

TAMINO MINERALS INC.
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019

Tamino Minerals Inc.
Balance Sheets
UNAUDITED

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 337	\$ -
Total Current Assets	<u>337</u>	<u>-</u>
Mineral interests	673,358	650,000
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 673,695</u>	<u>\$ 650,000</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current Liabilities		
Accrued expenses	\$ 123,917	\$ 34,242
Accrued interest expense	84	-
Notes payable	6,400	-
Notes payable - related parties	71,838	16,371
Salary payable - officers	1,416,480	1,093,440
Notes payable - officers	192,955	192,955
Demand notes payable	217,426	217,426
Total current liabilities	<u>2,029,100</u>	<u>1,554,434</u>
Total liabilities	2,029,100	1,554,434
Commitments and contingencies	-	-
Shareholders' Deficit		
Preferred stock, par value \$.000001, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 1 share issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, par value \$.000001, 1,000,000,000 shares authorized, 370,585,278 issued and outstanding	371	371
Additional paid in capital	17,912,227	17,912,227
Accumulated deficit	(19,268,003)	(18,817,032)
Total shareholders' deficit	<u>(1,355,405)</u>	<u>(904,434)</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT	<u>\$ 673,695</u>	<u>\$ 650,000</u>

The accompanying notes are an Integral part of these financial statements

Tamino Minerals Inc.
Income Statements
UNAUDITED

	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31, 2019</u>
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -
Expenses:		
Salary - officers	323,040	323,040
General and administrative	12,108	10,927
Professional services	115,739	13,295
Total Expenses	<u>450,887</u>	<u>347,262</u>
Loss from operations	<u>(450,887)</u>	<u>(347,262)</u>
Interest expense	<u>(84)</u>	-
Net loss before income taxes	<u>(450,971)</u>	<u>(347,262)</u>
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (450,971)</u>	<u>\$ (347,262)</u>
Basic and diluted loss per share	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding:		
Basic and diluted	<u>370,585,278</u>	<u>370,585,278</u>

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Tamino Minerals Inc.
Statements of Shareholders' Deficit
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
UNAUDITED

	<u>Preferred</u> <u>Shares</u>	<u>Preferred</u> <u>Stock, Par</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Common</u> <u>Shares</u>	<u>Common</u> <u>Stock, Par</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>Additional Paid</u> <u>in Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated</u> <u>Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Shareholders'</u> <u>Deficit</u>
Balance, December 31, 2018	1	\$ 0	370,585,278	\$ 371	\$ 17,912,227	\$ (18,469,770)	\$ (557,172)
Net loss						<u>(347,262)</u>	<u>(347,262)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2019	1	0	370,585,278	371	17,912,227	(18,817,032)	(904,434)
Net loss						<u>(450,971)</u>	<u>(450,971)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2020	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>370,585,278</u>	<u>\$ 371</u>	<u>\$ 17,912,227</u>	<u>\$ (19,268,003)</u>	<u>\$ (1,355,405)</u>

The accompanying notes are an Integral part of these financial statements

Tamino Minerals Inc.
Statements of Cash Flow
UNAUDITED

	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31, 2019</u>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (450,971)	\$ (347,262)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:	-	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accrued expenses	89,675	7,422
Salary payable - officers	323,040	323,040
Accrued interest payable	84	-
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(38,172)</u>	<u>(16,800)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Mineral interests	<u>(23,358)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(23,358)</u>	<u>-</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loan	6,400	-
Proceeds from related party loans	<u>55,467</u>	<u>16,371</u>
Cash provided by financing activities	<u>61,867</u>	<u>16,371</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash	337	(429)
Cash at beginning of the year	-	429
Cash at end of the year	<u>\$ 337</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for taxes	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash paid for interest	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The accompanying notes are an Integral part of these financial statements

Tamino Minerals Inc.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2020
Unaudited

Note 1 – Organization and Basis of Presentation

Organization and Line of Business

Tamino Minerals Inc. (the “Company”) began its existence as Rom Tech, Inc. as a Pennsylvania corporation incorporated in July 1992. Rom Tech, Inc. was changed to Entertainment Games, Inc. (“eGames”) in March of 1999. On March 25, 2013, Tamino Minerals Inc. was authorized as a Pennsylvania corporation. It continues to operate in good standing as a Pennsylvania entity.

The Company transitioned to a mining exploration enterprise. It is currently exploring in Mexico for precious metals including copper, lead and zinc. It has several properties in a highly prospective area for gold in Mexico known as the “Las Amalias Mine” and it continues to evaluate and develop economic opportunities.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Company has a December 31 year end.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant estimates relate to income tax valuation allowance. On a continual basis, management reviews its estimates, utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such reviews, and if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company has no cash equivalents. The Company uses one financial institution for its cash balances and has not maintained cash balances that exceed federally insured limits.

Investments

The Company adopted FASB ASU No. 2016-01, *Financial Instruments – Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (“ASU 2016-01”), which updates certain aspects of the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial

instruments. The adoption of ASU 2016-01 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Exploration and Evaluation of Mineral Properties

Exploration and evaluation assets represent properties on which the Company is conducting exploration to determine whether significant mineralization exists or for which the Company has identified a mineral resource of such quantity and grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. All costs incurred prior to obtaining the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities on an area of interest are expensed as incurred. Once the legal right to explore has been obtained, exploration expenditures are capitalized in respect of each identifiable area of interest until a technical feasibility study has been completed and the commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is demonstrable. Exploration and evaluation activities include the following:

- acquiring the rights to explore;
- researching and analyzing historical exploration data;
- gathering exploration data through topographical, geochemical and geophysical studies;
- exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling;
- determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource; and
- compiling pre-feasibility and feasibility studies.

Exploration and evaluation assets are carried at historical cost, less any impairment, if applicable.

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)." Topic 606 established that the Company recognize revenue using the following five-step model

- Identification of the contract, or contracts, with a customer;
- Identification of the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determination of the transaction price;
- Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognition of revenue when or as, the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company will identify performance obligations in contracts with customers. The transaction price is determined based on the amount the Company expects to be entitled to receive in exchange for transferring the promised services to the customer. The transaction price in the contract is allocated to each distinct performance obligation in an amount that represents the relative amount of consideration expected to be received in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation. Revenue is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied.

Judgments and Estimates

The estimation of variable consideration for each performance obligation requires the Company to make subjective judgments. The Company may enter contracts with customers that regularly include promises to transfer multiple services. For arrangements with multiple services, the Company

evaluates whether the individual services qualify as distinct performance obligations. In its assessment of whether a service is a distinct performance obligation, the Company determines whether the customer can benefit from the service on its own or with other readily available resources, and whether the service is separately identifiable from other services in the contract. This evaluation requires the Company to assess the nature of each individual service offering and how the services are provided in the context of the contract, including whether the services are significantly integrated, highly interrelated, or significantly modify each other, which may require judgment based on the facts and circumstances of the contract.

If an agreement involves multiple distinct performance obligations, the Company allocates arrangement consideration to all performance obligations at the inception of an arrangement based on the relative standalone selling prices (“SSP”) of each performance obligation. Where the Company has standalone sales data for its performance obligations which are indicative of the price at which the Company sells a promised service separately to a customer, such data is used to establish SSP. In instances where standalone sales data is not available for a particular performance obligation, the Company estimates SSP by the use of observable market and cost-based inputs. The Company continues to review the factors used to establish list price and will adjust standalone selling price methodologies as necessary on a prospective basis.

Contract Assets

Contract assets are recorded for those parts of the contract consideration not yet invoiced but for which the performance obligations are completed. The revenue is recognized when the customer receives services. Contract assets are included in other current or non-current assets in the consolidated balance sheets, depending on if their reduction will be recognized during the succeeding twelve-month period or beyond.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenues represent billings or payments received in advance of revenue recognition and are recognized upon transfer of control. Balances consist primarily of prepaid services not yet provided as of the balance sheet date. Deferred revenues that will be recognized during the succeeding twelve-month period are recorded as current deferred revenues in the consolidated balance sheets, with the remainder recorded as other non-current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

Costs to Obtain a Customer Contract

Sales commissions and related expenses are considered incremental and recoverable costs of acquiring customer contracts. These costs are capitalized as other current or non-current assets and amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract, which approximates the benefit period. The benefit period was estimated by taking into consideration the length of customer contracts, technology lifecycle, and other factors. All sales commissions are recorded as consulting fees within the Company's consolidated statement of operations.

Remaining Performance Obligations

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had no contract revenue and no contract revenue which has a remaining performance obligation.

Cost of Services

Cost of services consist of direct costs paid to third parties to generate revenue.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Under the Fair Value Measurements Topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company bases its fair value on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It is the Company's policy to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when developing fair value measurements, in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. Fair value measurements for assets and liabilities where there exists limited or no observable market data and, therefore, are based primarily upon management's own estimates, are often calculated based on current pricing policy, the economic and competitive environment, the characteristics of the asset or liability and other such factors. Therefore, the results cannot be determined with precision and may not be realized in an actual sale or immediate settlement of the asset or liability. Additionally, there may be inherent weaknesses in any calculation technique, and changes in the underlying assumptions used, including discount rates and estimates of future cash flows, that could significantly affect the results of current or future value.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company periodically reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. The Company recognizes an impairment loss when the sum of expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset. The amount of impairment is measured as the difference between the asset's estimated fair value and its book value. During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company did not record any impairment losses.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income and the reversal of deferred tax liabilities during the period in which related temporary differences become deductible. A valuation allowance has been established to eliminate the Company's deferred tax assets as it is more likely than not that any of the deferred tax assets will be realized.

The Company records uncertain tax positions in accordance with ASC 740 on the basis of a two-step process whereby (1) we determine whether it is more likely than not that the tax positions will be sustained on the basis of the technical merits of the position and (2) for those tax positions that meet the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, we recognize the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement with the related tax authority.

Based on the Company's history of losses, it has been concluded that there are no significant uncertain tax positions requiring recognition in the Company's financial statements. The Company believes that its income tax positions would be sustained on audit and does not anticipate any adjustments that would result in a material change to its financial position.

The Company may in the future become subject to foreign, federal, state and local income taxation though it has not been since inception. The Company is not presently subject to any income tax audit in any taxing jurisdiction.

Basic Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the Company's net income or loss applicable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares during the period. A diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the Company's net income available to common shareholders by the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding is the basic weighted number of shares adjusted for any potentially dilutive debt or equity. At December 31, 2020 and 2019 the Company had no convertible securities outstanding.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company utilizes the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of employee stock option awards at the date of grant, which requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including expected volatility and expected life. Changes in these inputs and assumptions can materially affect the measure of estimated fair value of share-based compensation. These assumptions are subjective and generally require significant analysis and judgment to develop. The Company estimates volatility by considering the historical stock volatility. The Company has opted to use the simplified method for estimating expected term.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 – “Leases (Topic 842).” Under ASU 2016-02, entities will be required to recognize lease asset and lease liabilities by lessees for those leases classified as operating leases. Among other changes in accounting for leases, a lessee should recognize in the statement of financial position a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. When measuring assets and liabilities arising from a lease, a lessee (and a lessor) should include payments to be made in optional periods only if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease. Similarly, optional payments to purchase the underlying asset should be included in the measurement of lease assets and lease liabilities only if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that purchase option. The amendments in ASU 2016-02 will become effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods with those fiscal years, for public business entities. We are currently evaluating the effect of the adoption of ASU 2016-02 will have on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, clarifying the Definition of a Business, which narrows the definition of a business. This ASU provides a screen to determine whether a group of assets constitutes a business. The screen requires that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. This screen reduces the number of transactions that need to be further evaluated as acquisitions. If the screen is not met, this ASU (1) requires that to be considered a business, a set must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create an output and (2) removes the evaluation of

whether a market participant could replace missing elements. Although outputs are not required for a set to be a business, outputs generally are a key element of a business; therefore, the FASB has developed more stringent criteria for sets without outputs. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Management determined that the adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

In March 2017 the FASB issued ASU 2017-04 Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350) Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment. This amendment simplifies the measurement of goodwill by eliminating Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. This update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. The adoption of ASU No. 2017-04 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09 which clarifies the guidance on the modification accounting criteria for share-based payment awards. The new guidance requires registrants to apply modification accounting unless three specific criteria are met. The three criteria are 1) the fair value of the award is the same before and after the modification, 2) the vesting conditions are the same before and after the modification and 3) the classification as a debt or equity award is the same before and after the modification. This update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and are to be applied prospectively to new awards granted after adoption. Management determined that the adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards could have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements. As new accounting pronouncements are issued, we will adopt those that are applicable under the circumstances.

The Company does not expect the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements to have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flow.

Note 3 – Going Concern Matters and Realization of Assets

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. However, the Company has negative working capital, an accumulated deficit, and is not generating revenues. In addition, the Company may be unable to meet all of its obligations as they become due. The Company believes that its existing cash resources may not be sufficient to fund its debt payments and working capital requirements.

The Company may not be able to raise sufficient additional debt, equity, or other cash on acceptable terms, if at all. Failure to generate sufficient revenues, raise sufficient funds to complete its mineral exploration activities, or achieve certain other business plan objectives could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, cash flows and financial position, including its ability to continue as a going concern, and may require it to significantly reduce, reorganize, discontinue or shut down its operations.

In view of the matters described above, recoverability of a major portion of the recorded asset amounts shown in the accompanying balance sheet is dependent upon continued operations of the Company which, in turn, is dependent upon the Company's ability to meet its financing requirements on a continuing basis, and to succeed in its future operations. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in its existence.

Management's plans include the pursuit of financing from known lenders, related parties and larger mining companies that seek to operate as a joint venture and earn-in financing that is common in the mining industry.

Management has determined, based on the debt balances it is carrying, that without additional cash resources to complete its exploration activities, it is not probable that management's plan will sufficiently alleviate or mitigate, to a sufficient level, the relevant conditions or events noted above. Accordingly, the management of the Company has concluded that there is substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the issuance date of these financial statements.

Note 4 – Income Taxes

The Company did not have any material unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. The Company does not expect the unrecognized tax benefits to significantly increase or decrease within the next twelve months. The Company recorded no interest and penalties relating to unrecognized tax benefits as of and during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. The Company is subject to United States federal income tax, as well as taxes by various state and foreign jurisdictions.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("Tax Act") was enacted on December 22, 2017. Among numerous provisions, the Tax Act reduced the U.S. federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, requires companies to pay a one-time transition tax on earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries that were previously tax deferred, and creates new taxes on certain foreign sourced earnings. As a result of the Tax Act, the Company remeasured certain deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the rates at which they are expected to reverse in the future, which is generally 21% for federal tax and 8% for state tax.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The Company has established a full valuation allowance for any deferred taxes.

The Company recorded no interest and penalties relating to unrecognized tax benefits as of and during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. The Company is subject to U.S. federal income tax, as well as taxes by various state jurisdictions. The Company recorded no income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 due to the net loss in both years.

Note 5 – Debt

The Company has notes payable totalling \$217,426 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, that are payable on demand and non-interest bearing. The Company received one-year loans totalling \$6,400 during the year ended December 31, 2020 that bear interest at an annual rate of 4.5%. Accrued interest payable amounted to \$84 and \$0 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Note 6 – Related Party Transactions

Related party notes payable account total \$71,838 and \$16,372 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Advances are regularly provided by related parties to pay for operating expenses and mineral exploration. The notes are payable on demand and are not interest bearing.

Notes payable to officers amounted to \$192,955 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. These notes are not interest bearing and they are payable on demand.

Salary payable to officers amounted to \$1,416,480 and \$1,093,440 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Officers' salaries amounted to \$323,040 in each of the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Note 7 – Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)

The Company is authorized to issue 1,000,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.000001 per share and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.00 per share. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, there are 370,585,278 shares of common stock and 1 share of preferred stock, respectively, issued and outstanding. The holder of the one share of preferred stock has voting control of the Company.

The Company had no equity transaction in the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Note 8 – Commitment and Contingencies

Litigation

The Company currently filed Litigation against Dale Barlage with Federal Authorities in the Republic of Mexico. The company was not in a position to serve Mr. Barlage because he was in federal prison. Management believes that he has fled the United States of America. We will report progress as the case advances.

Our legal counsel advises us that under Mexican mining law a mining claim must be kept in good standing until the case is resolved. As an example, there was a case that occurred in the 1980s where the Tarahumara Indians in the State of Chihuahua had a legal claim against a mining company. Mistakenly such mining claim was declared null and void, it was cancelled, due to the fact that there was no apparent activity.

President Carlos Salinas de Gortari reinstated the disputed mining claim and awarded the Tarahumara Indians a new title so that they could settle with the mining company. Such example is set forth by our CEO, as he purchased a mining claim from the Tarahumara Indians in the year 2003. The precedent was set by the Mexican Mining Bureau by Presidential Decree and has been brought to the attention of the Mexican federal authorities.

A precedent is a principle or rule established in a previous legal case that is either binding on or persuasive without going to courts for a court or other tribunal when deciding subsequent cases with similar issues or facts.

Leases

The company's mineral interests are in Hermosillo, Mexico. Its corporate offices are in Canada at a location owned by the Chief Executive Officer and no rent is charged to the Company.

Contingencies

A novel strain of coronavirus, or COVID-19, has spread throughout Asia, Europe and the United States, and has been declared to be a pandemic by the World Health Organization. Our business plans have not been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak. However, we cannot at this time predict the specific extent, duration, or full impact that the COVID-19 outbreak will have on our financial condition, operations, and business plans for 2021. Our operations have adapted social distancing and cleanliness standards and we may experience delays in anticipated timelines and milestones.

COVID-19 prevented the Company from taking swift legal action against a group of investors from Montreal, because the courts were not hearing cases. Management is waiting for the courts in Canada to open so it can proceed against these investors that did not fulfill their contractual obligations. An arbitrator has been appointed to assist with the lawsuit in hopes of finding a resolution that is satisfactory to the Company.

Note 9 – Fair Value

The Fair Value Measurements Topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to measurements involving significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1: inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Under the Fair Value Measurements Topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, we base fair value on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It is our policy to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when developing fair value measurements, in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. Fair value measurements for assets and liabilities where there exists limited or no observable market data and, therefore, are based primarily upon management's own estimates, are often calculated based on current pricing policy, the economic and competitive environment, the characteristics of the asset or liability and other such factors. Therefore, the results cannot be determined with precision and may not be realized in an actual sale or immediate settlement of the asset or liability. Additionally, there may be inherent weaknesses in any calculation technique, and changes in the underlying assumptions used, including discount rates and estimates of future cash flows that could significantly affect the results of current or future value.

Following is a description of valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value and for estimating fair value where it is practicable to do so for financial instruments not recorded at fair value (disclosures required by the Fair Value Measurements Topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification).

Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable

In general, carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Debt

The debt is carried at its face value plus accrued interest. Based on the small size of the Company, it is impracticable for the Company to estimate the fair value of its debt.

The Company has no instruments with significant off balance sheet risk.

Note 10 – Mineral Properties

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's mining interests amounted to \$673,695 and 650,000, respectively. The mineral properties consist of unpatented claims in Mexico, in an area known as the “Las Amalias Mine.”

Note 11 – Subsequent Events

Subsequent to December 31, 2020, the Company issued a total of 95,500,000 shares of restricted common stock as payment for services.

The company has evaluated all subsequent events through the date these financial statements were available to be issued. There were no other material subsequent events that required recognition or additional disclosure in these financial statements.