amount is not subject to depletion as at December 31, 2019.

As a result of negative cash-flow from operations, the Company tested its CGU for impairment at December 31, 2019. The recoverable amount of the CGU was based on their estimated value in use using a pre-tax discount rate of 18%. The estimated cash flows were based on 4-year cash-flow forecast. As at December 31, 2019, the property, plant and equipment were not impaired.

4. Long-Term Debt, Short-Term Debt and Due to Nozala Investments

Long-term debt

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	Maturity Date	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Term loan 2 (a)	June 20, 2019	\$ 2,603,785	\$ 2,435,074
Convertible debenture 2 (b)	June 20, 2019	1,736,242	1,623,382
Less: current portion due in one year		(4,340,027)	(4,058,456)
Long-term portion		\$ -	\$ -

- a) Term loan 2 was issued in November 2012, bears interest at an annual fixed rate of 9% and had a 5-year term with payments expected to start in January 2014. On February 4, 2014, December 31, 2014 and again in January 2016, the Company and Tiffany & Co. agreed to defer any payments on the \$2,400,000 term loan until July 2016. This loan is secured by a promissory note until July 2016, at which time principal and interest is payable monthly at \$104,059 in accordance with a 36-month amortization schedule. The Company has the right to repay the outstanding principal and any accrued and unpaid interest under this loan at any time without notice or penalty. In February 2017, the Company and Tiffany & Co. agreed to a payment deferral until June 2017 at which time the outstanding payments were made, and scheduled payments recommenced. In September 2017, the Company and Tiffany & Co. informally agreed to suspend and accrue the ongoing payments to allow the Company to conserve operating capital in the short-term. The recommencement of scheduled payments is targeted by the Company for calendar 2020.
- b) Convertible debenture 2 was issued in November 2012, bears interest at an annual fixed rate of 9% and had a 5-year term. On February 4, 2014, December 1, 2014 and again in January 2016 the Company and Tiffany & Co. agreed to defer any payments on the \$1,600,000 convertible debenture until July 2016. The Company was required to make blended monthly payments of \$69,372 commencing in July 2016. The principal amount and accrued interest is convertible by the holder into common voting shares of the Company at \$1.60 per share. The value attributed to the equity conversion option was nil. The Company has the right to repay the outstanding principal and any accrued and unpaid interest, without penalty, on not less than 30 days' notice and subject to the conversion rights contained in the convertible debenture. In February 2017, the Company and Tiffany & Co agreed to a payment deferral until June 2017 at which time the outstanding payments were made, and scheduled payments recommenced. In September 2017, the Company and Tiffany & Co. informally agreed to suspend and accrue the ongoing payments to allow the Company to conserve operating capital in the short-term. The recommencement of scheduled payments is targeted by the Company for calendar 2020.
- c) Term loan 1 and 2 and convertible debenture 2 are secured by a general security agreement which states the loans are secured by 100% of the general assets of the Company.

Short-term debt

The short-term debt of \$1,166,110 carries a fixed interest rate of 7%, is unsecured and has a maturity date of August 26, 2020. 1,425,600 shares and 712,800 warrants were issued as a part of the financing (Note 6)

Due to Nozala Investments

The amount due to Nozala Investments (a related party, which owns 30% shareholding interest in DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd.) of \$1,855,656 (March 31, 2019 - \$1,654,241) carries a floating interest rate of 13.00% (South African prime plus 3%), unsecured, currently has no set terms of repayment and is not expected to be repaid in the following fiscal year. The loan amount received is principally being used for the ongoing operations of DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd., including the purchase of certain mineral rights and assets from De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited. The loan is denominated in South African Rand and no payments were made in the period ended December 31, 2019 or the year ended March 31, 2019. The loan is subordinated and ranks behind the claims of all external creditors of DMI Minerals South Africa (Pty) Ltd, until the fair value of its assets exceeds its liabilities.

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5. Decommissioning Liability

The total decommissioning liability was based on the Company's estimated costs to reclaim and abandon the mines and facilities. The Company has estimated the costs related to the decommissioning liability based on the South African Department of Mineral Resources estimate of required decommissioning costs, adjusted for inflation. The Company has estimated the net present value of the decommissioning obligation to be \$493,392 (March 31, 2019 - \$479,560) based on an undiscounted total future liability of \$655,044. The decommissioning liability was based on using a South African inflation rate of 4.60%. The long-term portion of the liability was discounted using a South African risk-free rate of 7.24%. These costs are expected to be incurred in approximately 4 years.

The continuity of the decommissioning liability as at December 31, 2019:

	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 479,560	\$ 296,084
Change in estimate	(22,711)	207,599
Accretion recorded during the year	27,410	21,050
Translation adjustment	9,133	(45,173)
	\$ 493,392	\$ 479,560

6. Share Capital

	Number of shares	Amount
Authorized:		
Unlimited common voting shares, no par value		
Issued:		
Balance, March 31, 2018	54,659,623	\$ 31,278,037
Private Placement (net of fees) (a) (b)	9,226,265	2,796,654
Balance, March 31, 2019	63,885,888	\$ 34,074,691
Term loan financing (net of fees) (c)	1,425,600	68,342
Balance, December 31, 2019	65,311,488	\$ 34,143,033

The weighted average number of shares outstanding for the year was 63,885,888 (March 31, 2019 – 61,165,204). Loss per share is calculated as the net loss attributable to the equity holders of the parent divided by the weighted average of shares outstanding at the end of the year.

- a) 5,715,950 units were issued at a price of \$0.35 in a private placement completed on June 20th, 2018. Each unit comprised a common share and a half warrant, each warrant was valued at \$0.1070.
- b) 3,510,315 units were issued at a price of \$0.35 in a private placement completed on August 29th, 2018. Each unit comprised a common share and a half warrant, each warrant was valued at \$0.0664.
- c) 1,425,600 shares were issued at a price of \$0.09 in a term loan financing on September 12, 2019 (Note 4)

The Company paid broker fees consisting of a cash payment, March 31, 2019 – \$8,328 and broker warrants of March 31, 2019 - 23,794 which have been recorded as share issue costs.

Diamcor Mining Inc.

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For the period ended December 31, 2019 and the year ended March 31, 2019

Warrants

The following table summarizes the activity with respect to warrants issued, exercised and expired during the year:

	December 31, 2019		March 31, 2019	
	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	10,174,649	\$ 1.04	7,104,523	\$ 1.38
Warrants expired	(2,952,345)	1.60	(1,566,800)	1.25
Warrants issued	712,800	0.16	4,636,926	0.60
Outstanding, end of period	7,935,104	\$ 0.75	10,174,649	\$ 1.04
Exercisable, end of period	7,935,104	\$ 0.75	10,174,649	\$ 1.04

	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,090,956	\$ 2,789,514
Warrants expired	(1,148,757)	(1,122,769)
Warrants issued	9,378	424,211
Balance, end of year	\$ 951,577	\$ 2,090,956

There were 712,800 warrants issued in the period ended December 31, 2019 as part of a term loan financing (March 31, 2019 - 4,636,926). The warrant valuation was calculated using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: zero dividend yield, expected volatility of 113% and risk-free rate of 1.61%. Warrant pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimated, and therefore the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's warrants. The warrants issued in the period ended December 31, 2019 are exercisable for a period of one year from the date of issue.

The Company may modify the terms of warrants originally granted. When modifications exist, the Company will maintain the original fair value of the warrant.

The following warrants were outstanding at December 31, 2019:

Number of warrants outstanding and exercisable	Exercise Price	Weighted average remaining life	Expiry date
2,585,378	\$ 1.20	0.44	June 9, 2020
2,863,169	\$ 0.60	1.47	June 20, 2021
1,773,757	\$ 0.60	1.67	August 29, 2021
712,800	\$ 0.16	.70	September 12, 2020
7,935,104			

Stock options

The Company amended a formal stock option plan on December 18, 2018 and follows the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") policy under which it is authorized to grant options to Directors, employees and consultants to acquire up to 12,777,177 of its issued and outstanding common shares. Under the policy, the exercise price of each option is equal to the market price of the Company's stock, less applicable discounts permitted by the Exchange, as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years.

The following table summarizes the activity with respect to options granted and exercised during the year:

	December 31, 2019		March 31 2019	
	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	2,950,000	\$ 1.00	5,320,000	\$ 1.14
Options expired	(100,000)	\$ 1.00	(2,370,000)	\$ 1.35
Options issued	9,900,000	\$ 0.11	-	-
Outstanding, end of year	12,750,000	\$ 0.31	2,950,000	\$ 1.00
Exercisable, end of year	12,750,000	\$ 0.31	2,950,000	\$ 1.00

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The following stock options were outstanding at December 31, 2019:

Number of options outstanding and exercisable	Exercise Price	Weighted average remaining life	Expiry date
300,000	\$1.00	1.42	March 2, 2021
2,550,000	\$1.00	1.48	March 21, 2021
6,500,000	\$0.11	4.81	October 21, 2024
3,400,000	\$0.11	4.85	November 4, 2024
12,750,000			

The following stock options were outstanding at March 31, 2019:

Number of options outstanding and exercisable	Exercise Price	Weighted average remaining life	Expiry date
400,000	\$1.00	1.92	March 2, 2021
2,550,000	\$1.00	1.98	March 21, 2021
2,950,000			

Share-based compensation

There were 9,900,000 options issued by the Company in the period ended December 31, 2019 (March 31, 2019 - nil). The option valuation in the period ended December 31, 2019 was calculated using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: zero dividend yield, expected volatility between 79-81% and risk-free rate between 1.53-1.57%. Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimated, and therefore the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Group's stock options.

7. Contributed Surplus

	\$
Balance, March 31, 2018	10,448,426
Expiry of warrants (note 6)	1,122,769
Balance, March 31, 2019	11,571,195
Expiry of warrants (note 6)	1,148,757
Issuance of options (note 6)	670,190
Balance, December 31, 2019	13,390,142

8. Related Party Transactions

The Company paid or accrued the following to Directors, officers, and to companies controlled by Directors of the Company:

	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Salaries and consulting	\$322,200	\$429,600
Directors fees	54,000	84,500
Incentives	180,000	-

As at December 31, 2019, the Company owed \$54,064 (March 31, 2019 - \$55,774) to Directors of the Company and companies controlled by a Director amounts are included in accounts payable. In August 2019 \$155,000 of related party accounts payable were settled as a result of related parties participating in an announced financing (Note 16).

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and are measured at fair value at initial recognition.

9. Segmented Information

The Company's primary business is the exploration and development of diamond properties in Africa so there is only one reportable operating segment. The reportable segments are those operations whose operating results are reviewed by the Chief Operating decision makers to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance provided those operations pass certain quantitative thresholds. Operations whose revenues, earnings or losses, or assets exceed 10% of the total consolidated revenue, earnings or losses, or assets are reportable segments. In order to determine reportable segments, management reviewed various factors, including geographical locations and managerial structure.

Details of identifiable assets by geographic segments are as follows:

	Total Assets	Property, Plant and Equipment	Cash and Equivalents and Restricted Cash	Other Assets
December 31, 2019				
Canada	\$ 77,786	\$ 4,684	\$ 17,223	\$ 55,879
South Africa	7,814,786	6,447,602	1,172,663	194,521
	\$ 7,892,572	\$ 6,452,286	\$ 1,189,886	\$ 250,400
March 31, 2019				
Canada	\$ 60,923	\$ 2,202	\$ 19,732	\$ 38,989
South Africa	8,641,564	6,989,359	843,056	809,149
	\$ 8,702,487	\$ 6,991,561	\$ 862,788	\$ 848,138

10. Financial Instruments

Fair values

IFRS defines fair value as the price that would be received to dispose of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company classifies the fair value of the financial instruments according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument.

- Level 1 – Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 – Fair values of financial assets and liabilities in level 2 are based on inputs other than level 1. Inputs to the valuation methodology included quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace.
- Level 3 – Inputs to the valuation methodology are not based on observable market data.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, amounts due to Nozala Investments and long-term debt. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their carrying values due to the short-term maturities of these items. The fair value of the Nozala Investments loan approximates the carrying value as the interest rate floats with prime. The fair value of the long-term debt approximates the carrying value as the interest rate is a market rate for similar instruments.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash have been assessed on the fair value hierarchy described above and are classified as Level 1.

Financial risks

The Company's activities result in exposure to a variety of financial risks, including risks related to credit, market risk (currency fluctuation and interest rates) and liquidity risk.

a) Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk only with respect to uncertainties as to timing and collectability of accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash. The Company mitigates credit risk through standard credit and reference checks. There are no material financial assets that the Company considers past due. The Company currently holds the majority of its cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash in large financial institutions in Canada and South Africa and does not expect any significant risk associated with those deposits. The accounts receivable includes sales taxes refundable due from the Government of South Africa and Canada \$nil (March 31, 2019 - \$184,861) as well as trade receivables of \$56,404 (March 31, 2019 - \$17,757). The Company does not foresee any significant risk in the collection of these accounts receivable.

The trade accounts receivable aging amounts are as follows:

	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
0-30 days	\$56,404	\$ 17,757
31-90 days	-	-
120+ days	-	-
Total	\$ 56,404	\$ 17,757

The maximum exposure to credit risk for the Company as at the reporting date is the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and trade receivables disclosed above.

b) Interest rate

The Company is not exposed to any material interest rate risk as the Company's long-term debt has a fixed rate of interest, except for the Nozala Investments loan which has a variable rate of interest of South African prime rate plus 3%. A 1% change in the South African prime rate would result in net loss changing by approximately \$8,900.

c) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

The Company's subsidiaries in South Africa operate using principally the United States Dollar and the South African Rand and as such may be negatively affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates when translating from the currency of measurement of the Company's subsidiaries to the Company's reporting currency. The Company's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in South African Rand include:

	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$1,172,663	\$843,056
Accounts receivable	56,404	193,220
Accounts payable	204,390	940,047
Long-term debt	1,855,656	1,654,241

A 5% change in the South African Rand would result in total net loss increasing or decreasing by approximately \$25,000.

Diamcor Mining Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the period ended December 31, 2019 and the year ended March 31, 2019

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they fall due. The Company manages this risk through management of its cash flow from operations and its capital structure. Based on senior Management's and the Board of Directors' review of ongoing operations, the Company may revise timing of capital expenditures, bank loans, including project specific loans, or issue equity or a combination thereof.

The Company's current financial liabilities of \$5,828,758 are payable within one year. The Company enters contractual obligations in the normal course of business operations. Management believes the Company's requirements for capital expenditures, working capital and ongoing commitments (including long-term debt) can be financed from existing cash, issuing equity, cash flow provided by operating activities, existing bank loans and by acquiring new project loans.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities as at December 31, 2019 based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Current	2021	2022	2023	2024	Thereafter
Accounts payable	\$322,621	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Long-term debt	4,340,027	-	-	-	-	-
Operating lease commitment	43,308	43,308	43,308	43,308	-	-
Short term debt	1,166,110	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Nozala investments	-	-	-	-	-	1,855,656
	\$5,872,066	\$43,308	\$43,308	\$43,308	\$ -	\$1,855,656

e) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for diamonds are impacted by not only the relationship between the Canadian, United States Dollar and South African Rand, but also world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand. The Company is exposed to the risk of declining prices for diamonds resulting in a corresponding reduction in projected cash flow. Reduced cash flow may result in lower levels of capital being available for field activity, thus compromising the Company's capacity to grow production. The Company did not have any fixed price commodity price contracts in place as at or during the period ended December 31, 2019 and the year ended March 31, 2019. The Company's operational results and financial condition are largely dependent on the commodity price received for its diamond production. Diamond prices have fluctuated widely in recent years due to global and regional factors including supply and demand fundamentals, inventory levels, economic and geopolitical factors. A 5% change in the price of diamonds would result in total net loss changing by approximately \$188,000.

11. Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are: (i) to maintain a strong capital structure, which optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable risk; and (ii) to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence to sustain the future development of the business. The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it considering changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. The Company, from time-to-time, may adjust capital spending, issue new common shares, issue new debt or repay existing debt. The Company's capital is not subject to any restrictions.

The Company manages the following as capital:

	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Working capital	\$ (5,124,543)	\$ (4,198,620)
Long-term debt	\$ 4,340,027	\$ 4,058,456
Shareholders' (deficit) equity	\$ (751,484)	\$ 924,429

Working capital is calculated based on current assets less current liabilities.

12. Commitments

The Company has a commitment to lease office space at a rate of \$3,609 per month (March 31, 2019 - \$3,469). The lease expires in May 2022. The minimum lease payments under this lease are \$43,308 per year (March 31, 2019 - \$41,628).

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the period ended December 31, 2019 and the year ended March 31, 2019

13. Accounts Payable

Trade and other payables consist of the following components:

	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Trade payables	\$ 302,148	\$ 1,112,310
Taxes	7,510	-
Salary and benefits	12,963	15,072
	\$ 322,621	\$ 1,127,382

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

14. Restricted Cash

These amounts are encumbered by a guarantee by Standard Bank of South Africa Limited for certain rehabilitation obligations and electrical guarantees. The encumbered amount as at December 31, 2019 was \$736,071 (March 31, 2019 - \$723,708).

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For the period ended December 31, 2019 and the year ended March 31, 2019

15. Non-Controlling Interests (NCI)

Set out below is summarized financial information for the Company's subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the Company. The amounts disclosed for the subsidiary are before inter-company eliminations:

	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Summarized Statement of Financial Position		
Current assets	\$ 890,708	\$ 917,949
Current liabilities	1,490,430	1,375,673
Current net assets	(599,722)	(457,724)
Non-current assets	4,791,290	5,447,640
Non-current liabilities	33,252,043	32,496,030
Non-current net assets	(28,460,753)	(27,048,390)
Net liabilities	(29,060,475)	(27,506,114)
Summarized Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
Sales	3,752,570	4,113,516
Income (loss) for the period	(740,114)	(4,130,084)
Total comprehensive loss	(740,114)	(4,130,084)
Income (loss) allocated to NCI	(222,034)	(1,239,025)
Summarized Statement of Cash-Flows		
Cash-flows from operating activities	(53,821)	(1,615,300)
Cash-flows from investing activities	151,051	(42,121)
Cash-flows from financing activities	194,223	1,695,745
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 291,453	\$ 38,324

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16. Subsequent Events

None

17. Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation. Foreign exchange differences on translation of foreign subsidiaries were previously recorded as one line in the consolidated statements of cash-flows.