



Fuse Cobalt Inc.

(Formerly LiCo Energy Metals Inc.)

Interim Financial Statements

Quarter 1 – Three months ended 31 March 2020 and 2019

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Fuse Cobalt Inc. (formerly LiCo Energy Metals Inc.)
Interim Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	31 March 2020	31 December 2019 (Audited)
ASSETS		\$	\$
Current assets			
Cash	5	501,273	34,591
Amounts receivable		9,277	2,911
Prepaid expenses		2,800	7,000
		513,349	44,502
Exploration and evaluation properties	6	3,679,481	3,453,852
Total assets		4,192,830	3,498,354
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	22,017	129,219
		22,017	129,219
Equity			
Share capital	9	33,951,558	33,385,619
Contributed surplus	9	7,015,379	6,511,947
Deficit		(36,796,124)	(36,528,431)
Total equity		4,170,813	3,369,135
Total equity and liabilities		4,192,830	3,498,354

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1), **Commitments and contingencies** (Note 14) and **Subsequent events** (Note 16)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD:

“James Hellwarth”
James Hellwarth

“Ryan Goodman”
Ryan Goodman

Fuse Cobalt Inc. (Formerly LiCo Energy Metals Inc.)
Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the three months ended 31 March 2020 and 2019
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Three months ended 31 March 2020	Three months ended 31 March 2019
		\$	\$
Administration expenses			
Consulting fees	8	38,236	64,447
Corporate development		75,000	45,000
Legal fees		-	214
Marketing and communications	8	10,761	7,500
Office expenses	8	10,254	10,391
Rent	8	-	4,500
Salaries and wages		-	16,061
Share-based payments		94,371	-
Transfer agent and regulatory fees		39,072	12,937
Loss before other items		(267,694)	(161,049)
Other income (expense)		-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period		(267,694)	(161,049)
Loss per share			
Basic and diluted	10	(0.007)	(0.018)

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

Fuse Cobalt Inc. (Formerly LiCo Energy Metals Inc.)
Interim Statements of Cash Flows
For the three months ended 31 March 2020 and 2019
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Three months ended 31 March 2020	Three months ended 31 March 2019
		\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the period		(267,694)	(161,049)
Adjustment for:			
Share-based payments		94,371	-
Changes in operating working capital:			
Decrease (increase) in amounts receivable		(6,366)	55,774
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		4,200	7,500
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		(107,202)	(229,962)
Cash used in operating activities		(282,690)	(327,737)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Exploration and evaluation properties expenditures	6	(628)	(18,244)
Cash from in investing activities		(628)	(18,244)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net	9	680,000	500,000
Exercise of options	9	70,000	-
Cash from financing activities		750,000	500,000
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		466,682	154,019
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		34,591	47,071
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		501,273	201,090

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 11)

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

Fuse Cobalt Inc. (Formerly LiCo Energy Metals Inc.)
Interim Statements of Changes in Equity
For the three months ended 31 March 2020 and 2019
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Number of common shares	Common shares	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Balances, 31 December 2018		9,269,950	33,104,998	6,292,568	(35,249,047)	4,148,519
Shares issued for:						
Cash	9	4,166,667	500,000	-	-	500,000
Finder's fees	9	309,166	37,100	-	-	37,100
Value assigned to warrants	9	-	(219,379)	219,379	-	-
Share issue costs	9	-	(37,100)	-	-	(37,100)
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	(161,049)	(161,049)
Balances, 31 March 2019		13,745,783	33,385,619	6,511,948	(35,410,096)	4,487,470
Shares issued for:						
Cash	9	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	(1,118,334)	(1,118,334)
Balances, 31 December 2019		13,745,783	33,385,619	6,511,947	(36,528,431)	3,369,135
Shares issued for:						
Common shares	9	13,600,000	344,896	-	-	344,896
Finder's fees	9	1,422,500	-	-	-	-
Exercise of options	9	900,000	70,000	-	-	70,000
Shares issued for mineral properties	9	2,500,000	225,000	-	-	225,000
Share-based payments	9	-	-	94,371	-	94,371
Value assigned to warrants	9	-	-	335,104	-	335,104
Share issue costs – finder's warrants	9	-	(73,957)	73,957	-	-
Net loss for the period		-	-	-	(267,694)	(267,694)
Balances, 31 March 2020		32,168,283	33,951,558	7,015,379	(36,796,125)	4,170,812

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

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Notes to the Interim Financial Statements
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1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Fuse Cobalt Inc. (formerly LiCo Energy Metals Inc.) (the “Company”) was incorporated in Manitoba on 11 February 1998 and continued into British Columbia on 31 May 2016. The Company currently holds interests in exploration and evaluation properties in the province of Ontario, Canada. The Company is an exploration stage company which is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of energy metals projects. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) having the symbol FUSE, as a Tier 2 mining issuer and is in the process of exploring its mineral properties.

The head office and principal address is located at Suite 1220, 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1H2.

On 17 January 2020, the Company consolidated its share capital by issuing one (1) new common share without par value for every two (2) existing common shares without par value basis. All common shares and per share amounts have been restated to give retroactive effect to the share consolidation. (Note 17).

1.1 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Company will be able to continue its operations and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

The Company had cash of \$501,273 at 31 March 2020 (31 December 2019: \$34,591), but management cannot provide assurance that the Company will ultimately achieve profitable operations, or raise additional debt and/or equity capital.

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral property interests and has not yet determined whether they contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company’s continuing operations and the underlying value and recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties are entirely dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its mineral property interests, and on future profitable production from or proceeds from the disposition of its mineral property interests. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate and such adjustments could be material.

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value (Note 12).

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar.

2.2 Statement of compliance

The interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 34, ‘*Interim Financial Reporting*’ using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

2.3 Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 March 2020 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 May, 2020.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Change in accounting policy

The IASB issued a number of new and revised International Accounting Standards (“IASs”), IFRSs, amendments and related International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) interpretations which are effective for the Company’s financial year beginning on 1 January 2019. For the purpose of preparing and presenting the financial statements, the Company has consistently adopted all these new standards for the period ended 31 March 2020.

IFRS 16 Leases

On January 13, 2016 the IASB issued IFRS 16, “Leases”. This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. This standard substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements of IAS 17, while requiring enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors. Other areas of the lease accounting model have been impacted, including the definition of a lease. This new standard did not have any impact on the Company’s financial statements because the Company does not have any leases.

3.2 Foreign currency transactions

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense denominated in a foreign currency is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect on that date.

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At the year-end date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the year-end date and the related translation differences are recognized in net income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently remeasured.

3.3 Restricted cash

The Company, from time to time, issues flow-through shares and renounces qualified exploration expenditures to the subscribers of such shares. Amounts renounced but not yet expended form the basis for the restricted cash.

3.4 Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue. Revenue is recognized when it is probable that any future economic benefit associated with the item of revenue will flow to the Company, and the amount of revenue can be measured with reliability. Outsourced exploration revenue is recognized on the accrual basis as services are provided in accordance with relevant agreements.

3.5 Exploration and evaluation properties

Following the acquisition of a legal right to explore a property, all direct costs related to the acquisition of the property are deferred until the property to which they relate is placed into production, sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned. Mineral property acquisition costs include cash consideration and the fair market value of common shares issued for mineral property interests based on the trading price of the shares. These costs will be amortized over the estimated life of the property following commencement of commercial production, or written off if the property is sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned. Once commercial production has commenced, the net costs of the applicable property, will be charged to operations using the unit-of-production method based on reserves. Proceeds received from the sale of any interest in a property are first credited against the carrying value of the property, with any excess included in the statement of comprehensive loss for the period. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates each property based on results to date to determine the nature of exploration work that is warranted in the future. Impairment may occur in the carrying value of mineral interests when one of the following conditions exists:

- i) The Company's work program on a property has significantly changed, so that previously identified resource targets or work programs are no longer being pursued;
- ii) Exploration results are not promising and no more work is being planned in the foreseeable future; or
- iii) The remaining lease terms are insufficient to conduct necessary studies or exploration work.

Once impairment has been determined, the carrying value will be written-down to net recoverable amount. When the carrying value of the property exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, the asset is written down accordingly. As a result, the direct costs related to the acquisition of mineral property interests in

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excess of estimated recoveries are written off to impairment of exploration and evaluation properties in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company enters into property option agreements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration for the incurring of certain exploration and evaluation expenditures by the optionee which would otherwise have been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the optionee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the property, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

3.6 Impairment of long-lived assets

The recoverability of long-lived assets is assessed when an event occurs that indicates impairment. Recoverability is based on factors such as future asset utilization and the future discounted cash flows expected to result from the use or sale of the related assets. An impairment loss is recognized in the period when it is determined that the carrying amount of the asset will not be recoverable. At that time, the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount, which equals the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.7 Financial instruments

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

(i) Classification

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

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(ii) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

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

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

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

Debt investments at FVOCI

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

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

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

(iv) Derecognition

Financial assets

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

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the

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liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

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

3.8 Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

The Company recognizes provisions for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the reclamation of exploration and evaluation properties and retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant, site restoration work and other similar retirement activities is added to the carrying amount of the related asset, and depreciated on the same basis as the related asset, along with a corresponding increase in the provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the current market assessments of the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related asset with a corresponding entry to the provision.

3.9 Income taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that they relate to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

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. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

3.10 Share capital

Equity instruments are contracts that give a residual interest in the net assets of the Company. Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they

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do not meet the definition of a financial liability. The Company's common shares, share warrants and options are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

3.11 Flow-through shares

The Company, from time to time, issues flow-through common shares to finance a portion of its exploration programs. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through shares into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium reversal is recognized as a reduction in the deferred tax expense and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for qualifying Canadian resource property exploration expenditures, within the prescribed period. The portion of proceeds received but not yet expended at the end of the period is disclosed separately within restricted cash.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the look-back rule, in accordance with Government of Canada income tax regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

3.12 Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period. Diluted loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

3.13 Share-based payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the statement of comprehensive loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted.

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

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

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

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

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

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Company makes estimates about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation and judgment relate to the fair value measurements for financial instruments and share-based payments, the recognition and valuation of provisions for decommissioning liabilities, the carrying value of exploration and evaluation properties, the valuation of all liability and equity instruments including warrants and stock options, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities and ability to continue as a going concern.

5. CASH

The Company's cash is denominated in the following currencies:

	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
	\$	\$
Denominated in Canadian dollars	486,394	9,688
Denominated in U.S. dollars	14,879	24,903
Total cash	501,273	34,591

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

Exploration and evaluation properties includes the following amounts for the period ended 31 March 2020:

	Glencore Bucke Cobalt	Teledyne Cobalt	Total
	\$	\$	\$
ACQUISITION COSTS			
Balance, 1 January 2020	380,000	1,785,000	2,165,000
Additions	-	225,000	225,000
Option payments received	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-
Balance, 31 March 2020	380,000	2,010,000	2,390,000
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS			
Balance, 1 January 2020	692,705	596,147	1,288,852
Assaying	-	-	-
Drilling	-	-	-
Engineering and consulting	-	-	-
Field expenses	-	240	240
Maintenance, claim fees	389	-	389
Impairment	-	-	-
Balance, 31 March 2020	693,094	596,387	1,289,480
Total costs – 31 March 2020	1,073,094	2,606,387	3,679,481

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Exploration and evaluation properties includes the following amounts for the year ended 31 December 2019:

	Glencore Bucke Cobalt	Teledyne Cobalt	Black Rock	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
ACQUISITION COSTS				
Balance, 1 January 2019	380,000	1,785,000	853,667	3,018,667
Additions	-	-	-	-
Option payments received	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	(853,667)	(853,667)
Balance, 31 December 2019	380,000	1,785,000	-	2,165,000
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION COSTS				
Balance, 1 January 2019	684,455	574,649	54,676	1,313,780
Assaying	901	1,249	-	2,150
Drilling	-	1,400	-	1,400
Engineering and consulting	4,725	7,938	-	12,663
Field expenses	2,624	10,911	-	13,535
Maintenance, claim fees	-	-	4,396	4,396
Impairment	-	-	(59,072)	(59,072)
Balance, 31 December 2019	692,705	596,147	-	1,288,852
Total costs – 31 December 2019	1,072,705	2,381,147	-	3,453,852

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Canada:

Glencore Bucke Cobalt Project:

On 31 August 2017, the Company entered into a property purchase agreement to acquire a 100% interest from Glencore Canada Corporation in the Glencore Bucke Property, situated in Bucke Township, 6 km east-northeast of Cobalt, Ontario, subject to a back-in provision, production royalty and off-take agreement.

In order to earn the 100% interest in the mineral claims, the Company is required to issue shares and make payments as follows:

	Cash Payment	Expenditures
	\$	\$
Upon signing (paid)	75,000	-
On or before 28 February 2018 (paid and incurred)	350,000	250,000
	500,000	250,000

The agreement is subject to a 3.5% Net Smelter Royalty (“NSR”). One-half of the royalty can be purchased for \$1,000,000.

On 28 February 2018, the Company paid \$350,000 and completed its obligations under the property purchase agreement.

On 7 May 2018, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Surge Exploration Inc. (“Surge”) whereby Surge can acquire the right to earn an undivided and up to 60% interest in to the Glencore Bucke Claims and Teledyne Claims located in the Timiskaming District of the Province of Ontario. The option agreement is “non-arms length” and is a related party transaction due to an officer in common between Surge and the Company.

Pursuant to the terms of the Option Agreement, Surge has 24 months within which to exercise the option as follows:

	Cash Payment	Share issuances	Expenditures
	\$		\$
Upon Exchange Approval (received)	240,000	100,000	-
On or before two years anniversary	-	-	1,536,000
	240,000	100,000	1,536,000

On 24 February 2020, the Company negotiated the early termination of the Option Agreement originally announced on 7 May 2018 with Surge. The Company will retain 100% interest in the property by the early cancellation of the Option Agreement and all rights in regards to the property will revert back to the Company upon the Company issuing to Surge 2,500,000 common shares (issued).

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Teledyne Cobalt Project:

On 8 September 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with New Found Gold Corp. (formerly Palisade Resources Corp.) to acquire a 100% interest, in and to certain mineral claims located in Timiskaming, Ontario subject to a 2% NSR upon commencement of commercial production.

On 8 March 2018, the Company paid \$50,000 and issued 50,000 common shares in relation to the Teledyne Cobalt Project option agreement with New Found Gold Corp (Note 9).

On 2 April 2018, the Company and New Found Gold Corp. signed an amending agreement for the Teledyne Cobalt Project:

In order to earn the 100% interest in the mineral claims, the Company is required to issue shares and make payments as follows (Notes 9 and 11):

		Payments	Shares
Upon signing (paid and issued)	1 st Option payment	\$200,000	125,000
On or before 8 March 2017 (paid and issued)	2 nd Option payment to earn 40% interest	\$50,000	125,000
On or before 8 September 2017 (paid and issued)	to earn additional 5% interest	\$50,000	25,000
On or before 8 March 2018 (paid and issued)	to earn additional 5% interest	\$50,000	25,000
On or before 2 April 2018 (paid and issued)	to earn additional 50% interest	\$400,000	200,000
	100% interest	\$750,000	500,000

On 2 April 2018, the Company paid \$400,000 and issued 200,000 common shares in relation to the Teledyne Cobalt Project amended option agreement with New Found Gold Corp (Note 9).

United States:

Black Rock Desert Project:

On 10 November 2016, and amended on 30 August 2017, the Company entered into an option agreement with Nevada, whereby the Company may earn an undivided 100% interest, subject to a 3% NSR, in the Black Rock Desert Project that consists of certain placer claims in southwest Black Rock Desert, Washoe County, Nevada. The TSXV approved the transaction on 6 January 2017. The Company paid finder's fees of \$75,000 cash in relation to the option agreement. The option agreement is "non-arms' length" and is a related party transaction due to an officer in common between Nevada and the Company (Note 8).

In order to earn the 100% interest in the mineral claims, the Company is required to issue shares and make payments as follows (Notes 9 and 11):

	Cash Payment	Share issuances	Expenditures
	USD\$		USD\$
Upon signing (paid)	20,000	-	-
Upon TSX Venture approval (paid and issued)	150,000	75,000	-
On or before 30 August 2017 (issued)	-	150,000	-
On or before 10 November 2019	-	-	250,000
	170,000	225,000	250,000

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From the date of the amended agreement on 30 August 2017, the Company will be responsible for paying 100% of the annual property sustaining fees due and payable on the property from time to time.

On 30 November 2019, the Company did not pay the annual property sustaining fees and dropped all the claims. During the previous year ended 31 December 2019, the Company recorded an impairment write-down of \$912,739 with respect to the Black Rock property.

7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The Company's trade payables and accrued liabilities are principally comprised of amounts for administrative activities. These are broken down as follows:

	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
	\$	\$
Trade payables	10,877	32,719
Due to related parties (Note 8)	1,140	31,500
Accrued liabilities	10,000	65,000
Total trade and other payables	22,017	129,219

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the period ended 31 March 2020, the Company had transactions with the following companies related by way of directors, officers or shareholders in common:

- Nevada, a company with a director in common with the Company. Nevada shares the same office space with the Company. The Company has entered into various mineral property option agreements with Nevada (Note 6).

8.1 Key management personnel compensation

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management for the periods ended 31 March 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

31 March	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Short-term benefits – consulting and corporate development fees	26,741	163,500
Share-based payments	22,955	-
Total key management personnel compensation	46,696	163,500

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8.2 Related party transactions are summarized as follows:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
	\$	\$
Consulting fees to the new President and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”)	3,241	-
Consulting fees to former President	-	9,000
Consulting fees to the former Chief Executive Officer	-	72,000
Consulting fees to Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”)	10,500	10,500
Consulting fees to the Corporate Secretary	13,000	72,000
Total related party expenses	26,741	163,500

8.3 Due to related parties

The liabilities of the Company include the following amounts due to related parties:

	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
	\$	\$
Director and former CEO	-	-
CFO	-	14,700
Corporate Secretary	1,140	16,800
Total amount due to related parties (Note 7)	1,140	31,500

9. SHARE CAPITAL

9.1 Authorized share capital

The Company has an authorized share capital of an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

As at 31 March 2020, the Company had 32,168,283 common shares issued and outstanding (31 December 2019: 13,745,783).

9.2 Share issuance

a) Private Placements

- On 31 March 2020, the Company issued 1,600,000 non flow-through (“NFT”) units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for cash proceeds of \$80,000. Each NFT unit is comprised of one NFT common share of the Company and one warrant exercisable during the five years following the closing to purchase one additional NFT common share for \$0.065. The Company allocated a fair value of \$39,424 to the warrants. The

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Company paid finder's fees of 160,000 NFT common shares and 80,000 finders' warrants (Note 11). The fair value of the finders' warrants was estimated at \$14,975 using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

- On 6 February 2020, the Company issued 12,000,000 NFT units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for cash proceeds of \$600,000. Each NFT unit is comprised of one NFT common share of the Company and one warrant exercisable during the five years following the closing to purchase one additional NFT common share for \$0.05. The Company allocated a fair value of \$295,680 to the warrants. The Company paid finder's fees of 1,262,500 NFT common shares and 300,000 share purchase warrants (Note 11). The fair value of the finders' warrants was estimated at \$58,982 using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.
- On 4 February 2019, the Company issued 2,256,667 flow-through ("FT") units at a price of \$0.12 per unit for cash proceeds of \$270,800 and 1,910,000 NFT units at a price of \$0.12 per unit for cash proceeds of \$229,200. Each FT unit is comprised of one FT common share of the Company and one warrant exercisable during the two years following the closing to purchase one additional NFT common share for \$0.15. Each NFT unit is comprised of one NFT common share of the Company and one warrant exercisable during the two years following the closing to purchase one additional NFT common share for \$0.15. The Company allocated a fair value of \$195,550 to the warrants. The Company paid finder's fees of 309,167 NFT common shares and 154,579 finders' warrants (Note 11). The fair value of the finders' warrants was estimated at \$23,829 using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

b) Exercise of Options

- During the period ended 31 March 2020, the Company issued 900,000 common shares related to the exercise of 900,000 stock options at an exercise price between \$0.05 to \$0.10 per share.

c) Exploration and Evaluation Property Acquisition

- On 26 February 2020, the Company issued 2,500,000 common shares valued at \$225,000, pursuant to the early cancellation of the option agreement in Teledyne Cobalt Project (Notes 6 and 11).

9.3 Stock option plan

Effective 8 August 2016, the Company has adopted a stock option plan whereby it is authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and/or consultants enabling them to acquire up to 20% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. Effective 18 October 2017, the aggregate maximum number of common shares issuable under the plan is 2,539,906 common shares. The aggregate number of options granted to one optionee in a 12-month period is limited to 5% of the issued common shares of the Company.

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The exercise price of any options granted under the plan will be determined by the Board of Directors, at its sole discretion, but shall not be less than the last closing price of the Company's common shares on the day before the date on which the Directors grant such options.

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's stock option activities for the period ended 31 March 2020 and year 31 December 2019:

	31 March 2020		31 December 2019	
	Number of options	Weighted-average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted-average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of period	127,500	\$ 1.58	127,500	\$ 1.58
Granted	3,700,000	0.05	-	-
Exercised	(900,000)	0.05	-	-
Expired	-	-	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, end of period	2,927,500	0.09	127,500	1.58
Exercisable, end of period	2,927,500	0.09	127,500	1.58

The following table summarizes information regarding stock options outstanding and exercisable as at 31 March 2020:

Exercise price	Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Weighted-average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted-average exercise price
Options				
\$0.05	2,800,000	2,800,000	4.89	0.05
\$1.20	22,500	22,500	0.69	0.69
\$1.60	90,000	90,000	0.69	0.69
\$2.10	15,000	15,000	1.18	2.10
Total	2,927,500	2,927,500	4.43	0.79

The weighted average fair value of the options granted during the year ended 31 March 2020 was estimated at \$94,371 per option (2019: Nil) at the grant date using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The weighted average assumptions used for the calculation were:

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	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Risk free interest rate	1.84%	-
Expected life	4.43	-
Expected volatility	126.95%	-
Expected dividend per share	-	-

9.4 Share purchase warrants

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's share purchase warrants for the periods ended 31 March 2020 and 31 December 2019:

	31 December 2019		31 December 2019	
	Number of warrants	Weighted- average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted- average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	4,475,833	\$ 0.175	850,496	2.180
Granted	13,980,000	0.050	4,321,246	0.150
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	(695,909)	2.180
Cancelled	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, end of period	18,455,833	0.075	4,475,833	0.150

During the period ended 31 March 2020, in conjunction with the private placements, the Company issued a total of 13,980,000 share purchase warrants.

The following table summarizes information regarding share purchase warrants outstanding and exercisable as at 31 March 2020:

Exercise price	Number of warrants outstanding	Weighted- average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted- average exercise price
Share purchase warrants			
\$0.175	4,475,833	0.69	\$0.175
\$0.050	13,980,000	4.89	\$0.050
Total	18,455,833	4.89	\$0.077

The weighted average fair value of the warrants granted during the period ended 31 March 2020 was estimated at \$0.077 per warrant at the grant date using the Black-Scholes Pricing Model. The weighted average assumptions used for the calculation were:

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	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
Risk free interest rate	1.84%	1.84%
Expected life	1.3 years	1.3 years
Expected volatility	126.95%	126.95%
Expected dividend per share	-	-

10. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share is based on the following data:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Net loss for the period	\$ (267,694)	\$ (161,049)
Weighted average number of shares – basic and diluted	36,860,378	9,175,951
Loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.007)	\$ (0.018)

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options, share purchase warrants and convertible debentures, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. All of the stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive for the periods ended 31 March 2020 and 2019.

11. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The Company incurred the following non-cash investing and financing transactions:

During the Previous year ended 31 December 2019, the Company recorded a write down of \$912,739 with respect to exploration and evaluation properties.

During the period ended 31 March 2020, the Company paid finder's fees on private placements by issuance of shares and share purchase warrants (Note 9).

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12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

12.1 Categories of financial instruments

	31 March 2020	31 December 2019
	\$	\$
FVTPL, at fair value		
Cash	501,273	34,591
Total financial assets	501,273	34,591
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES, at amortized cost		
Trade payables	10,877	32,719
Due to related parties	1,140	31,500
Total financial liabilities	12,017	64,219

The Company is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

- Market Risk
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk

In common with all other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the Company's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous years unless otherwise stated in the note.

12.2 General Objectives, Policies and Processes

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's finance function. The Board of Directors receives monthly reports through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets.

The overall objective of the Board of Directors is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

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12.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices are comprised of two types of risk: interest rate risk and equity price risk.

12.4 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any borrowings. Interest rate risk is limited to potential decreases on the interest rate offered on cash held with chartered Canadian financial institutions.

12.5 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash. The Company limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash with large financial institutions. The Company's credit risk is also attributable to its receivables. The amounts disclosed in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for bad debts, estimated by the Company's management based on prior experience their assessment of the current economic environment and the financial condition of the Company's debtors.

12.6 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and restricted cash balances. The Company continuously monitors both actual and forecasted cash flows and matches the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities.

As at 31 March 2020, the Company had a cash balance of \$501,273 (31 December 2019: \$34,591) and receivables of \$9,277 (31 December 2019: \$2,911) to settle current liabilities due in twelve months or less of \$22,017 (31 December 2019: \$129,219) and carry out its planned exploration program in the coming year. Management seeks additional financing through the issuance of equity instruments and liquidation of its marketable securities, either partial or in full, to continue its operations, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

12.7 Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk by incurring certain expenditures and holding assets denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its currency risk. Assuming all other variables remain constant, a 1% change in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would not result in a significant change to the Company's operations.

12.8 Determination of Fair Value

The carrying amounts for cash, amounts receivable, amounts due to related parties and accounts payable approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

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13. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maintain an appropriate capital base in order to:

1. advance the Company's corporate strategies to create long-term value for its stakeholders;
2. sustain the Company's operations and growth throughout metals and materials cycles; and
3. ensure compliance with the covenants of any applicable credit facility and other financing facilities used from time to time.

The Company monitors its capital and capital structure on an ongoing basis to ensure it is sufficient to achieve the Company's short-term and long-term strategic objectives. Management primarily funds the Company's exploration by issuing share capital, rather than using other capital sources that require fixed repayments of principal and interest. Management closely monitors its cash balance. The balance of cash as at 31 March 2020 was \$501,273 (31 December 2019: \$34,591). The Company does not currently have significant debt outstanding and there are presently no formal capital requirements with which the Company has not complied.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is appropriate. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended 31 March 2020.

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

- a) As at 31 March 2020, the Company has \$248,248 (31 December 2019: \$248,877) remaining to be spent on qualifying Canadian exploration expenditures under the terms of the flow-through share agreements (Note 9).
- b) The Company has indemnified the subscribers of flow-through shares of the Company issued in prior years against any tax related amounts that may become payable as a result of the Company not making eligible expenditures.
- c) The Company's exploration and evaluation activities are subject to various Canadian federal and provincial laws and regulations governing the protection of the government. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.
- d) The Company has certain commitments to make payments or issue common shares related to various exploration and evaluation property agreements (Note 6).
- e) As at 31 March 2020, the Company owns various exploration and evaluation properties (Note 6). Management does not consider that any amounts related to decommissioning liabilities are payable although there is no assurance that a formal claim will not be made against the Company for some or all of these obligations in the future.

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15. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's only business activity is exploration and development of exploration and evaluation properties carried out in Canada.

The breakdown of geographic area for the period ended 31 March 2020 is as follows:

31 March 2020	Canada	USA	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Total expenses	267,694	-	267,694
Current assets	513,349	-	513,349
Exploration and evaluation properties	3,679,481	-	3,679,481
Total assets	4,192,830	-	4,192,830

The breakdown of geographic area for the year ended 31 December 2019 is as follows:

31 December 2019	Canada	USA	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Total expenses	366,644	912,739	1,279,383
Current assets	44,502	-	44,502
Exploration and evaluation properties	3,453,852	-	3,453,852
Total assets	3,498,354	-	3,498,354

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 30 April 2020, the Company amended the terms of 4,028,333 share purchase warrants originally issued on 4 February 2019 by amending the price from \$0.15 to \$0.09 and extending the expiry of the warrants to 4 February 2024.

Since 31 March 2020, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as "COVID-19", has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Company and its operations in future periods.