



REGAL RESOURCES INC.
RESPONSIBLE EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Nine Months Ended April 30, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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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 consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's independent auditors have not performed a review of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditors.

Regal Resources Inc.

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at April 30, 2020 and July 31, 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	April 30, 2020 \$	July 31, 2019 \$
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash		324	-
Sales tax receivables		68,974	56,702
Loan receivable	6	188,011	180,511
Prepaid expenses		6,207	6,207
		263,516	243,420
Non-current			
Equipment	4	1,620	2,019
Mineral property interests	3	671,634	671,634
		673,254	673,653
		936,770	917,073
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Bank indebtedness		-	9,838
Trade and other payables	7	1,126,092	946,803
Due to related parties	11	145,949	55,949
Loans payable	9	1,173,595	1,077,541
Convertible debenture	8	900,000	900,000
		3,345,636	2,990,131
EQUITY			
Share capital	10	5,375,547	5,375,547
Reserves		1,998,208	1,998,208
Deficit		(9,782,621)	(9,446,813)
		(2,408,866)	(2,073,058)
		936,770	917,073

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

"Greg Thomas", Director"Tony Louie", Director

– See Accompanying Notes –

Regal Resources Inc.

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the Three and Nine Months ended April 30, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Three Months ended April 30,		Nine Months ended April 30,	
		2020 \$	2019 \$	2020 \$	2019 \$
Expenses					
Depreciation	4	133	133	399	399
Finance costs	8, 9	72,136	58,203	217,168	178,331
Interest income	6	(2,500)	(2,500)	(7,500)	(7,500)
Investor relations		220	24,180	580	114,540
Management fees	11	12,600	90,000	37,800	270,000
Office and miscellaneous		130	1,234	2,069	3,330
Professional fees		8,278	630	82,579	9,030
Regulatory fees		810	774	2,713	1,973
		(91,807)	(172,654)	(335,808)	(570,103)
Loss on sale of marketable securities	5	-	(7,697)	-	(172,514)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for year		(91,807)	(180,351)	(335,808)	(742,616)
Basic and diluted loss per share		(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		48,521,958	48,521,958	48,521,958	48,521,958

- See Accompanying Notes -

Regal Resources Inc.

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (DEFICIT)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital \$	Share Subscriptions Received \$	Reserves \$	Deficit \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at July 31, 2019	48,521,958	5,375,547	-	1,998,208	(9,446,813)	(2,073,058)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(335,808)	(335,808)
Balance at April 30, 2020	48,521,958	5,375,547	-	1,998,208	(9,782,621)	(2,408,866)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital \$	Share Subscriptions Received \$	Reserves \$	Deficit \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at July 31, 2018	48,521,958	5,375,547	-	1,998,208	(8,788,690)	(1,414,935)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(742,616)	(742,616)
Balance at April 30, 2019	48,521,958	5,375,547	-	1,998,208	(9,531,306)	(2,157,551)

- See Accompanying Notes -

Regal Resources Inc.

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Nine Months ended April 30, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss for the periods	(335,808)	(742,616)
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	399	399
Loss on sale of marketable securities	-	172,514
Accrued interest income	(7,500)	(7,500)
Accrued interest expense	217,168	178,331
Foreign exchange on loan payable		(1,208)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Receivables	(12,272)	(11,208)
Prepaid expenses	-	(1,939)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(37,879)	(75,050)
Due to related parties	90,000	(5,409)
Net cash used in operating activities	(85,892)	(493,686)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	-	486,316
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	-	486,316
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from loan payable	96,054	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	96,054	-
Increase (decrease) in cash	10,162	(7,370)
Cash (bank indebtedness) at beginning of year	(9,838)	17,396
Cash at end of year	324	10,026
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Interest paid (note 8)	30,000	20,000

- See Accompanying Notes -

Regal Resources Inc.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS Ended April 30, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Regal Resources Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* of British Columbia on January 24, 2006 and maintains its head office and registered office at 203 – 2780 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6H 3J3. The Company is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of its mineral properties, located in Arizona, USA. The Company was delisted from the Canadian Securities Exchange on April 25, 2016 and has not been relisted.

The Company has not yet achieved profitable operations. These consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation.

The business of exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that any of the Company’s current or future exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of amounts shown for mineral property interests is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete their development and establish future profitable operations or realize proceeds from their sale.

The following table is the reported net loss for nine months ended April 30, 2020, and 2019, and accumulated deficit and working capital at the end of each periods.

	April 30, 2020	April 30, 2019
	\$	\$
Net Loss	(335,808)	(742,616)
Deficit	(9,782,621)	(9,531,306)
Working capital deficit	(3,082,120)	(2,831,337)
Cash	324	10,026

The Company has sustained losses from operations and has an ongoing requirement for capital investment for its mineral property interests; these conditions cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent primarily upon its ability to obtain necessary financing from the issuance of shares, borrowing or from other sources. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability of assets and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**Basis of presentation**

These unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended April 30, 2020 and 2019 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued the International Accounting Standards Board.

Effective August 1, 2017, the Company early adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. IFRS 9 was adopted retrospectively with no restatement of comparative periods, as permitted by the transition provision of the standard.

Approval of consolidated financial statements

The unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on July 15, 2020.

Regal Resources Inc.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE NINE MONTHS Ended April 30, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned integrated subsidiaries, Regal Resources USA, Inc and Arizona Standard LLC. All significant intercompany balances and transactions were eliminated upon consolidation.

A subsidiary is an entity that the Company controls, either directly or indirectly, where control is defined as the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. All inter-company transactions and balances including unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated in preparing consolidated financial statements.

Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported expenses during the fiscal year. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates.

Critical accounting estimate

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, related to, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Interest rates

The Company estimates a market interest rate in determining the fair value of the liability component of its convertible debenture. The determination of the market interest rate is subjective and could materially affect the fair value estimate.

Critical accounting judgments

Significant judgments made by management in the application of IFRS during the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and estimates with a risk of material adjustment are as follows:

(a) Going Concern

The assumption that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern is subject to critical judgements of management with respect to assumptions surrounding the short and long-term operating budget, expected profitability, investment and financing activities and management's strategic planning. Should those judgements prove to be inaccurate, management's continued use of the going concern assumptions may be inappropriate.

Regal Resources Inc.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS Ended April 30, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Significant accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Critical accounting judgments (continued)

(b) Impairment assessment

At each financial position reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's long term assets are reviewed 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. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(c) Income taxes

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.

(d) Recoverability of loan receivable

The recoverable amount of the loan receivable is determined through the credit evaluations of the borrower and the history of non-payment. The Company assesses the provision for potential write-offs of loan receivable and the recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the write-off, if any.

While management believes these judgments and estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of comprehensive loss and cash flows. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Foreign currency translation

Amounts recorded in foreign currency are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

- (i) Monetary assets and liabilities, at the rate of exchange in effect as at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position;
- (ii) Non-monetary assets and liabilities, at the exchange rates prevailing at the time of the acquisition of the assets or assumption of the liabilities; and
- (iii) Revenues and expenses (excluding depreciation, which is translated at the same rate as the related asset), at the rates of exchange at the date of the transaction.

Gains and losses arising from this translation of foreign currency are included in the determination of net loss.

Regal Resources Inc.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS Ended April 30, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Equipment

Equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost comprises the fair value of consideration given to acquire an asset and includes the direct charges associated with bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for putting it into use.

When parts of an item of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of equipment.

Depreciation is calculated over the estimated useful life of the assets using the declining-balance method at an annual rate of 30% for equipment.

Mineral property interests

The Company defers all costs related to investments in mineral property interests on a property-by-property basis. Such costs include mineral property acquisition costs and exploration and development expenditures, net of any recoveries. Costs are deferred until such time as the extent of mineralization has been determined and mineral property interests are either developed or the Company's mineral rights are allowed to lapse.

All deferred mineral property expenditures are reviewed quarterly, on a property-by-property basis, to consider whether there are any conditions that may indicate impairment. When the carrying value of a property exceeds its net recoverable amount that may be estimated by quantifiable evidence of an economic geological resource or reserve, joint venture expenditure commitments or the Company's assessment of its ability to sell the interest for an amount exceeding the deferred costs, provision is made for the impairment in value.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of a mineral property interest pursuant to the terms of an option agreement. As the options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received.

Impairment of mineral property interests

The Company assesses each cash-generating unit annually to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is considered the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, future capital requirements, exploration potential and operating performance. 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. Fair value for mineral property interests is generally determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows arising from the continued use of the asset, which includes estimates such as the cost of future expansion plans and eventual disposal, using assumptions that an independent market participant may take into account. Cash flows are discounted to their present value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Company has determined that no impairment of mineral property interests is applicable.

Regal Resources Inc.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS Ended April 30, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Rehabilitation provision**

The Company records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed, or the ground/environment is disturbed at the production location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred by the development/construction of the mine. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability.

The Company has determined that no rehabilitation provision is applicable.

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

Proceeds received on the issuance of units, consisting of common shares and warrants, are allocated using the residual method by first allocating the value to common shares based on the market trading price of the common shares, and any excess is allocated to warrants.

Share-based payments

The Company accounts for share-based payments using a fair value-based method with respect to all share-based payments measured and recognized, to directors, employees and non-employees.

For directors and employees, the fair value of the options is measured at grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. For non-employees, the fair value of the options is measured on the earlier of the date at which the counterparty performance is completed or the date the performance commitment is reached or the date at which the equity instruments are granted if they are fully vested and non-forfeitable.

The fair value of the options is accrued and charged either to operations or mineral interests, with the offset credit to reserves. For directors and employees, the options are recognized over the vesting period, and for non-employees the options are recognized over the related service period. If and when the options are ultimately exercised, the applicable amounts of reserves are transferred to share capital.

The fair value of awards is calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model which considers the following factors:

- Exercise price
- Expected life of the award
- Forfeiture rate
- Current market price of the underlying shares
- Risk-free interest rate
- Expected volatility

Finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and unwinding of the discount on provisions. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Regal Resources Inc.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS Ended April 30, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Income taxes**

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period-end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regard to previous periods.

Deferred income taxes are accounted for using the liability method. The liability method requires that income taxes reflect the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined for each temporary difference based on currently enacted or substantively enacted tax rates that are expected to be in effect when the underlying items of income or expense are expected to be realized.

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets

Loss per share

Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted income (loss) per share is computed using the treasury stock method, under which the weighted average number of shares outstanding is increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants are exercised.

Financial instruments*Adoption of new accounting standards*

Effective August 1, 2017, the Company early adopted IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"). IFRS 9 provides a revised model for classification and measurement of financial assets, including a new expected credit loss ("ECL") impairment model. The revised model for classifying financial assets results in classification according to their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business model under which they are held. IFRS 9 also introduces a reformed approach to hedge accounting. IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* for the classification of financial liabilities.

As a result of the early adoption of IFRS 9, the Company has changed its accounting policy for financial instruments retrospectively. There were no material changes in the measurement and carrying values of the Company's financial instruments as a result of the adoption. IFRS 9 does not require restatement of comparative periods.

Regal Resources Inc.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE NINE MONTHS Ended April 30, 2020 and 2019
 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**Financial instruments (continued)**

The Company's financial instruments are accounted for as follows under IFRS 9 as compared to the Company's previous policy in accordance with IAS 39:

	August 1, 2017	
	IAS 39	IFRS 9
Financial Asset		
Cash	Fair value through profit and	FVTPL
Marketable securities	FVTPL	FVTPL
Loan receivable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Convertible debenture	Amortized cost	Amortized cost

As at July 31, 2017, the Company does not have a loss allowance under IAS 39. As such, with the adoption of IFRS 9, the expected credit loss allowance at August 1, 2017 is \$nil.

Financial Assets

On initial recognition, financial assets are recognized at fair value and are subsequently classified and measured at: (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or (iii) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. A financial asset is measured at fair value, net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition, except for financial assets at FVTPL where transaction costs are expensed. All financial assets not classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. The classification determines the method by which the financial assets are carried on the consolidated statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded.

De-recognition

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Impairment

An 'expected credit loss' impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Regal Resources Inc.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS Ended April 30, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or when it expires. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost. All interest-related charges are reported in profit or loss within interest expense, if applicable.

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the consolidated statements of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding. Trade and other payables are included in this category and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the year that are unpaid.

3. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS

Patagonia Property, Santa Cruz County, Arizona

The Company entered into an option agreement with MinQuest Inc. (“MinQuest”) (the “Agreement”) dated January 11, 2010 to acquire certain mining claims known as the Patagonia Property, located in Santa Cruz County, Arizona. MinQuest Inc. is a private company in which a director owns 50%. On November 17, 2011, MinQuest signed an amendment to the option agreement with the Company on the Patagonia Property whereby the work commitment schedule is extended by approximately 18 months. On February 1, 2012, the Company entered into a definitive agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) with MinQuest to acquire all of the claims comprising the Patagonia (Sunnyside) project.

Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, in consideration for the Patagonia Property, the Company will pay to MinQuest the sum of US\$800,000, of which US\$100,000 (paid) was forwarded as a non-refundable deposit within three business days of signing the Purchase Agreement, and US\$400,000 (paid) as a non-refundable deposit within three business days of April 30, 2012 and the remaining US\$300,000 (paid) shall be paid at the closing date on May 31, 2012. On April 30, 2012, MinQuest signed an amendment to the Purchase Agreement with the Company to extend the closing date to July 31, 2012.

In consideration for the extension of the closing date, the Company paid US\$400,000 to be applied to the non-refundable deposit, issued 50,000 common shares of the Company and paid the remainder of US\$300,000 by July 31, 2012.

The Purchase Agreement also provides that MinQuest retain a 1.5% royalty on the net smelter returns (“NSR”) from the Property, which can be converted at MinQuest’s election into common shares of the Company in certain circumstances. Further, the Purchase Agreement provides that MinQuest will assign its rights and obligations under an agreement among MinQuest, Russell Corn and Brian Corn pertaining to certain claims (the “Corn Claims”), which form part of the Property. MinQuest has also agreed to assist the Company in negotiating the purchase of the Corn Claims, for which the Company will be responsible for \$100,000 of the purchase price. If such purchase is successful within 90 days of the closing of the transactions contemplated by the Purchase Agreement, MinQuest shall also receive a 1.5% royalty on the NSR from the Corn Claims.

Regal Resources Inc.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE NINE MONTHS Ended April 30, 2020 and 2019
 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS (Continued)**Patagonia Property, Santa Cruz County, Arizona (continued)**

The option payments assumed by the Company are as follows:

- (i) US\$10,000 on or before December 5, 2011 (paid);
- (ii) US\$20,000 on or before December 5, 2012 (paid);
- (iii) US\$30,000 on or before December 5, 2013 (paid)
- (iv) US\$40,000 on or before December 5, 2014; (paid)
- (v) US\$40,000 on or before December 5, 2015; (paid)
- (vi) US\$40,000 on or before December 5, 2016; and (paid)
- (vii) US\$200,000 on or before December 5, 2017. (paid by Barksdale Capital Corp.)

On August 10, 2017, the Company entered into an arm's length definitive agreement (the "Sunnyside Agreement") with Barksdale Capital Corp. ("Barksdale") to sell, by way of option (the "Option"), up to 67.5% of the Sunnyside Property located in Santa Cruz County, Arizona. Through a Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement ("LLC Agreement"), the Company and Barksdale incorporated Arizona Standard LLC ("Arizona LLC") whereby the Company will contribute the Sunnyside project to Arizona LLC and Barksdale will conduct exploration on the Sunnyside property. The Option is exercisable in two stages with Barksdale entitled to acquire an initial 51% interest in the Sunnyside Property upon making payments totaling \$2,950,000 cash, and the issuance of 10,100,000 common shares to the Company, and cumulative expenditures of \$6,000,000 on the property during the first two years of the Option (following receipt of all required governmental permits). Upon acquiring an initial 51% interest in the Sunnyside Property, Barksdale will be entitled to increase its interest to 67.5% upon payment of an additional \$550,000 cash, the issuance of 4,900,000 common shares to the Company, and the expenditure of an additional \$6,000,000 on the property within a further two-year period.

The Company received cash payment in the totaling amount of \$750,000 during the year ended July 31, 2018 and received 1,250,000 common shares of Barksdale in April 2018 (Note 5). The 1,250,000 common shares of Barksdale had a fair value of \$975,000 based on the market value of Barksdale shares on the date received.

In October 2017, pursuant to the Option agreement, Barksdale Capital Corp. holds 3,850,000 shares in escrow and will be cancelled and returned to treasury if Barksdale Capital Corp. determined not to proceed with the Option after completing its initial exploration of the Sunnyside Property. The shares held in escrow will be released to Regal once Barksdale has obtained all required government permits.

From August 1, 2017 to July 31, 2019, the Company had the following exploration activity:

	Patagonia
	\$
Balance, July 31, 2017	2,363,896
Option Proceeds	
Shares received	(975,000)
Cash received	(750,000)
Exploration expenditures	
Consulting, Geophysics	32,738
Balance, July 31, 2018	671,634
Balance, July 31, 2019	671,634

Regal Resources Inc.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE NINE MONTHS Ended April 30, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS (Continued)

Realization of assets

The investment in and expenditures on mineral property interests comprise substantially all of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investment in these assets is dependent upon the establishment of legal ownership, the attainment of successful production from the properties or from the proceeds of their disposal.

Resource exploration and development is highly speculative and involves inherent risks. While the rewards if an ore body is discovered can be substantial, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in the discovery of economically viable quantities of ore.

The amounts shown for acquisition costs and deferred exploration expenditures represent costs incurred to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values. These costs will be depleted over the useful lives of the properties upon commencement of commercial production or written off if the properties are abandoned or the claims allowed to lapse.

Title to mineral property interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Environmental

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and properties in which it has previously had an interest. The Company conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation.

The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current or former properties that may result in material liability to the Company.

Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation on the Company's operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions.

If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of exploration and development on the mineral property interests, the potential for production on the property may be diminished or negated.

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4. EQUIPMENT

	Office equipment \$
Cost	
Balance at July 31, 2019 and April 30, 2020	8,045
Accumulated Amortization	
Balance at July 31, 2019	6,026
Depreciation expense	399
Balance at April 30, 2020	6,425
Carrying Amounts	
July 31, 2019	2,019
April 30, 2020	1,620

5. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Marketable securities consist of an investment of 1,250,000 common shares in Barksdale Capital Corp. received in April 2018, pursuant to the Option Agreement between Barksdale Capital Corp. and the Company per Note 3. The fair value of the marketable securities has been determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market, a Level 1 valuation.

During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Company sold 318,000 shares for proceeds of \$204,679 and recorded a realized loss on sale of marketable securities of \$45,651. During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Company recorded a decrease in fair value of \$50,030 as a loss in revaluation of marketable securities.

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company sold 932,000 shares for proceeds of \$500,586 and recorded a realized loss of \$174,054.

6. LOAN RECEIVABLE

On July 12, 2011, the Company loaned \$100,000 to the Company's CEO. The terms were for three and one-half months with simple interest of 10% per annum. The following table is a summary of the loan receivable:

Balance, July 31, 2019	\$	180,511
Interest income		7,500
Balance, April 30, 2020	\$	188,011

7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables for the Company are comprised of the following:

	Note	2019 \$	2019 \$
Trade payables		145,599	168,168
Related party	11	14,690	-
Interest payable	9	571,206	436,267
Interest payable related parties	11,8	378,074	325,845
Advance payable		16,523	16,523
Total		1,126,092	946,803

All trade and other payables for the Company are expected to be paid within the next 12 months.

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8. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE

On August 29, 2012, the Company borrowed \$900,000 by issuing a convertible debenture to a relative of the CEO and director of the Company (the “Debenture”). The Debenture bears interest at 12% per annum, payable quarterly, for a term of three years, convertible in whole or in part by the holder into units of the Company at the conversion price of \$0.10 per unit, each unit to be comprised of one common share of the Company and one non-transferable warrant exercisable for a period of two years from the date of conversion at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share. The Debenture had a maturity date of August 29, 2015. As that date has passed, the loan is in default as at July 31, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019. The Company may pay the principal sum under the Debenture in whole or in part, together with all interest accrued and unpaid to the date of payment, at any time without notice, bonus or penalty. The Debenture was secured by a floating charge security interest in all of the Company’s present and after acquired personal property, and a first fixed charge against the Company’s mineral property interest. During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Company paid \$100,000 to the Debenture holder to release the security of the Debenture against the mineral property interests which is recorded in finance costs. The Debenture is transferable and assignable by the lender. The Debenture holder may accelerate repayment of up to \$150,000 on 30 days’ notice.

On initial recognition, the Company allocated the proceeds of the compound financial instruments between the liability component and the equity component using the residual value method. The liability component was measured at fair value. Fair value is based on the market price of the debentures, or if no market price exists, fair value is determined by discounting the cash flows using a discount rate for a similar instrument with no conversion feature, which management has estimated to be 20%. The residual value was allocated to the equity component in reserves.

	Face Value \$	Equity Portion \$	Liability Portion \$
Convertible debenture	900,000	139,859	760,141

The carrying value of the convertible debenture is as follows:

Balance, July 31, 2019 and April 30, 2020	\$ 900,000
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The interest expense recorded in finance costs and interest payable included in trade and other payables during the nine months ended April 30, 2020 is as follows:

Balance, July 31, 2018	\$ 237,845
Interest expense	108,000
Cash payments	(20,000)
Balance, July 31, 2019	\$ 325,845
Interest expense	81,074
Cash payments	(30,000)
Balance, April 30, 2020	\$ 376,919

9. LOANS PAYABLE

		April 30, 2020 \$	July 31, 2019 \$
May and August 2016 Loan	(1)	1,000,000	1,000,000
August 2016 Loan	(2)	15,000	15,000
February 2017 Loan	(3)	35,000	35,000
May 2017 Loan	(4)	27,541	27,541
January 2020 Loan	(5)	96,054	-
Total		1,173,595	1,077,541

Regal Resources Inc.

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9. LOANS PAYABLE (continued)

Interest and financing costs recorded in three and nine months ended April 30, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

		Three Months ended April		Nine Months ended April	
		30,		30,	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		\$	\$	\$	\$
May and August 2016 Loan	(1)	41,678	29,267	126,888	89,760
August 2016 Loan	(2)	619	559	1,883	1,676
February 2017 Loan	(3)	1,036	1,059	3,153	3,143
May 2017 Loan	(4)	1,018	984	3,015	2,976
January 2020 Loan	(5)	1,155	-	1,155	-
Total		45,506	31,869	136,094	97,555

(1) May and August 2016 Loan

On May 30, 2016 and August 29, 2016, the Company entered into unsecured loans with a third party in the amount of \$350,000 and \$650,000, respectively. The loans bear interest at 12% per annum and compound annually on the basis of a 365-day calendar year, was due for repayment in 12 months and 6 months, respectively. Currently, the loan is in default and the Company did not make any cash payments for interest and principal.

During the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company paid finders fees of \$35,000 related to the May 30, 2016 loan. This financing fee was recorded against the loan and amortized over the life of the loan, resulting in a financing fee expense of \$5,833 in the year ended July 31, 2016. During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company paid additional finders fees of \$65,000 related to the August 29, 2016 loan. This financing fee was recorded against the loan and amortized over the life of the loan, resulting in a financing fee expense of \$65,000.

Interest payable included in trade and other payables and the principal outstanding as at each year-end are as follows:

	April 30, 2020	July 31, 2019
Interest payable (\$)	535,467	408,579
Loan payable (\$)	1,000,000	1,000,000

(2) August 2016 Loan

On August 25, 2016, the Company entered into an unsecured loan with a third party in the amount of \$15,000. The loan bore interest at 12% per annum and compound annually on the basis of a 365-day calendar year, was due for repayment in 12 months. Currently, the loan is in default and the Company did not make any cash payment to interest and principal.

Interest payable included in trade and other payables and the principal outstanding as at each year-end are as follows:

	April 30, 2020	July 31, 2019
Interest payable (\$)	7,791	5,908
Loan payable (\$)	15,000	15,000

Regal Resources Inc.

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9. LOANS PAYABLE (continued)

(3) February 2017 Loan

On February 8, 2017, the Company entered into an unsecured loan with a third party in the amount of \$35,000. The loan bore interest at 12% per annum and compound annually on the basis of a 365-day calendar year, was due for repayment in 12 months. Currently, the loan is in default and the Company did not make any cash payment to interest and principal.

Interest payable included in trade and other payables and the principal outstanding as at each year-end are as follows:

	April 30, 2020	July 31, 2019
Interest payable (\$)	13,521	10,368
Loan payable (\$)	35,000	35,000

(4) May 2017 Loan

On May 1, 2017, the Company entered into an unsecured loan with a third party in the amount of USD \$20,000. The loan bore interest at 15% per annum, was due for repayment in 6 months, and the company will issue \$2,000 US worth of stock at \$0.10 per share. The loan is in default and the Company did not make any cash payment to interest and principal and the bonus shares are not issued yet.

Interest payable included in trade and other payables and the principal outstanding as at each year-end are as follows:

	April 30, 2020	July 31, 2019
Interest payable (\$)	14,785	11,770
Loan payable (\$)	27,541	27,541

(5) January 2020 Loan

Sauder, a director nominee of the Company provided funds to be used for ongoing expenditures incurred in connection with the preparation of financial statements, the engagement of the Company's auditor, legal fees, and other activities related or incidental to the removal of the 2015 CTO. The advances provided by Mr. Sauder bear interest at a rate of 5% per annum from the date of each advance and are payable on demand, with no security. Amounts included in the loan agreement of January 2020 reflect advances up to the reporting date, April 30, 2020.

Interest payable included in trade and other payables and the principal outstanding as at each year-end are as follows:

	April 30, 2020	July 31, 2019
Interest payable (\$)	1,155	-
Loan payable (\$)	96,054	-

10. SHARE CAPITAL**Authorized**

Unlimited number of common shares without par value

Unlimited number of preferred shares without par value

Regal Resources Inc.

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10. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)**Issued**

No shares were issued during the nine months ended April 30, 2020. And No shares were issued during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2019.

Stock options

On April 9, 2013, the Company adopted a new stock option incentive plan that reserves for issuance a maximum of 6,972,627 common shares in the capital of the Company (which is 20% of the Company's currently issued and outstanding common shares) on exercise of incentive stock options granted to persons eligible under and governed by the 2013 Plan (the "Plan"). The Company's prior 10% rolling stock option plan was concurrently terminated and all options outstanding under the prior plan are now governed by the Plan.

Under the Plan, the exercise price of any stock option granted may not be less than the closing price of the Company's shares on the last business day immediately preceding the date of grant, less discount permitted by the policies of the Exchange. The options can be granted for a maximum of ten years and vesting is determined by the Board of Directors at the time of the grant.

During the year ended July 31, 2015, the Company granted 820,000 stock options to officers and consultants. These options vest quarterly over a 12-month period, resulting in \$40,134 share-based payments recorded during the year ended July 31, 2015. During the year ended July 31, 2016, share based payments of \$8,744 was recognized for these stock options.

During the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company granted 200,000 stock options to a consultant. These options vest quarterly over a 12-month period, resulting in \$10,180 share-based payments recorded during the year ended July 31, 2016

A summary of the Company's stock and changes during the period are as follows:

	April 30, 2020		July 31, 2019	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Opening balance	820,000	\$0.15	820,000	\$0.15
Expired	(620,000)	\$0.15	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	-	-
Granted	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	200,000	\$0.15	820,000	\$0.15

A summary of the stock options outstanding is as follows:

		April 30, 2020			July 31, 2019		
Grant Date	Expiry Date	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
\$0.089	January 27, 2020	-	-	-	620,000	\$ 0.150	0.49
\$ 0.052	September 8, 2020	200,000	\$ 0.150	0.36	200,000	\$ 0.150	1.11
		200,000	\$ 0.150	0.36	820,000	\$ 0.150	0.40

Regal Resources Inc.

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11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**Key management compensation**

The following related party transactions are in addition to those disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements:

Key management personnel are persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, and include all directors and officers. Key management compensation comprises:

	Three Months ended April 30,		Nine Months ended April 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Management fees ^{1,2}	12,600	90,000	37,800	270,000
Investor relation fees ³	-	24,000	-	72,000
Total	12,600	114,000	37,800	342,000

- 1) During the three and nine months ended April 30, 2020, the Company paid or accrued fees for the CEO and director based on compensation of \$50,400 per year for management services. During the three and nine months ended April 30, 2019, the Company paid, or accrued fees based on an employment contract of \$240,000 per year for management fees to the CEO and director. At the year ended July 31, 2019 the Company and the CEO and director agreed to forgive \$46,600 of accrued compensation which is recorded as a reduction to management fees as at July 31, 2019.
- 2) During the three and nine months ended April 30, 2019 the Company paid or accrued \$120,000 per year for management fees to the CFO and director. This contract terminated at the close of fiscal 2019, and concurrently the Company and the CFO and director agreed to forgive \$219,910 of accrued compensation which amount is recorded as a reduction to management fees as at July 31, 2019.
- 3) During the three and nine months ended April 30, 2019, the Company paid or accrued \$96,000 to the VP of Investor Relations for investor relations services. This contract terminated at the close of fiscal 2019, and concurrently the Company and the VP of Investor Relations agreed to forgive \$91,900 of accrued compensation which amount is recorded as a reduction to management fees as at July 31, 2019.

As at April 30, 2020 and July 31, 2019, the following amounts were included in trades and other payables owing to those directors and officers for management fees, bonus accrual, and expense reimbursements.

	April 30, 2020	July 31, 2019
	\$	\$
Included in trade and other payables:		
Interest payable on convertible debenture (Note 8) ¹	376,919	325,845
Interest payable on loan payable (Note 9(5)) ²	1,155	-
Directors fees payable	14,690	-
	392,764	325,845
Included in due to related parties:		
Due to CEO and director ²	143,444	53,444
Due to entity controlled by director ³	2,505	2,505
	145,949	55,949

- 1) Included in trade and other payables is interest accrued on the convertible debenture due to a family member of the CEO and director (Note 8).
- 2) Included in trade and other payables is interest accrued on the loan payable due to a director nominee of the Company (Note 9(5)).
- 3) TAC Gold Corp., an entity controlled by a director of the Company, advanced \$2,505 to the Company for working capital purposes. These amounts are interest-free and payable on demand.

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11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The amounts due to related parties are unsecured, without interest or specified terms of repayment.

Other Transactions

As disclosed in Note 7, interest income was accrued for the \$100,000 loan advanced to the CEO of the Company as below:

	Three Months ended April 30,		Nine Months ended April 30,	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest income (\$)	2,500	2,500	7,500	7,500

	April 30, 2020	July 30, 2019
	\$	\$
Loan receivable (\$)	188,011	180,511

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has one industry segment, the exploration and development of mineral property interests, and operates in two geographic segments, Canada and the USA. As at each year end, mineral property interests are held in the USA as below:

	April 30, 2020	July 31, 2019
	\$671,634	\$671,634

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The carrying values of cash, loan receivable, trade and other payables, convertible debenture, and due to related parties approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The fair value of loan receivable approximates its carrying value, as the loan bears interest at the appropriate market rate of interest.

The fair value of the marketable securities are valued at

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash and loan receivable.

The risk is minimized as cash has been placed at major Canadian and US financial institutions with strong investment-grade ratings by a primary ratings agency, in accordance with the Company's investment policy. The Company's concentration of credit risk and maximum exposure for cash at April 30, 2020 is \$324. The loan receivable of \$188,011 (July 30, 2019 - \$180,511) is due from an officer of the Company. Management has determined there is no credit risk under the expected credit loss model.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to mitigating liquidity risk is to provide reasonable assurance that it will have sufficient funds to meet liabilities when due. The Company has working capital deficit at April 30, 2020 of \$3,082,120 and July 31, 2019 of \$2,746,711, respectively. As at April 30, 2020 and July 31, 2019, all of the Company's financial liabilities are due within one year.

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13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on the loan receivable with interest rate set at 10% and on the convertible debenture with interest rate set at 12%.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent expenditures incurred or funds received and balances maintained by the Company are denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar (primarily US dollars). The Company does not manage currency risk through hedging or other currency management tools.

The Company's net exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows:

	April 30, 2020	July 31, 2019
	\$	\$
Cash	-	-
Accounts payable	(63,508)	(63,508)
Total exposure to currency risk	(63,508)	(63,508)
Canadian dollar equivalent	(83,195)	(83,195)
Estimated fluctuations in FX	10%	10%
Estimated impact on Company's net loss and comprehensive loss	8,320	8,320

(ii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk. The Company is not exposed to significant other price risk.

There is no change to the Company's approach to risk management during the year.

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company is an exploration stage company and currently does not generate cash flows from operations. The Company's primary source of funds comes from the issuance of share capital. The Company does not use other sources of financing that require fixed payments of interest and principal and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet its strategic goals. The Company monitors actual expenses to budget to manage its costs and commitments.

The Company's capital management objective is to maximize investment returns to its equity-linked stakeholders within the context of relevant opportunities and risks associated with the Company's operating segment. Achieving this objective requires management to consider the underlying nature of exploration activities,

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14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

availability of capital, the cost of various capital alternatives and other factors. Establishing and adjusting capital requirements is a continuous management process. Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through the issuance of share capital, it is uncertain whether it will continue this financing due to uncertain economic conditions. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the nine months ended April 30, 2020.