



Plata Latina Minerals Corporation

**Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Plata Latina Minerals Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Plata Latina Minerals Corporation (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred ongoing losses and had a deficit of \$11,483,119 as at December 31, 2019. As stated in Note 1, these events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Catherine Tai.

“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

March 27, 2020

Plata Latina Minerals Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at	Note	December 31, 2019 \$	December 31, 2018 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		197,584	265,682
Amounts receivable	3	23,497	16,045
Prepaid expenses		4,241	7,597
		225,322	289,324
Non-current assets			
Deposit	7	-	19,686
Equipment	5	-	41,040
Exploration and evaluation assets	4	529,090	1,198,136
Total assets		754,412	1,548,186
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6	88,850	28,411
Other liabilities	7	-	135,739
		88,850	164,150
Non-current liabilities			
Other liabilities	7	-	18,923
Deferred tax liability	15	-	129,335
		88,850	312,408
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	8	11,490,446	11,490,446
Reserves	8	658,235	670,829
Deficit		(11,483,119)	(10,925,497)
		665,562	1,235,778
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		754,412	1,548,186
Nature of operations and going concern	1		
Commitment	10		
Subsequent events	14		

Approved by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2020:

/s/ Margaret Brodie
Audit Committee Chair

/s/ Letitia Wong
Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Plata Latina Minerals Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Year ended December 31, 2019 \$	Year ended December 31, 2018 \$
Expenses			
Depreciation	5	20,690	13,528
Directors' fees	9	-	45,000
Filing fees and transfer agent		12,545	16,816
Investor relations		2,131	11,693
Office administration		75,263	45,301
Professional fees	9	250,073	256,402
Property evaluations	4	51,577	35,941
Salaries and benefits	9	142,474	168,832
		(554,753)	(593,513)
Other income (expenses)			
Interest income		973	266
Foreign exchange loss		(4,516)	(25,188)
Loss on disposal of equipment	5	(19,100)	-
Loss on termination of lease	7,10	(737)	-
Gain on debt settlement	9	-	127,384
Gain on settlement of management fees	9	-	123,560
Impairment on exploration and evaluation assets	4	(107,294)	(798,069)
Loss before income taxes		(685,427)	(1,165,560)
Income tax recovery	15	127,805	51,581
Loss for the year		(557,622)	(1,113,979)
Other comprehensive loss			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Foreign currency translation adjustment		(12,594)	146,916
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year		(570,216)	(967,063)
Loss per share			
Weighted average number of shares outstanding			
- Basic #		79,034,671	72,423,664
- Diluted #		79,034,671	72,423,664
Basic loss per share \$		(0.01)	(0.02)
Diluted loss per share \$		(0.01)	(0.02)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Plata Latina Minerals Corporation

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserves			Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Number of Shares #	Amount \$	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) \$	Options and Warrants \$	Total Reserves \$		
December 31, 2017	67,432,826	11,072,622	(1,096,603)	1,620,516	523,913	(9,811,518)	1,785,017
Shares issued for loan settlement	6,976,845	279,074	-	-	-	-	279,074
Shares issued for settlement of directors' fees	4,025,000	120,750	-	-	-	-	120,750
Shares issued for settlement of management fees	600,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	18,000
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,113,979)	(1,113,979)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	146,916	-	146,916	-	146,916
December 31, 2018	79,034,671	11,490,446	(949,687)	1,620,516	670,829	(10,925,497)	1,235,778
December 31, 2018	79,034,671	11,490,446	(949,687)	1,620,516	670,829	(10,925,497)	1,235,778
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(557,622)	(557,622)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	(12,594)	-	(12,594)	-	(12,594)
December 31, 2019	79,034,671	11,490,446	(962,281)	1,620,516	658,235	(11,483,119)	665,562

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Plata Latina Minerals Corporation

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended December 31, 2019 \$	Year ended December 31, 2018 \$
Operating activities		
Loss for the year	(557,622)	(1,113,979)
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	20,690	13,528
Loss on disposal of equipment	19,100	-
Loss on termination of lease	737	-
Impairment on exploration and evaluation assets	107,294	798,069
Gain on debt settlement	-	(127,384)
Gain on settlement of management fees	-	(123,560)
Income tax recovery	(127,805)	- (51,581)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Amounts receivable	(5,016)	20,237
Prepaid expenses and deposit	3,356	(134)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,886	22,898
Other liabilities	(136,646)	(165,284)
	(673,026)	(727,190)
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(49,752)	(111,336)
Proceeds received on exploration and evaluation assets	666,031	646,442
Cash received on assumption of other liabilities	-	248,273
	616,279	783,379
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	(11,351)	36,936
Increase in cash	(68,098)	93,125
Cash, beginning of the year	265,682	172,557
Cash, end of the year	197,584	265,682

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 11)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Plata Latina Minerals Corporation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Plata Latina Minerals Corporation (“Plata” or the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada. Plata’s registered and records office is at 1100 – 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 3V6. The consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2019, consisted of Plata and its five wholly owned subsidiaries: Plaminco S.A. de C.V. (“Plaminco”), Minera Central Vaquerias S.A. de C.V. (“MCV”), Minera Exploradora del Centro S.A. de C.V. (“MEC”), Servicio PLMC (“Servicio”) and Plata Latina US Ltd. (“Plata US”), which are collectively referred to as the “Company”. Plaminco, MCV, MEC and Servicio are organized under the laws of Mexico and Plata US is organized under the laws of Colorado, U.S.

The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring and evaluating mineral property assets. Plata has not yet determined whether its properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. Recoverability of the exploration and evaluation costs is dependent upon: the discovery of economically viable mineral reserves, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to carry out exploration and development of its mineral properties, future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the mineral properties.

These consolidated financial statements (the “financial statements”) have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to continue its operations and meet its obligations as they become due. Plata has incurred ongoing losses and will continue to incur further losses in the course of developing its business. Plata has not yet generated revenue from operations as it is in the exploration stage. At December 31, 2019, Plata had a deficit of \$11,483,119 (December 31, 2018 - \$10,925,497) and working capital of \$136,472 (December 31, 2018 - \$125,174).

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2019, Plata received US \$500,000 on February 25, 2020 from Fresnillo PLC (“Fresnillo”) for the sale of the Company’s Naranjillo property in Mexico. Plata recognizes that it will still require to raise further funding through equity financing and/or debt financing if its operations change or expand. There is no assurance that Plata will be able to obtain such additional funding or on acceptable terms. These uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements do not give effect to adjustments which would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and, therefore, be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in the financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

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

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency. The functional currencies of Plata’s subsidiaries are: (a) U.S. dollar for Plata US; and (b) Mexican peso for Plaminco, MCV, MEC, and Servicio.

Plata Latina Minerals Corporation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Principles of consolidation

These financial statements include the accounts of Plata and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Plaminco, MCV, MEC, Servicio and Plata US. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of the five subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date which control is transferred to the Company until the date that control ceases. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

Critical accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain judgments, estimates and assumptions that impact the Company's reported financial position. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. Revisions to these estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods affected.

The significant judgments and estimates that affect these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

a) *Carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets*

The carrying values and assessment of impairment of exploration and evaluation assets are based on costs incurred and management's estimate of net recoverable value. Estimates may not necessarily reflect actual recoverable value as this will be dependent on the development program, the nature of the mineral deposit, commodity prices, adequate funding and the ability of the Company to achieve commercial production.

On February 24, 2020, the Company sold one of its four mineral assets, the Naranjillo property, to Fresnillo PLC for US \$500,000. Fresnillo granted the Company a 3% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty. Fresnillo will also make advance royalty payments of US \$100,000 annually starting February 2021 until the earlier of (i) US \$1,000,000 of advance royalty payments have been paid, or (ii) Naranjillo commences commercial production of minerals (Note 4).

b) *Going concern*

The Company uses judgment in assessing its ability to continue as a going concern for the next twelve months. In considering the factors affecting its going concern as disclosed in Note 1, the Company concluded that there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on its ability to continue as a going concern.

c) *Income taxes*

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and future income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Plata Latina Minerals Corporation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) *Options and warrants*

The fair value of options and warrants is determined on the grant date. To compute the fair value, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model which requires management to make certain assumptions in relation to the expected life of options and warrants, future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, risk-free interest rate and future forfeiture rate of options.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of Plata and its subsidiaries was determined by conducting an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates ("IAS 21").

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at that date. 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.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation of non-monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign operations

A subsidiary that has a functional currency other than Canadian dollars translates its results of operations to Canadian dollars at the average rate during the period. Assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates prevailing at period end rates of exchange. The resulting changes are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) within reserves in shareholders' equity.

For the purpose of foreign currency translation, the net investment in a foreign operation is determined inclusive of foreign currency intercompany balances for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. The balance of the foreign currency translation reserve relating to a foreign operation that is disposed of, or partially disposed of, is recognized in profit or loss at the time of disposal.

Amounts receivable

Amounts receivable are stated at carrying value less provision for impairment, which approximates fair value due to their short terms to maturity. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due accordingly.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of equipment consists of the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the following term:

Computer hardware	2 years
Office furniture and equipment	5 years

Plata Latina Minerals Corporation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Exploration and evaluation costs expensed

Until the Company acquires the permit, license or the right to explore the mineral properties, costs incurred are expensed as property investigations in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized, unless the Company concludes that a future economic benefit is not likely to be realized, in which case the expenditures will be charged to profit or loss as incurred. These costs include, but are not limited to, drilling costs, payments made to contractors, materials and fuels used and surveying costs.

At such time as commercial production commences, these costs will be charged to operations on a unit-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves. The aggregate costs related to abandoned mineral claims are charged to profit or loss at the time of abandonment or when it has been determined that there is evidence of impairment.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties, and on future production or proceeds of disposition.

Decommissioning and restoration provisions

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations, including those associated with the reclamation of exploration and evaluation assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. Initially, a provision for a decommissioning liability is recognized at its present value in the period in which it is incurred, which is generally when an environmental disturbance occurs or a constructive obligation is determined. Upon initial recognition of the liability, a corresponding amount is added to the carrying amount of the related asset and the cost is amortized as an expense over the economic life of the asset using the unit of production method.

Following the initial recognition of a decommissioning liability, the carrying amount of the liability is increased for the passage of time and adjusted for changes in the estimated provision resulting from revisions to the estimated timing and amount of cash flows, or changes in the discount rate. Changes to estimated future costs are recognized in the statement of financial position by either increasing or decreasing the decommissioning liability and the decommissioning asset. At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company did not have any decommissioning liabilities.

Impairment of long-lived assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses each long-lived asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk of a specific asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

Plata Latina Minerals Corporation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

When an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Share capital

Common shares issued are recorded in share capital at the value of proceeds received, net of issue costs. The fair value of common shares issued as consideration for exploration and evaluation assets or other non-cash consideration is based on the trading price of these shares on the date they are issued.

Proceeds received on the issuance of units, consisting of common shares and warrants, are allocated first to common shares based on the quoted market price of the common shares at the time the units are priced, then to warrants on a residual value basis.

Share-based compensation

The Company recognizes share-based compensation on stock option grants. The fair value of the options is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and each tranche is recognized using the graded vesting method over the period during which the options vest. A forfeiture rate is estimated on the grant date and is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest.

For directors, officers and employees, the fair value of the options is measured at the date of grant, and the options are recognized over the vesting period. For non-employees, share-based compensation is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case the fair value of the equity instruments issued is used. The fair value is recorded at the earlier of the vesting date, or the date the goods or services are received.

The offset to the recorded cost is to reserve. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related reserves are transferred to share capital.

Loss per share

Loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The Company calculates the dilutive effect on loss per share by presuming the exercise of outstanding options and warrants. It assumes that the proceeds of such exercise would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive. Accordingly, basic and diluted loss per share is the same for the years presented. Shares subject to escrow restrictions are excluded from the weighted average number of common shares unless their release is subject only to the passage of time.

Financial instrument classification and measurement

Financial assets are classified according to their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business models under which they are held. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as: amortized cost, fair value through profit and loss ("FVPL") or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI").

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

- it is held with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows; and
 - its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
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Plata Latina Minerals Corporation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to measure the investment at FVOCI whereby changes in the investment's fair value (realized and unrealized) will be recognized permanently in OCI with no reclassification to profit or loss. The election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

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

Financial instruments are measured on initial recognition at fair value, plus, in the case of financial instruments other than those classified as FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs. Measurement of financial assets in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial asset has been classified as amortized cost, FVPL or FVOCI. Measurement of financial liabilities subsequent to initial recognition depends on whether they are classified as amortized cost or FVPL. Financial assets and financial liabilities classified as amortized cost are measured subsequent to initial recognition using the effective interest method.

Loss allowances for 'expected credit losses' are recognized on financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, but not to equity investments. A loss event is not required to have occurred before a credit loss is recognized.

The Company has classified and measured its financial instruments as described below:

- Cash, amounts receivables are classified as and measured at amortized cost.
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and other liabilities are classified as and measured at amortized cost.

Income taxes

i) Current income tax

Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences which arise on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is also not recognized for temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting date and are reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, when they relate to income taxes of the same taxable entity and levied by the same taxation authority. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current.

Plata Latina Minerals Corporation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Other comprehensive income (loss)

Other comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that are not included in net profit such as unrealized gains or losses on FVOCI investments, gains or losses on certain derivative instruments and foreign currency gains or losses related to foreign operations.

The Company's comprehensive income (loss) and cumulative translation adjustments are presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) and the consolidated statements of changes in equity.

New Accounting Standards

IFRS 16 Leases

The Company adopted IFRS 16 *Lease* on January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 addresses accounting for leases and lease obligations and replaces the leasing guidance in IAS 17, *Leases*. The standard requires lessees to recognize and measure assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is twelve months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. The standard also requires lessors to classify leases as operating or finance.

The Company had a lease agreement of its U.S. office and a sublease agreement with a sub-lessee on the same space. The lease was assigned to a third party as of December 1, 2019. As such, the adoption of the standard had no material impact on these financial statements at initial adoption date.

New Interpretation IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments* ("IFRIC 23")

On June 7, 2017, the IASB issued IFRIC 23 providing guidance on the accounting for current and deferred tax liabilities and assets in circumstances in which there is uncertainty over income tax treatments.

The adoption of IFRIC 23 had no impact on the Company's financial statements as at the initial adoption date.

3. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Mexican value added tax ("IVA") recoverable	\$ 10,915	\$ 12,224
Good and services tax receivable	1,589	3,821
Other receivable	10,993	-
	<u>\$ 23,497</u>	<u>\$ 16,045</u>

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For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Company holds interest in its mineral properties through its wholly owned subsidiary, Plaminco.

Naranjillo Property

The Naranjillo property consists of three mineral concession licenses: La Sibila, La Sibila I and La Sibila II, issued by the Mexican General Directorate of Mines (“GDM”) on April 20, 2011, September 23, 2011 and August 26, 2011, respectively. These licenses are valid for fifty years until 2061.

On February 8, 2017, Plata entered into an option agreement (the “Naranjillo Option Agreement”) with a wholly owned subsidiary of Fresnillo PLC (“Fresnillo”). The Naranjillo Option Agreement granted Fresnillo the option to explore the Naranjillo Property for a total cash consideration of US \$1,650,000 over three years (the “Option Payment”). In addition, Fresnillo is required to spend US \$3,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the Naranjillo Property over the option period. If Fresnillo fails to meet the obligations of the Naranjillo Option Agreement, it will forfeit all rights to the Naranjillo Property.

At the end of the three-year period, Fresnillo has the option to acquire the Naranjillo Property for additional US \$500,000 and to grant the Company a 3% net smelter return royalty (“Royalty”) on the Naranjillo Property. Fresnillo will be required to pay advance royalty payments of US \$100,000 annually (the “Advanced Royalty Payment”), until the earlier of (a) a maximum of US \$1,000,000 in the Advance Royalty Payments having been paid, or (b) commercial production of minerals commences from the Naranjillo Property.

Fresnillo had the option to reduce the Royalty by 1% by paying an additional US \$1,000,000, and, may further reduce the remaining 2% Royalty to nil by paying an additional US \$5,000,000. The respective additional payments of US \$500,000, US \$1,000,000 and US \$5,000,000 are collectively referred to as the “Additional Option Payments”.

At December 31, 2019, Fresnillo has fulfilled both its commitments in making option payments (US \$1,650,000) and in exploration expenditures of US \$3,000,000. On February 24, 2020, Fresnillo exercised its option to acquire the Naranjillo property and made a payment of US \$500,000 to the Company (Note 14).

Impairment assessments on the Naranjillo Property

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company assessed impairment on the Naranjillo Property based on the terms of the Naranjillo Option Agreement. The assessment determined that the carrying value of the Naranjillo Property was lower than its recoverable amount, which is the greater of its value in use (the “VIU”) and its fair value less cost to sell (the “FVLCS”). The recoverable amount was determined to be the FVLCS. In calculating the FVLCS, the Company used significant assumptions and estimates (the “Assumptions and Estimates”) as follows: i) discount rate of 15%, and ii) probability-weighted cash flows from the Option Payment, the Advanced Royalty Payments, and the Additional Option Payments. As at December 31, 2018, the Company reviewed the estimated probabilities of the remaining Option Payments, Advanced Royalty Payments and Additional Option Payments of the Option Agreement. Based on Fresnillo’s active exploration programs on the Naranjillo Property in 2018, the Company concluded that Fresnillo will continue its commitments and obligations under the Naranjillo Option Agreement. As such, the Company determined that the Assumptions and Estimates used in the impairment assessment in 2016 remained the same and no impairment was resulted in 2018.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company assessed that no impairment indicators existed as the purchase price of US \$500,000 received after the year end of 2019 exceeded the carrying value of the Naranjillo Property.

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Vaquerias Property

The Vaquerias property comprises two mineral concession licenses: Sol and Luna. The Sol and Luna licenses were issued by the GDM on December 13, 2011 and December 8, 2011, respectively and are valid for fifty years until 2061.

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company assessed impairment on the Vaquerias property and wrote off \$59,991 and \$579,740, respectively from its carrying value as the Company did not have exploration funding on the property.

On January 20, 2020, Plata entered into an option agreement with a wholly owned subsidiary of the Electrum Group ("Electrum") with respect to Plata's three mineral properties in Mexico: Vaquerias, Palo Alto and La Joya (the "Three Properties"). The Company granted Electrum a four-month period the exclusive right to evaluate the Three Properties up to May 20, 2020. Electrum has the option to acquire any or all of the Three Properties by paying US \$100,000 for each property (Note 14).

Palo Alto Property

The Palo Alto property consists of three licenses: Catalina, Catalina II, and Catalina III. The Catalina, Catalina II and Catalina III licences were issued by the GDM on November 22, 2012, November 4, 2011, and November 30, 2011, respectively and are valid until 2061 to 2062.

The Palo Alto property falls within a Protected Natural Area in the state of Aguas Calientes and requires the submission of an environmental impact assessment ("EIA") and Federal permission to drill. The Company has applied and been waiting for the regulatory approval of a drilling permit.

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company performed impairment assessments on the recoverable costs of the Palo Alto property. As the approval for a permit to explore on the property was uncertain, the Company wrote off \$47,303 and \$218,329, respectively from the carrying value of the property.

On January 20, 2020, Plata entered into an option agreement with a wholly owned subsidiary of the Electrum Group ("Electrum") with respect to Plata's three mineral properties in Mexico: Vaquerias, Palo Alto and La Joya (the "Three Properties"). The Company granted Electrum a four-month period the exclusive right to evaluate the Three Properties up to May 20, 2020. Electrum has the option to acquire any or all of the Three Properties by paying US \$100,000 for each property (Note 14).

At December 31, 2019, the cumulative expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets were as follows:

	Naranjillo	Vaquerias	Palo Alto	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
December 31, 2018	1,198,134	1	1	1,198,136
Claims and land taxes	-	59,991	47,303	107,294
	-	59,991	47,303	107,294
Option payments	(666,031)	-	-	(666,031)
Foreign exchange movements	(3,015)	-	-	(3,015)
Impairment on exploration and evaluation assets	-	(59,991)	(47,303)	(107,294)
Changes during the year	(669,046)	-	-	(669,046)
December 31, 2019	529,088	1	1	529,090

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For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (CONTINUED)

At December 31, 2018, the cumulative expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets were as follows:

	Naranjillo \$	Vaquerias \$	Palo Alto \$	Total \$
December 31, 2017	1,775,223	494,574	176,988	2,446,785
Contractor and general labour	-	14,749	-	14,749
Camp costs and supplies	-	3,279	-	3,279
Travel and vehicle costs	-	2,230	-	2,230
Claims and land taxes	-	27,474	29,408	56,882
	-	47,732	29,408	77,140
Option payments	(646,442)	-	-	(646,442)
Foreign exchange movements	69,353	37,435	11,934	118,722
Impairment on exploration and evaluation assets	-	(579,740)	(218,329)	(798,069)
Changes during the year	(577,089)	(494,573)	(176,987)	(1,248,649)
December 31, 2018	1,198,134	1	1	1,198,136

La Joya Property

The Company holds one mineral concession license, La Carmen which was issued by the GDM on December 21, 2010 and is valid until December 20, 2060. The La Joya property surrounds a third-party license. Plata has been negotiating with the interior license owners before advancing the property.

The Company carries out reconnaissance work on and around the licensed areas and such related costs are expensed as property evaluations. The reconnaissance costs incurred on the La Joya property for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Assaying	-	1,121
Claims and land taxes	12,569	11,190
Contractor, labour and camp costs	36,857	16,062
Travel and vehicle costs	2,151	7,568
Total	51,577	35,941

On January 20, 2020, Plata entered into an option agreement with a wholly owned subsidiary of the Electrum Group ("Electrum") with respect to Plata's three mineral properties in Mexico: Vaquerias, Palo Alto and La Joya (the "Three Properties"). The Company granted Electrum a four-month period the exclusive right to evaluate the Three Properties up to May 20, 2020. Electrum has the option to acquire any or all of the Three Properties by paying US \$100,000 for each property (Note 14).

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5. EQUIPMENT

On June 8, 2018, Plata entered into an asset purchase and lease assumption agreement with Brio Gold USA Inc. ("Brio") and Leagold Acquisition Corp. II (Leagold) whereby Plata purchased office assets from Leagold (as a successor in interest to Brio). The assets acquired included computer hardware of \$40,926 (US \$30,000) and office furniture and equipment of \$13,642 (US \$10,000) (Note 7).

On December 1, 2019, Plata entered into an assignment of lease and sale of assets agreement with Copper Mountain (USA) Inc. ("Copper Mountain"). In assigning the remaining term of its U.S. office lease (expiring November 30, 2021) to Copper Mountain, Plata also sold the office assets to Copper Mountain for a nominal fee of \$1. As a result, Plata recognized a loss of \$19,100 on the disposal of office assets.

Cost	Computer hardware \$	Office furniture and equipment \$	Total \$
December 31, 2017	-	-	-
Addition	40,926	13,642	54,568
December 31, 2018	40,926	13,642	54,568
Foreign exchange movement	(1,059)	(353)	(1,412)
December 31, 2019	39,867	13,289	53,156
Disposal	(39,867)	(13,289)	(53,156)
	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation			
December 31, 2017	-	-	-
Depreciation	(11,937)	(1,591)	(13,528)
December 31, 2018	(11,937)	(1,591)	(13,528)
Depreciation	(18,256)	(2,434)	(20,690)
Foreign exchange movement	320	42	362
December 31, 2019	(29,873)	(3,983)	(33,856)
Disposal	29,873	3,983	33,856
	-	-	-
Net book value			
December 31, 2018	28,989	12,051	41,040
December 31, 2019	-	-	-

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Trade payables	\$ 64,850	\$ 8,011
Accrued liabilities	24,000	20,400
	<u>\$ 88,850</u>	<u>\$ 28,411</u>

In October 2018, the Company settled accrued liabilities of \$231,250 by issuing 4,625,000 common shares at \$0.03 per share, realizing a gain on debt settlement of \$127,384 and a gain on settlement of management fees of \$123,560. The accrued liabilities settled consisted of \$201,250 due to directors with respect to their directors' fees and \$30,000 due to a former officer with respect to a portion of her management fees. For the remaining management fees of \$123,560, the former officer agreed to renounce (Notes 8, 9).

No shares were issued during the year ended December 31, 2019 for accrued liabilities.

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For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

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7. OTHER LIABILITIES

On June 8, 2018, the Company's subsidiary, Plata US entered into an asset purchase and assumption agreement (the "Assumption Agreement") with Brio Gold USA Inc. ("Brio US") and Leagold Acquisition Corp. II ("Leagold") after Leagold's amalgamation with Brio Gold Inc. ("Brio") on May 24, 2018.

Leagold, as successor in interest to Brio, was obligated to assume Brio US's office lease in Denver, U.S. with a term to November 30, 2021. In addition, Leagold was also obligated to continue covering Brio's executives' benefits ("Benefit Obligations") for periods up to May 31, 2020.

In the June 2018 Assumption Agreement, Plata agreed to assume the U.S. office lease and the Benefit Obligations from Leagold. In Plata's assuming both the obligations, Leagold paid the Company \$252,288 (US \$191,592) which included:

	<u>CAD</u>	<u>USD</u>
Office rent (June 2018 to May 2019)	\$ 135,679	\$ 103,037
Security deposit on office lease	(19,001)	(14,430)
Benefit obligations (see above)	188,282	142,985
	<u>304,960</u>	<u>231,592</u>
<i>Less the purchase of:</i>		
Computer hardware	(39,504)	(30,000)
Office furniture and equipment	(13,168)	(10,000)
	<u>\$252,288</u>	<u>\$ 191,592</u>

Leagold's payment was recorded under other liabilities. Payments on rent and executives' benefits had been amortized over the periods under other liabilities.

On December 1, 2019, Plata entered into an agreement with Copper Mountain (USA) Inc. ("Copper Mountain") whereby Copper Mountain would assume Plata's U. S. office lease for the remaining term to November 30, 2021. In assigning the office lease to Copper Mountain, Plata also assigned its interest in the office security deposit of US \$14,430 and all of Denver's office assets to Copper Mountain for a nominal fee of \$1. In return, Copper Mountain assumes the remaining Benefit Obligations under other liabilities for periods to May 31, 2020.

As a result, as at December 31, 2019, the balance of other liabilities was \$nil (2018 - \$154,662).

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8. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Authorized - unlimited number of common shares without par value

Shares issued during the year ended December 31, 2018

- On May 31, 2018, the Company issued 6,976,845 common shares at \$0.04 per share for a loan settlement of \$313,958 due to a former director (Note 9).
- On October 30, 2018, the Company issued 4,625,000 common shares at \$0.03 per share to settle indebtedness of \$231,250 owing to its directors and a former officer (Notes 6, 9).

Foreign currency translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of the foreign operations, from the foreign operations' functional currency to the Company's presentation currency, as well as from the translation of inter-group loans that form the Company's net investment in its foreign subsidiaries.

Stock options

The Company has a 10% rolling stock option plan with the maximum number of options granted not to exceed 10% of the total number of common shares issued and outstanding at the grant date. Options granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants have a term up to five years and the exercise prices and the vesting periods are determined by the Board of Directors.

The Company's stock option activity as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 and for the years then ended was as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Options #	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$	Options #	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Outstanding, beginning of the year	550,000	0.06	550,000	0.06
Expired	(150,000)	(0.06)	-	-
Outstanding, end of the year	400,000	0.06	550,000	0.06

As at December 31, 2019, the Company's outstanding and exercisable options were as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise Price \$	Options outstanding #	Options exercisable #	Weighted average remaining life (years)
March 3, 2020	0.06	150,000	150,000	0.17
June 9, 2020	0.06	75,000	75,000	0.44
August 1, 2021	0.06	100,000	100,000	1.58
June 5, 2022	0.06	75,000	75,000	2.43
		400,000	400,000	1.00

Warrants

At December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had no outstanding warrants.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Compensation of Key Management

Key management includes the Company's directors, officers and VP Exploration. Their compensation paid or accrued for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	Nature of compensation	2019 \$	2018 \$
Vice President, Exploration	Salaries and benefits	61,798	84,138
CFO and Corporate Secretary	Professional fees	66,000	60,000
Directors	Directors' fees	-	45,000
Total		127,798	189,138

On October 30, 2018, the Company settled indebtedness of \$231,250 owing to its directors and a former officer with the issuance of 4,625,000 common shares at \$0.03 per share. These resulted in gains of \$127,384 in debt settlement and \$123,560 in settlement of management fees (Notes 6, 8). Commencing October 2018, the directors' fees were discontinued after all accrued directors' fees were settled with the Company's common shares. As at December 31, 2019 and 2018, no amount was due to the related parties.

On May 31, 2018, the Company settled a former director's loan and accrued interest totalling \$313,958 with the issuance of 6,976,845 common shares at \$0.04 per share. The director's loan of \$250,000 was provided in May 2015 bearing interest at 10% per annum (Note 8).

10. COMMITMENT

On June 8, 2018, the Company's subsidiary, Plata US entered into an asset purchase and assumption agreement (the "Assumption Agreement") with Brio Gold USA Inc. ("Brio US") and Leagold Acquisition Corp. II ("Leagold"). Pertaining to the Assumption Agreement, Plata assumed Brio's office lease in Denver, Co., U.S. ("Office Lease") which expires on November 30, 2021. Leagold, in transferring the Office Lease, provided the Company one year's rent of \$135,679 (US \$103,037) to May 31, 2019.

On December 1, 2019, the Company assigned the Office Lease to Copper Mountain (USA) Inc. ("Copper Mountain"). The Office Lease has a remaining two-year term to November 30, 2021 as of the effective date of the lease assignment. The lease commitment amount extinguished as of December 1, 2019 was \$284,246 (US \$213,896).

As at December 31, 2019, the Company had no further commitment.

11. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Investing activities:		
Exploration and evaluation assets in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	62,852	5,310
Financing activities:		
Shares issued for settlement of accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	138,750
Shares issued for loan settlement	-	279,074
Other cash flow information:		
Interest paid	-	-
Income taxes paid	1,530	2,086

Plata Latina Minerals Corporation

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12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair value

The carrying values of cash, amounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The Company classifies its financial instruments into three levels of the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to measure the fair values. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

Level 1 – unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – quoted prices in inactive markets or inputs are observable directly or indirectly for the asset or liability; and

Level 3 – inputs that are unobservable as there are little or no market activities

Risk management

The Company is exposed to financial instrument related risks arising from its normal operations. The Company manages and mitigates these risk exposures as follows:

Foreign currency risk

The Company operates in Canada, United States and Mexico. It maintains Mexican Peso (“MXN”) and US Dollar (US\$) bank accounts in Mexico and USA and is subject to currency gains or losses from these two currencies against the Canadian Dollar. The Company has no hedging against its foreign currency risk exposure.

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company was exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in US\$:

	2019		2018	
Cash	US\$	149,627	US\$	181,305
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		-		(1,197)
	US\$	149,627	US\$	180,108

For the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company was exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in MXN:

	2019		2018	
Cash	MXN	11,351	MXN	37,597
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(934,973)		(76,475)
	MXN	(923,622)	MXN	(38,878)

A 10% change of the Canadian dollar against the US\$ at December 31, 2019 would have increased or decreased net loss by \$19,433 (2018 – \$20,930) and would have increased or decreased the comprehensive loss by \$8 (2018 – \$38,203). A 10% change of the Canadian dollar against the MXN at December 31, 2019 would have increased or decreased the comprehensive loss by \$6,356 (2018 – \$270). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain consistent.

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12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company's financial assets are insufficient to meet its financial liabilities. The Company manages liquidity risk with budgets and cash forecasts to ensure there is sufficient cash to meet its obligations. At December 31, 2019, the Company had cash of \$197,584 (2018 - \$265,682) to settle current liabilities of \$88,850 (2018 - \$164,150).

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2019, on February 24, 2020, Fresnillo executed its option on the Naranjillo Option Agreement of February 8, 2017 to acquire the Naranjillo property for US \$500,000 (Note 4). The Company received the payment on February 25, 2020. Fresnillo will also pay advance royalty payments of US \$100,000 annually until the earlier of (a) a maximum of US \$1,000,000 in advance royalty payments have been paid or (b) commercial mineral production commences from the Naranjillo Property. Advance royalty payments commence in February 2021. The Company will require additional financing if it expands its operations.

Commodity Price risk

While no resource estimate has yet been prepared for the Company's core mineral resource properties, the market value of the Company is subject to the fluctuations of the prices of precious metals and their outlooks.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash held with financial institutions, as well as credit exposure on amounts receivable. Credit risk exposure on cash is limited through maintaining the Company's balances with high-credit quality financial institutions and assessing institutional exposure. As at December 31, 2019, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk was the carrying value of its cash and amounts receivable.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to continue the exploration of mineral properties and to maintain flexible capital which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk level.

In assessing the capital structure of the Company, management includes in its assessment the components of shareholders' equity. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or procedures during the year ended December 31, 2019.

In order to maximize funds available for its exploration efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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13. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Plata operates in one reportable and operating segment, being the exploration and evaluation of mineral resources properties in Mexico. Geographic information for the years ended below was as follows:

	Canada	Mexico	United States	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-current assets as at:				
December 31, 2019	-	529,090	-	529,090
December 31, 2018	-	1,198,136	60,726	1,258,862

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to December 31, 2019:

- The Company entered into an option agreement with a wholly owned subsidiary of the Electrum Group with respect to the Company's three mineral properties in Mexico: *Vaquerias, Palo Alto and La Joya*. Electrum has the option to acquire all or any one of the three properties for US \$100,000 each. Electrum has a four-month period until May 20, 2020 to perform their due diligence (Note 4).
- Fresnillo PLC ("Fresnillo"), through its wholly owned subsidiary, executed its option on February 24, 2020 according to the 2017 Naranjillo Option Agreement to acquire the Company's Naranjillo property in Mexico. The Company received the sale proceeds of US \$500,000 from Fresnillo on February 25, 2020 (Note 4).
- In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effect on the Company's business or ability to raise funds.

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15. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 are:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	1,530	2,086
Deferred income tax (recovery):		
Relating to Mexican Special Mining Duty	(129,335)	(53,667)
Income tax recovery	(127,805)	(51,581)

A reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by the Company's domestic tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Net loss before tax	(685,427)	(1,165,560)
Statutory tax rate	27%	27%
Income tax benefit	(185,065)	(314,701)
Reconciling items:		
Difference between statutory and foreign tax rate	(7,655)	(28,716)
Tax losses not recognized in the period that the benefit arose	74,120	342,965
Non-deductible expenses	(3,509)	(1,738)
Deferred taxes in respect of Mexican Special Mining Duty	(129,335)	(53,667)
Other	123,639	4,276
Income tax recovery	\$ (127,805)	(51,581)

Deferred taxes

Deferred income taxes result primarily from temporary differences in the recognition of certain revenue and expense items from financial and income tax reporting purposes. The approximate tax effect of each item that gives rise to the Company's recognised deferred income tax assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Exploration assets	-	(10,000)
Mexican Special Mining Duty	-	(129,335)
Other	-	10,000
Deferred income tax liabilities, net	-	(129,335)

The deferred tax expense and associated deferred tax liability of \$nil (2018 - \$129,335) are non-cash items. In future if the exploration properties are anticipated to be brought into production, the currently unrecognized deferred tax assets may be used to offset the deferred tax liabilities.

The movement in the net deferred income tax position is as follows:

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Beginning of the year	(129,335)	(170,673)
Income statement charge	129,335	53,667
Foreign exchange impact in equity	-	(12,329)
End of the year	-	(129,335)

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15. INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The Company's unrecognized unused tax losses and other deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset is recognized consists of the following:

	2019		2018
	\$		\$
Non-capital losses and other future tax deductions	\$ 9,532,000	\$	8,968,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	1,453,000		1,812,000
Property, plant and equipment	316,000		40,000
	<u>\$ 11,301,000</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>10,820,000</u>

No deferred tax asset has been recognized because the amount of future taxable profit that will be available to realize such assets is not probable. The unrecognized available to be deducted difference will be deducted from taxable income in future years.

As at December 31, 2019, the Company has Canadian loss carry forwards of \$6,015,000,000 (2018 – \$5,526,000) and US loss carry forwards of \$52,000 (2018 - \$39,000), and Mexican loss carry forwards of \$3,464,000 (2018 – \$3,442,000) available to reduce future years' income tax for tax purposes. The tax losses carry forwards expire at various times between 2020 and 2039.