



Consolidated Financial Statements

**For the Years Ended
December 31, 2021 and 2020**



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of TVI Pacific Inc.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TVI Pacific Inc. and its subsidiaries (together, the Company) as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS).

What we have audited

The Company's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and 2020;
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which describes events or conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
111-5th Avenue SW, Suite 3100, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 5L3
T: +1 403 509 7500, F: +1 403 781 1825



Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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



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

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

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

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



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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Alberta, Canada
April 28, 2022

TVI Pacific Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
December 31, 2021 and 2020
(in Canadian dollars)



	Notes	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	\$ 497,725	\$ 119,048
Accounts receivable	7	11,954	529,266
Due from related parties	9(a)	6,501	23,332
Prepaid expenses		13,420	18,832
Total current assets		529,600	690,478
Non-current assets:			
Investment in joint venture	11	28,916,923	18,074,780
Property and equipment		16,938	20,338
Other assets		13,613	14,357
Total non-current assets		28,947,474	18,109,475
Total assets		\$ 29,477,074	\$ 18,799,953
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12	\$ 324,039	\$ 510,401
Due to related parties	9(b)	1,522,765	1,257,074
Income tax payable		-	4
Total current liabilities		1,846,804	1,767,479
Non-current liabilities:			
Retirement benefit payable	13	55,093	-
Deferred tax liability	14	569,116	788,931
Total non-current liabilities		624,209	788,931
Total liabilities		2,471,013	2,556,410
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company:			
Share capital	15(b)	33,016,445	33,003,350
Contributed surplus	15(d)	7,074,580	7,080,925
Deficit		(8,973,285)	(21,307,131)
Translation reserves		(4,111,679)	(2,533,601)
Total equity		27,006,061	16,243,543
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 29,477,074	\$ 18,799,953

Going concern (note 1)
Commitment (note 21)
Subsequent events (note 22)

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

On behalf of the Board:

"Clifford M. James"
Clifford M. James, Director

"C. Brian Cramm"
C. Brian Cramm, Director

TVI Pacific Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
December 31, 2021 and 2020
(in Canadian dollars)



	Notes	2021	2020
Expenses:			
Depreciation expense		\$ 5,721	\$ 6,618
Administrative and general costs	17	1,445,333	1,550,919
Total expenses		1,451,054	1,557,537
Operating loss		(1,451,054)	(1,557,537)
Other income (expenses):			
Interest income (expense)	19	(52,557)	(9,106)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	20	277	(5,514)
Other gains	8	-	42,760
Fair market valuation of equity investment	10	-	(1,708,498)
Share of income of joint venture	11	13,658,670	4,513,227
Other income, net		13,606,390	2,832,869
Net income before income tax		12,155,336	1,275,332
Income tax recovery	14	178,510	17,749
Net income		12,333,846	1,293,081
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Foreign currency translation adjustment – foreign operations		40,515	(12,153)
Foreign currency translation adjustment – joint venture		(1,618,593)	610,110
Comprehensive income		\$ 10,755,768	\$ 1,891,038
Basic income per share	16	\$ 0.019	\$ 0.002
Diluted income per share	16	0.018	0.002
Weighted average number of common shares, basic	16	656,894,064	655,807,531
Weighted average number of common shares, diluted	16	683,737,781	663,345,922

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

TVI Pacific Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
December 31, 2021 and 2020
(in Canadian dollars)

	Share capital (Note 15b)	Contributed surplus (Note 15d)	Deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total equity
January 1, 2021	\$ 33,003,350	\$ 7,080,925	\$ (21,307,131)	\$ (2,533,601)	\$ 16,243,543
Transactions with owners					
Options exercised	13,095	(6,345)	-	-	6,750
Total transactions with owners	13,095	(6,345)	-	-	6,750
Comprehensive income (loss)					
Net income	-	-	12,333,846	-	12,333,846
Other comprehensive income:					
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	(1,578,078)	(1,578,078)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	12,333,846	(1,578,078)	10,755,768
December 31, 2021	\$ 33,016,445	\$ 7,074,580	\$ (8,973,285)	\$ (4,111,679)	\$ 27,006,061
January 1, 2020	\$ 32,974,070	\$ 7,095,205	\$ (22,600,212)	\$ (3,131,558)	\$ 14,337,505
Transactions with owners					
Options exercised	29,280	(14,280)	-	-	15,000
Total transactions with owners	29,280	(14,280)	-	-	15,000
Comprehensive income					
Net income	-	-	1,293,081	-	1,293,081
Other comprehensive income:					
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	597,957	597,957
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1,293,081	597,957	1,891,038
December 31, 2020	\$ 33,003,350	\$ 7,080,925	\$ (21,307,131)	\$ (2,533,601)	\$ 16,243,543

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

TVI Pacific Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
December 31, 2021 and 2020
(in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income before income tax		\$ 12,155,336	\$ 1,275,332
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation expense		5,721	6,618
Interest expense	19	52,819	10,054
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) (loss)	20	(205)	166
Other (gains) loss	8	-	(34,081)
Fair market valuation of equity investment	10	-	1,708,498
Share of income of joint venture	11	(13,658,670)	(4,513,227)
Income tax paid		(4)	-
Changes in non-cash working capital	18	564,503	698,588
Change in retirement benefit payable	13	55,093	
Proceeds from sale of shares of equity investment		-	115,938
Distribution from investment in joint venture, net of tax	11	1,197,934	381,490
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		372,527	(350,624)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Exercised options		6,750	15,000
Net cash from financing activities		6,750	15,000
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Expenditures on property and equipment and other assets		(2,410)	(10,485)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,410)	(10,485)
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash		1,810	(1,906)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		378,677	(348,015)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		119,048	467,063
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		\$ 497,725	\$ 119,048

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

1. Corporate information, nature of operations and going concern:

TVI Pacific Inc. (“**TVI**” or the “**Company**”) is a publicly listed resource company incorporated in Alberta, Canada on January 12, 1987, under the Alberta Business Corporations Act. TVI’s shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. TVI is focused on the acquisition of diversified resource projects in the Asia Pacific region and on evaluating and acquiring interests in resource projects that can be rapidly developed and put into production to generate revenue and cash flows. TVI does not presently have an active resource property but holds equity and joint venture investments in resource companies engaged in production, development and/or exploration activities in the Philippines.

TVI holds a 30.66% interest in TVI Resource Development Phils., Inc. (“**TVIRD**”). TVIRD’s assets include the Balabag gold-silver mine, the Siana gold mine (“**Siana**”), a 60% interest in the Agata nickel laterite and Direct Shipping Nickel/Iron projects and interests in the Agata processing project and various other exploration properties in the Philippines. At December 31, 2021, TVI also holds a 14.4% equity interest in Mindoro Resources Ltd. (“**Mindoro**”), a NEX listed issuer engaged in mining and exploration in the Philippines. TVI has established its principal business address at Suite 600, 505 2nd St. SW Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 1N8.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 28, 2022.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“**IASB**”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“**IFRIC**”) on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assume the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$1.3 million (2020 – \$1.1 million deficit), including total cash and cash equivalents of \$0.5 million (2020 – \$0.1 million). During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company realized net income of \$12.3 million (2020 – \$1.3 million net income). At December 31, 2021, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$9.0 million (2020 – \$21.3 million). The reduction in the accumulated deficit in the year is directly attributed to an increase in the share of income from joint venture arising from TVIRD’s acquisition in 2021 of Greenstone Resources Corporation (“**GRC**”) (see note 11), the 100% owner and operator of Siana, and the recognition of a related bargain purchase gain. In addition, the Company recorded cash inflows from operations of \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 (2020 - \$0.4 million negative cash outflow). As at December 31, 2021, the Company had accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$0.3 million (2020 - \$0.5 million) and a payable to related parties of \$1.5 million (2020 - \$1.2 million), but has no other outstanding loans payable or any annual expenditure obligations.

During 2021, TVI received \$0.4 million of TVIRD dividends declared in December 2020 and paid-out in January 2021, in addition to \$1.2 million of TVIRD dividends declared and paid-out in the current year (2020 – \$0.5 million) (net of Philippine withholding tax). The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon possible distributions from its joint venture investment in TVIRD, which the Company does not control. This undertaking, while significant, is not sufficient in and of itself to enable the Company to fund all aspects of its operations and, accordingly, management is pursuing other financing alternatives to fund the Company’s operations and to pursue interests in resource projects in the Asia Pacific region that can be rapidly developed and put into production to generate revenue and cash flows so it can continue as a going concern. Nevertheless, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful.

These material uncertainties lend significant doubt as to the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as they come due and, accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

1. Corporate information, nature of operations and going concern (continued):

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to fund its operations, distributions from its joint venture investment in TVIRD and the ability of TVI to develop its resource projects and generate positive cash flows from operations. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operations. Such adjustments could be material.

2. Basis of preparation:

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements ("**consolidated financial statements**") have been prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the IASB and Interpretations of the IFRIC.

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the financial statement presentation adopted for the current year.

(b) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value (note 5b). In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars, which is the functional and reporting currency of TVI.

The preparation of timely financial statements necessitates the use of judgments, estimates and assumptions that will affect assets, liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

3. Significant accounting policies:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

(a) Principles of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of TVI and its subsidiaries that it controls as of the reporting date. Control exists when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of TVI and its wholly-owned subsidiaries TVI Limited, TVI Asia Pacific Resources Corporation, TG World Energy Corp ("**TG World**"); TVI International Marketing Limited ("**TVI Marketing**"), TVI Minerals Processing Inc. ("**TVI Minerals**"), TG World (BVI) Corporation and TG World Energy Inc. ("**TG Inc.**").

All intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, have been eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(ii) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control or joint control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. For shareholdings below 20%, the significant influence is determined based upon board representation and contractual terms. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition.

The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income.

The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Company's share of losses in an associate becomes equal to or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the Company resumes recognizing its share of those profits only after its share of the profits becomes equal to the cumulative share of losses not recognized.

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the share of income of associates in the income statement. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices and shares held at the balance sheet date.

(iii) Joint arrangements

Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor. The share of the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses are accounted for under joint operations, while joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the post-acquisition profits or loss and movements in other comprehensive income as well as distributions. TVI continues to hold a 30.66% interest in TVIRD, and the retained investment in TVIRD is classified as investment in joint venture, accounted for under the equity method, as the Company is party to an agreement with the majority shareholder of TVIRD whereby unanimous consent from both parties is required on decisions concerning relevant activities and joint control is thereby practiced.

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If this is the case, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount and its carrying value. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices and shares held at the balance sheet date.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at face amount or at nominal amount in the consolidated statement of financial position and includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks.

(c) Mining claims and exploration costs

The Company expenses exploration costs incurred until it determines that the exploration property is capable of achieving commercial production, at which time all further pre-production costs are capitalized at cost. Such costs include acquisition, exploration, operating, other related costs and

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

administration expenditures net of any mineral revenues received. When a property is brought into production, the costs will be amortized using the unit-of-production method based on that property's estimated proved ore reserves. If a property is abandoned, capitalized costs are charged to operations in the year of abandonment. The Company capitalizes mining claims and deferred exploration costs and classifies them as tangible or intangible according to the nature of the asset acquired or cost incurred and applies the classification consistently. Certain deferred exploration costs are treated as intangible (e.g. license and legal fees), whereas others are tangible (e.g. vehicles). To the extent that a tangible asset is consumed in developing an intangible asset, the amount reflecting that consumption is part of the cost of the intangible asset.

Mining claims and deferred exploration costs are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows (cash generating units).

(d) Foreign currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's subsidiaries and investments are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars, which is TVI's functional and reporting currency.

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of each respective transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at the year-end exchange rate of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of TVI's investments and other foreign subsidiaries are translated into Canadian Dollars from their functional currencies using period-end exchange rates, with revenues and expenses translated using average rates for the period. Unrealized gains and losses arising on the translation of these operations are included in the foreign currency translation adjustment within other comprehensive income (loss).

When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount of the cumulative translation adjustment within other comprehensive income is transferred to net income as part of the profit or loss on disposal. On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the relevant proportion of such cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interest. In any other partial disposal of a foreign operation, the relevant proportion is reclassified to net income.

(e) Interest income

(i) Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at original effective interest rate of the instrument and continues accreting the discount as interest income.

(ii) Other income

Other income is recognized when earned or realized.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) Share option plan

The Company applies the fair value method, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, when stock options are granted to employees and directors under the share option plan. Under this method, compensation expense of stock options, measured at the grant date, is recognized as a charge to earnings over the vesting period with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus. Upon exercise of the stock options, consideration paid together with the amount previously recognized in contributed surplus is recorded as an increase to share capital. The effects of forfeitures are estimated on initial measurement with subsequent adjustments so that the expense reflects what has actually vested in the period.

(g) Leases

A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identifiable asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Qualifying leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Lease payments are allocated between principal payments toward the obligation and interest expense using the effective interest rate method. The interest expense is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the lease payments.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. During 2021, \$51,899 was incurred in the statement of comprehensive income relating to short term leases (2020 - \$94,756).

(h) Business combinations, goodwill and bargain purchase gains

A business combination is a transaction or other event in which control over one or more businesses is obtained.

Business acquisitions are accounted for using the acquisition method whereby acquired assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value as of the date of acquisition with the excess of the purchase consideration plus the recognized amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree over such fair value being recorded as goodwill. If the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the purchase consideration, the difference is recognized immediately as a gain in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Acquisition related costs are expensed during the period in which they are incurred, except for the cost of debt or equity instruments issued in relation to the acquisition which is included in the carrying amount of the related instrument.

The acquired assets and assumed liabilities are recognized at fair value on the date the Company effectively obtains control. The measurement of the assets and liabilities acquired in each business combination is based on the information available on the acquisition date. The estimate of fair value

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

of the acquired intangible assets (including goodwill), property and equipment and other assets and the liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition as well as the useful lives of the acquired intangible assets and property and equipment are based on assumptions estimating the fair value of these items.

(i) Income taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries and investments operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The Company uses the liability method of accounting for deferred income taxes. Under the liability method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on "temporary differences" (differences between the accounting basis and the tax basis of the assets and liabilities), and are measured using the currently enacted, or substantively enacted, tax rates and laws expected to apply when these differences reverse.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates, or interests in joint ventures, except for deferred income tax liabilities where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

(j) Per share amounts

Net income per common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year.

Diluted per share amounts reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares. The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of stock options and other dilutive instruments.

(k) Financial instruments

Classification and measurement of financial assets

The initial classification of a financial asset depends upon the Company's business model for managing its financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classified its financial assets:

- Amortized cost: Includes assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"): Includes assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, where its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest; or
- Fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"): Includes assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. This includes all derivative financial instruments.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that meets the amortized cost or FVOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch. On initial recognition of an equity investment 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 ("OCI").

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value and, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, including transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are recorded as an expense in net income.

Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition only if the business model for managing those financial assets changes. The affected financial assets will be reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Investments in equity securities

Investments in marketable equity securities are classified, at the Company's election, as subsequently measured at FVTPL. For new investments in equity securities, the Company can elect the same classification as subsequently measured at FVTPL, or the Company can elect to classify the investment at FVOCI. This election can be made on an investment-by-investment basis and is irrevocable. Investment transactions are recognized on the trade date with transaction costs included in the underlying balance. Fair values are determined by reference to quoted market prices at the balance sheet date, where available. Dividends are recognized in profit and these investments are not assessed for impairment.

Expected credit losses

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECLs") on its financial assets measured at amortized cost. Due to the nature of its financial assets, the Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to expected lifetime ECLs. Lifetime ECLs are the anticipated ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset. ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the related financial asset. The Company does not have any financial assets that contain a financing component.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

A financial liability is initially classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as measured at FVTPL if it is held-for-trading, a derivative, or designated as FVTPL on initial recognition. The classification of a financial liability is irrevocable.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL (other than financial liabilities designated at FVTPL) are measured at fair value with changes in fair value, along with any interest expense, recognized in net income. Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in net income (loss). Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in net income.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation is discharged, canceled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same counterparty with substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, it is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. When the terms of an existing financial liability are altered, but the changes are considered non-substantial, it is accounted for as a modification to the existing financial liability. Where a liability is substantially modified it is considered to be extinguished and a gain or loss is recognized in net income based on the difference between the carrying amount of the liability derecognized and the fair value of the revised liability. Where a liability is modified in a non-substantial way, the amortized cost of the liability is remeasured based on the new cash flows and a gain or loss is recorded in net income.

Derivative instruments

- i) Derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives in executory contracts or financial liability contracts, are classified as at FVTPL and, accordingly, are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on derivatives not designated in a hedging relationship are recorded as part of other gains in net income. Fair values for derivative instruments are determined using inputs based on market conditions existing at the balance sheet date or settlement date of the derivative. Derivatives embedded in non-derivative contracts are recognized separately unless they are closely related to the host contract.

(l) Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date are evaluated up to the date the consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue. Post year-end events that provide additional information about the Company's position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the consolidated financial statements. Post year-end events that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements when material.

(m) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective:

The following new interpretations and amendments have been issued but are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Company is in the process of completing its assessment but does not expect the standard to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- i) Amendment to IAS 16 (Proceeds before intended use):

The IASB issued new guidance in response to accounting and reporting of proceeds received against a respective asset while the asset continues to be prepared for its intended use. Specifically, the amendment (i) prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use, (ii) requires an entity to clarify that it is "testing whether the asset is functioning properly" when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset and (iii) requires certain related disclosures. The amendment is applied retroactively.

The Company is continually monitoring the situation and assessing for any potential impacts from the amendment.

There are no other new standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments:

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Such estimates are based on informed judgments made by management. Actual results could differ materially from those estimated.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Share options

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to assess under the fair value method the value of stock options granted to employees and directors under the share option plan. Management must estimate the volatility, forfeiture rate, expected life and risk-free interest rates in using the model to assess the fair value of stock options (note 14c).

Recoverability of non-financial assets

The Company reviews and tests the carrying amounts of its investment in joint venture and property and equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, the amount by which the carrying value of assets exceeds their estimated recoverable value is charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

Valuation of Investments

Judgement is required in determining the fair value of investment where quoted prices are not available and other valuation techniques must be applied. In its valuation, the Company may consider and assess the reported financial position of entities in which it has invested, taking into account its net asset position, court decisions placed against the respective entity and the listing status of the entity, as a minimum. TVI has written-down to nil the fair market value of its equity interest in Integrated Green Energy Solutions Ltd. (“IGES”) during the year ended December 31, 2020, following the suspension from trading of IGES securities announced by the Australian Stock Exchange (“ASX”) on January 20, 2020 and considering also the negative net asset position of IGES that it reported at that time as well as a claim placed against IGES (see note 10(a)). IGES was removed from the official list of the ASX on August 27, 2021 and has been found to be insolvent.

Business combinations

The Company accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Company. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. The determination of fair value often requires management to make assumptions and estimates about future events. The fair value of property, plant and equipment recognized in a business combination, corporate or property acquisition is based on market values. The market value of property, plant and equipment is the estimated amount for which property, plant and equipment could be exchanged on the acquisition date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

Impact of climate change and environmental initiative regulations

In the Philippines there is currently no specific regulation that obliges companies to specifically monitor and report greenhouse gas emissions (“GHG”) though a Climate Change Commission has been established pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 of the Republic Act 9729, otherwise

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued):

known as the “Climate Change Act of 2009”, in addition to Implementing Rules and Regulations (“IRR”). The State is also party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and is thereby dedicated to the stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Both the Company and TVIRD share in the commitment to protect the environment and TVIRD carefully monitors and controls the potential impact of its operations upon the environment. Climate change regulation in the Philippines has the potential to significantly affect the regulatory environment of the mining industry in the Philippines. Such regulations impose certain costs and risks on the industry, and there remains some uncertainty with regard to the impact of climate change and environmental laws and regulations on TVIRD and the Company, as TVIRD and the Company are unable to predict additional legislation or amendments that the Philippine government may enact in the future. Any new laws and regulations, or additional requirements to existing laws and regulations could have a material impact on the operations and cashflow of TVIRD and thereby possible distributions that the Company may receive from its joint venture, TVIRD. As at December 31, 2021, climate change has no significant impact on the Company’s operations and cashflows.

Income taxes

Judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for any anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. Additional information is disclosed in note 14.

Functional currency of TVIRD

The Board of Directors of TVIRD considers the Philippine Peso as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The Philippine Peso is the currency of the primary economic environment in which TVIRD operates and is the currency also in which TVIRD measures its performance and reports its results.

Going concern

The Board of Directors of TVI has considered the Company’s current activities, funding position and projected funding requirements for the period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements, in determining the ability of the Company to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. The assessment of the Company’s ability to execute its strategy to meet its future funding requirements involves judgement (note 1).

5. Financial risk management:

The Company’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company’s overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company’s financial performance. The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company’s risk management framework.

a) *Financial risk management*

(i) *Currency risk*

The Company faces currency risks mainly due to the substantial cross-border element of its operations. The Company has its office in Canada (Canadian Dollar), while TVIRD is located in the Republic of the Philippines (Peso). The Company has cash deposits denominated in US Dollars, which is revalued at the spot rate.

5. Financial risk management (continued):

There are no forward sales, and the Company does not engage in currency hedging activities. The Company minimizes risks by carefully planning the timing of settlement of foreign currency denominated balances and closely monitoring changes in foreign exchange rates.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the impact on net income if the US Dollar moved by 5% against the Canadian Dollar, with all other variables held constant, would be \$21,087.

The impact on net income if the Philippine Peso moved by 5% against the Canadian Dollar, with all other variables held constant, would be \$1,332.

The following significant exchange rates have been applied during the current year and prior year:

	Average rate		Spot rate as at December 31	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Canadian Dollar/US Dollar	1.2535	1.3415	1.2678	1.2732
Canadian Dollar/ Australian Dollar	0.9420	0.9247	0.9205	0.9835
Canadian Dollar/ Philippine Peso	0.0254	0.0270	0.0251	0.0267

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets or liabilities for which the interest rate fluctuates, the Company's income (loss) and operating cash flows are not significantly impacted by changes in market interest rates. The Company did start to accrue interest in October 2020 on unpaid Management and directors' fees (note 9(b)) that is calculated on total unpaid fees due at a rate of four percent (4%) per annum, calculated daily and compounded annually.

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk) whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument, its issuer or factors affecting all similar financial instruments in the market or a market segment. Exposure to other price risk is primarily in investment in equity securities of IGES where changes in quoted prices on investments in equity securities have historically impacted the underlying value of the investment prior to this investment being fully written-down at December 31, 2020 (note 10).

(iv) Liquidity risk

As at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company has a \$1.3 million and \$1.1 million working capital deficit, respectively.

The table below summarizes the Company's financial liabilities by relevant maturity groupings based on contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not considered to be significant.

	2021	2020
Due within 12 months:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 12)	\$ 324,039	\$ 510,401
Due to related parties (note 9)	1,522,765	1,257,074
Income tax payable (note 13)	-	4
	\$ 1,846,804	\$ 1,767,479

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The Company remains focused upon conserving cash through reducing expenditures but to continue operations and to fund expenses and to help settle liabilities the Company is presently dependent on possible distributions from its joint venture investment in TVIRD, which the Company does not control.

(v) *Credit risk*

Credit risk arises from the potential that a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instrument, accounts receivable, due from related parties and other assets.

The Company manages credit risk associated with cash by maintaining its cash deposits in accounts with creditworthy banks, which were approved by the Board of Directors.

The following are the components and aging of the accounts receivable and due from related parties:

	2021	2020
Advances to employees	42%	4%
Other receivable	58%	1%
Dividends receivables	-	95%
	100%	100%

	2021	2020
Neither past due nor impaired	\$ 18,455	\$ 536,210
Past due over 6 months but not impaired	-	16,388
	\$ 18,455	\$ 552,598

The past due receivable from related parties as at December 31, 2020 includes advances to employees that are more than 6 months past due.

Trade receivables and contract assets are written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 120 days past due.

Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not considered to be significant.

	2021	2020
Due within 12 months:		
Accounts receivable	\$ 11,954	\$ 529,266
Due from related parties	6,501	23,332
	\$ 18,455	\$ 552,598

The impairment of trade receivables was assessed at both December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 using the expected credit loss model. Individual receivables that were known to be uncollectible were written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. The other receivables were assessed collectively to determine whether there was objective evidence that an impairment had been incurred but not yet identified. The Company considers that there is evidence of impairment if any of the following indicators are present:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization; and
- default or late payments (more than 30 days overdue).

5. Financial risk management (continued):

Receivables for which an impairment provision is recognized are written off against the provision when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits, accounts receivable, due from related parties and other assets at December 31, 2021 represent the Company's maximum credit risk exposure.

b) Fair value measurements recognized in the statement of financial position

The analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value can be classified into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which fair value is observable.

- *Level 1 – fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.*
- *Level 2 – fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).*
- *Level 3 – fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).*

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the fair value disclosed for the investment in equity securities (note 10) was transferred from Level 1 where it was based upon quoted prices of its respective shares to Level 3 following consideration of IGES' net asset position and the continuing trading suspension by the ASX. There were no other transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy of any fair value measurements and no other changes in valuation techniques.

The carrying value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities consisting of cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits, accounts receivable, due from and to related parties and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their fair values at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 due to their short-term nature.

c) Capital risk management

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-equity ratio and the debt-to-assets ratio. Debt is composed of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties. Equity comprises all components of equity other than amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income. Assets are defined as the Company's total current and non-current assets. The Company's strategy is to improve the debt-to-equity ratio in order to secure access to financing at a reasonable cost by maintaining a good credit rating.

	2021	2020
Debt	\$ 1,846,804	\$ 1,767,475
Equity	31,117,740	18,777,144
Assets	29,477,074	18,799,953
Debt-to-equity	6%	9%
Debt-to-assets	6%	9%

6. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	2021	2020
Cash on hand	\$ 626	\$ 667
Cash in banks	497,099	118,381
	\$ 497,725	\$ 119,048

6. Cash and cash equivalents (continued):

Cash in banks earns interest at the prevailing bank deposit rates. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair value.

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies (as reported in Canadian Dollar equivalents):

	2021		2020	
US Dollars	\$	421,738	\$	61,498
Canadian Dollars		49,350		29,406
Philippine Pesos		26,637		28,144
	\$	497,725	\$	119,048

Cash and cash equivalents are held in the following countries:

	2021		2020	
Canada	\$	423,338	\$	41,688
Philippines		31,903		34,283
Singapore		42,484		43,077
	\$	497,725	\$	119,048

7. Accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable consists of:

	2021		2020	
Dividend receivable	\$	-	\$	516,908
Goods and services tax receivable		6,954		7,358
Others		5,000		5,000
	\$	11,954	\$	529,266

The dividend receivable at December 31, 2020 was fully received in January 2021.

8. Other gains (losses):

	2021		2020	
Gain on sale of investment in IGES	\$	-	\$	34,081
Other gain from insurance proceeds		-		8,679
	\$	-	\$	42,760

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company sold 560,847 IGES shares with a book value of \$81,857 to generate net proceeds of \$115,938.

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9. Related party transactions:

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of TVI and the following subsidiaries, affiliates, associates and joint venture:

	Country of Incorporation	% Equity interest (Direct and Indirect)	
		2021	2020
Subsidiaries of TVI:			
TVI Limited	Anguilla	100%	100%
TG World Energy Corp	Canada	100%	100%
TVI Asia Pacific Resource Corporation	Philippines	100%	100%
TVI International Marketing Limited	Hong Kong	100%	100%
TVI Minerals Processing Inc.	Philippines	90%	90%
TG World (BVI) Corporation	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%
TG World Energy Inc.	United States	100%	100%
Associates/Joint Venture:			
TVIRD and affiliates	Philippines	30.66%	30.66%
Mindoro	Canada	14.40%	14.40%

Transactions with related parties are entered into at the exchange amounts which are the amounts established and agreed to by the parties. The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received.

(a) Due from related parties

	2021		2020	
TVIRD	\$	6,501	\$	6,944
Due from Officers		-		16,388
	\$	6,501	\$	23,332

The Company's receivable from TVIRD relates to reimbursable expenses and services provided by TVI Pacific to TVIRD.

Due from Officers includes advances to officers of the Company to acquire shares in joint venture on behalf of the Company.

(b) Due to related parties

	2021		2020	
Seajay Management	\$	654,941	\$	568,148
Directors' fees		711,084		544,765
Due to Officers		134,534		113,466
Regent Parkway 3202 Management Inc ("Regent Parkway")		18,777		27,042
Exploration Drilling Corporation		3,429		3,653
	\$	1,522,765	\$	1,257,074

Management fees related to services of the President were first deferred commencing in February 2016 and have continued to be deferred since that time as the Company is actively working to conserve cash. Since that time only management fees related to calendar year 2016 were paid out in 2018 and a \$44,000 part payment made against each of 2017 and 2018 together with a further \$88,000 part payment made during the year ended December 31, 2021, against 2019 and 2020 deferred fees. The balance of past years and current year charges continues to be deferred. Deferred management fees of \$160,500 related to services of the President (December 31, 2020 - \$160,500) and \$4,198 for other payments were incurred during the year ended December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020 - \$6,917). During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company accrued interest expense of \$18,490 on the unpaid Management fees (December 31, 2020 - \$3,942).

9. Related party transactions (continued):

Directors' fees were first deferred commencing in January 2016 and have continued to be deferred since that time as the Company is actively working to conserve cash. Since that time only directors' fees related to calendar year 2016 were paid out in 2018 while the balance of past and current year charges continues to be deferred. Deferred directors' fees of \$135,499 were incurred during the year ended December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020 - \$134,500). During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company accrued interest expense of \$30,820 on the unpaid Director's fees (December 31, 2020 - \$4,515).

A portion of compensation due annually to the Chief Financial Officer has been deferred commencing in 2017.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company also incurred expenses of \$136,792 (December 31, 2020 - \$140,757) for administrative services provided by Regent Parkway, a corporation controlled by a director and officer of TVI.

The Company completed a review of presentation of its other due to related parties and it was determined that certain amounts due to officers reflected as other accrued liabilities were more appropriately reflected as due to related parties. Prior period comparative amounts have been classified to conform to the current period presentation. For the year ended December 31, 2020, \$8,457 was reclassified from accounts payable and accrued liabilities to due to related parties.

(c) Key management compensation

Compensation of key management personnel composed of the officers and directors of the Company:

	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 397,607	\$ 398,926
Directors' fees	135,499	134,500
	\$ 533,106	\$ 533,426

Effective January 1, 2016, payment of all directors' fees and, effective February 1, 2016, payment of management fees related to services of the President and part payment of fees due to the CFO have been deferred as the Company is actively working to conserve cash. As such, \$181,369 reflected as short-term employee benefits at December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020 - \$201,000) and \$135,499 reflected as directors' fees at December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020 - \$134,500) have been expensed but not yet paid out in cash (note 9(b)).

10. Investment in equity securities:

Fair Market Value:		
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Investment in IGES, January 1	\$ -	\$ 1,790,355
Fair market valuation of equity investment	-	(1,708,498)
Book value of sold shares of investment in IGES	-	(81,857)
Investment in IGES, end of period	\$ -	\$ -
IGES Shares Held:		
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Investment in IGES, January 1	11,705,894	12,266,741
Shares sold through period	-	(560,847)
Investment in IGES, end of period	11,705,894	11,705,894

10. Investment in equity securities (continued):

a) Investment in Integrated Green Energy Solutions Ltd

IGES is a company incorporated in Australia whose shares had been listed on the ASX until such time they were delisted on August 27, 2021. TVI holds 11,705,894 shares as at December 31, 2021, representing a 2.97% equity interest (December 31, 2020 – 11,705,894 IGES shares held representing a 2.97% interest).

TVI has written-down to nil the fair market value of its equity interest in IGES during the year ended December 31, 2020, following the suspension from trading of IGES securities announced by the ASX on January 20, 2020, under Listing Rule 17.3 pending further enquiries by the ASX on issues of funding. In TVI's valuation of its investment, TVI has also considered the negative net asset position of IGES that it reported at that time and a creditor's statutory demand placed against IGES by an investor during the year ended 2020. IGES was removed from the official list of the ASX on August 27, 2021, and has been found to be insolvent.

TVI measures its investment in IGES as an investment in equity securities at FVTPL under IFRS 9.

b) Investment in Mindoro

Mindoro is a publicly listed company incorporated in Canada with shares listed on the NEX. The annual reporting period of Mindoro ends as at December 31.

As at December 31, 2021, TVI holds 42,779,353 common shares of Mindoro, representing a 14.4% holding in the capital of Mindoro.

The book value of the Company's investment in Mindoro was reduced to \$nil in March 2014 as a result of recording TVI's proportionate share of net losses since having acquired the investment.

As at December 31, 2021, a further proportionate share of net losses has been incurred by Mindoro and will offset any future proportionate share of net income that Mindoro may realize.

11. Investment in joint venture:

Investment in joint venture at December 31, 2019	\$	13,849,841
Share of net income		4,513,227
Share of other comprehensive loss		(87,513)
Foreign exchange revaluation of other comprehensive income		697,623
Cash distribution from joint venture received, net of taxes of \$67,321		(381,490)
Cash distribution from joint venture receivable, net of taxes of \$91,220		(516,908)
Investment in joint venture at December 31, 2020		18,074,780
Share of net income		4,458,345
Share of bargain purchase gain on acquisition of Siana		9,200,325
Share of other comprehensive loss		(25,009)
Foreign exchange revaluation of other comprehensive income		(1,593,584)
Cash distribution from joint venture receivable, net of taxes of \$211,400		(1,197,934)
Investment in joint venture at December 31, 2021	\$	28,916,923

TVI continues to hold 30.66% of the issued and outstanding shares of TVIRD (through TVI Marketing). TVI's share of net income of its investment in joint venture increased significantly during the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily as a result of recognition of a gain from a bargain purchase by TVIRD in relation to its acquisition of GRC and its underlying asset, the Siana gold mine with all related infrastructure, as well as the commencement of operations at its 100% owned Balabag gold/silver mine. TVIRD continues to be the operator of the Agata mining projects as well as the 100% owner and operator of the Balabag gold/silver mine and Siana

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11. Investment in joint venture (continued):

The Company's share of TVIRD's results of operations, assets and liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Share of revenue	\$	39,166,840	\$	29,595,509
Share of comprehensive income		13,633,661		4,425,715
Share of total current assets		26,805,747		24,423,040
Share of total assets		77,812,318		51,967,784
Share of total current liabilities		20,868,769		14,467,619
Share of total liabilities		45,092,625		30,539,079

Summarized consolidated financial information (100% share) of TVIRD and reconciliation with the carrying amount of investment in joint venture in the Company's consolidated financial statements are set out below:

	2021		2020	
Revenue from concentrate sales	\$	112,121,803	\$	96,517,621
Revenue from gold and silver		15,619,633		
Other revenues		4,292		10,457
Total revenues		127,745,728		96,528,078
Depreciation and amortization		(100,770)		(176,810)
Total expenses		(102,890,414)		(73,292,863)
Operating income		24,754,544		23,058,405
Finance cost		(24,232)		(10,539)
Interest income		303,606		231,242
Bargain purchase gain on acquisition of Siana		30,007,585		-
Other (loss) income		2,354,170		1,612,785
Net income (loss) before tax		57,395,673		24,891,893
Income tax expense		(7,669,002)		(7,247,522)
Net income for the year		49,726,671		17,644,371
Non-controlling interest		(5,177,846)		(2,924,126)
Net income attributable to TVIRD		44,548,825		14,720,245
Other comprehensive income (loss) - TVIRD		(81,568)		(285,429)
Other comprehensive income (loss) - NCI		6,544		-
Comprehensive income	\$	44,473,801	\$	14,434,816

	2021		2020	
The Company's share in net income	\$	13,658,670	\$	4,513,227
The Company's share in other comprehensive income (loss)		(25,009)		(87,513)
Share of comprehensive income of joint venture		13,633,661		4,425,714
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	27,597,087	\$	42,502,896
Current assets		87,429,052		79,657,664
Non-current assets		166,361,939		89,839,348
Total assets		253,790,991		169,497,012
Current financial liabilities		9,761,699		7,379,180
Non-current financial liabilities		19,470,234		29,338,328
Current liabilities		68,065,129		47,187,277
Non-current liabilities		79,008,012		52,418,331
Total liabilities		147,073,141		99,605,608
Net assets		106,717,850		69,891,404
Adjustments and eliminations		(77,800,927)		(51,816,624)
Investment in joint venture	\$	28,916,923	\$	18,074,780

11. Investment in joint venture (continued):

The joint venture had no material contingent liabilities as at December 31, 2021. The information above reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of TVIRD adjusted for differences in accounting policies between TVI and TVIRD.

A bargain purchase gain has been recorded by TVIRD with respect to its acquisition of GRC and the associated Siana gold mine (“**Siana**”). Purchase consideration to acquire 100% of the outstanding equity of GRC, the owner and operator of Siana and the Mapawa Project, consisted of US \$19 million cash and a 3.25% net smelter return royalty (“**NSR**”), for which the management of TVIRD estimated and recorded contingent consideration based on an estimate of the expected NSR payments related to the potential open pit mining operations at Siana. Management determined that a reliable estimate with respect to NSR payments related to the potential underground mining operations at Siana cannot be reasonably determined at this time. Management of TVIRD considered also in its analysis of the purchase price allocation the fair value of the acquired physical assets that was determined by an independent appraiser engaged by TVIRD for this purpose. The purchase price allocation and related fair value exercise determined that the fair value of acquired net assets exceeded the total purchase consideration resulting in a bargain purchase gain of \$30.0 million (the Company’s share of this gain is \$9.2 million). Management of TVIRD concluded that the bargain purchase gain is appropriate to record based on their analysis and the related fair value exercise, as well as consideration of facts and circumstances that led the seller of Siana to dispose of all of their Philippines operations which led to advantageous purchase terms for TVIRD.

TVIRD declared three (3) cash dividends through the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, as reflected in the table below:

Date Received	Total TVIRD Dividend Declared		Total TVI International Marketing Share			
			Prior to Philippine Dividend Withholding Tax		Net of Philippine Dividend Withholding Tax	
	PHP (millions)	\$CAD (thousands)	PHP (millions)	\$CAD (thousands)	PHP (millions)	\$CAD (thousands)
May 17, 2021	60.0	\$ 1,514.2	18.4	\$ 464.3	15.6	\$ 394.7
Sep. 13, 2021	60.0	\$ 1,514.3	18.4	\$ 464.4	15.6	\$ 394.7
Dec. 07, 2021	62.4	\$ 1,567.6	19.1	\$ 480.6	16.3	\$ 408.5
Total Received	182.4	\$ 4,596.1	55.9	\$ 1,409.3	47.5	\$ 1,197.9

12. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

Accounts payable consist of the following:

	2021	2020
Trade payables	\$ 213,887	\$ 401,298
Other accrued liabilities	110,152	109,103
	\$ 324,039	\$ 510,401

Accrued liabilities include accruals of personnel expenses, consultancy and other professional fees.

The company completed a review of presentation of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities and it was determined that certain amounts due to officers reflected as other accrued liabilities were more appropriately reflected as due to related parties. Additionally, certain amounts classified as other accrued liabilities were determined to be more appropriately reflected as trade payables. Prior period comparative amounts have been classified to conform to the current period presentation. For the year ended December 31, 2020, \$8,457 was reclassified from other accrued liabilities to due to related parties and \$133,774 was reclassified from other accrued liabilities to trade payables.

13. Retirement benefit payable:

TVI Asia Pacific Resources Corporation provides a retirement benefit to its employees based on provisions of the RA.7641 “Philippine Retirement Law”, and commenced recognizing non-current retirement benefit payable at December 31, 2021 equal to \$55,093.

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14. Income taxes:

	2021	2020
Current tax expense (recovery)	\$ -	\$ 4
Deferred tax expense (recovery)	(178,510)	(17,753)
Income tax expense (recovery)	(178,510)	(17,749)

Deferred tax recovery (expense) of \$178,510 at December 31, 2021 (2020 - \$17,749) is as follows:

	2021	2020
TVI Minerals	\$ 155,116	\$ (115,150)
TVI Asia-Pacific Corp	11,133	157
TG World BVI Corp	12,261	132,742
Deferred tax liability	178,510	17,749

Deferred tax liability of \$569,116 at December 31, 2021 (2020 - \$788,931) is as follows:

	2021	2020
TVI Minerals	\$ 497,735	\$ 693,741
TVI Asia-Pacific Corp	(10,912)	93
TG World BVI Corp	82,293	95,097
Deferred tax liability	569,116	788,931

The provision for income taxes differs from that which would be expected by applying the combined federal and provincial corporate statutory rates as follows:

	2021	2020
Weighted average applicable tax rate	22.9%	24.0%
Net income before income tax	\$ 12,155,336	\$ 1,275,332
Expected expense (recovery)	\$ 2,788,484	\$ 305,649
Change to income taxes resulting from:		
Nondeductible expenses	(3,124,669)	(1,115,881)
Non-taxable income	(51)	(134)
Net unrecognized (recognized) tax credit for losses	165,368	792,929
Other	(7,642)	(312)
Income tax expense (recovery)	\$ (178,510)	\$ (17,749)

The deferred tax recovery of \$178,510 recognized in the year ending December 31, 2021 relates to a Philippine entity. Philippine tax law only allows losses to be carried forward for a maximum of three years and does not allow losses to be carried back.

The weighted average applicable tax rate was 22.9% (2020 – 24.0%).

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company has estimated capital losses for Canadian tax purposes of \$6.3 million that do not expire and may be utilized to reduce future capital gains, if any. The Company has estimated non-capital losses of \$30.1 million at December 31, 2021 which may be applied to reduce taxable income in future taxation years (2020 - \$29.7 million), the benefit of which has not been recorded in these consolidated financial statements. The non-capital losses will expire between 2026 to 2037.

The aggregate outside basis differences, being the difference between the carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries, equity securities and joint venture and their tax bases, as of December 31, 2021 amounted to \$8.7 million (2020 - \$8.7 million). The benefit of which has not been recorded in these consolidated financial statements.

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15. Share capital:

(a) Authorized

Unlimited common voting shares without nominal or par value.

Unlimited preferred non-voting shares without nominal or par value, issuable in series, none of which have been issued.

(b) Issued and fully paid

	2021		2020	
	Shares (#)	Value (\$)	Shares (#)	Value (\$)
Common shares, January 1	656,537,039	\$ 33,003,350	655,537,039	\$ 32,974,070
Options exercised during the year	450,000	13,095	1,000,000	29,280
Common shares, December 31	656,987,039	\$ 33,016,445	656,537,039	\$ 33,003,350

(c) Share options

The Company has a share option plan pursuant to which options may be granted to directors, officers, and employees of the Company. Each share option converts into one ordinary share of TVI on exercise. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option. The options generally vest over a period of up to three years, may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry and expire no more than 5 years from the date of grant.

There were no share options granted during the years ended December 31, 2021, and December 31, 2020.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, four hundred fifty thousand (450,000) share options were exercised.

	2021		2020	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding, beginning of year	40,350,000	\$ 0.015	41,350,000	\$ 0.015
Issued	-	-	-	-
Exercised	450,000	0.015	1,000,000	0.015
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-	-
Options outstanding, end of year	39,900,000	\$ 0.015	40,350,000	\$ 0.015
Options exercisable, end of year	39,900,000	\$ 0.015	40,350,000	\$ 0.015

Price range	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Number Exercisable
\$ 0.015	39,900,000	0.25	39,900,000

As TVI has been in a continuous black-out period since 2019 and through to December 31, 2021, stock options that had been originally scheduled to expire in May 2019 and June 2020 have been extended in accordance with the Company's stock option plan. The black-out period has applied to all insiders.

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15. Share capital (continued):

(d) Stock-based compensation and contributed surplus

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2021, \$nil (December 31, 2020 - \$nil) of stock-based compensation was charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

	2021		2020	
Contributed surplus, beginning of year	\$	7,080,925	\$	7,095,205
Exercised options		(6,345)		(14,280)
Contributed surplus, end of year	\$	7,074,580	\$	7,080,925

16. Per share data:

	2021		2020	
Net income	\$	12,333,846	\$	1,293,081
Weighted average number of shares, basic		656,894,064		655,807,531
Weighted average number of shares, diluted		683,737,781		663,345,922
Basic income per share		0.019		0.002
Diluted income per share		0.018		0.002

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares consisting of share options.

A calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the Company's shares) through the outstanding share options. The number of shares calculated above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options.

17. Expenses by nature:

	2021		2020	
Personnel costs	\$	645,790	\$	614,276
Professional fees		249,263		225,671
Contracted services		245,811		394,700
Insurance		69,738		65,874
Investor relations		67,639		58,240
Travel and transportation		54,484		56,629
Rent		51,899		94,756
Utilities		23,796		12,255
Bad debts		16,388		-
Taxes and licenses		9,017		15,769
Materials and supplies		2,429		4,950
Other		9,079		7,799
Total administrative and general costs	\$	1,445,333	\$	1,550,919

The company completed a review of presentation of its other expense and it was determined that certain amounts reflected as others were more appropriate reflected as interest expense. Prior period comparative amounts have been classified to conform to the current period presentation. For the year ended December 31, 2020, \$10,054 was reclassified from other expenses to interest expense.

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18. Changes in working capital:

	2021	2020
Accounts receivable	\$ 513,803	\$ (5,562)
Prepaid expenses	5,231	46,942
Trade accounts payables and accrued liabilities	(187,953)	306,189
Income tax payable	4	-
Due from related parties	17,036	508
Due to related parties	216,382	350,511
	\$ 564,503	\$ 698,588

19. Interest income (expense):

	2021	2020
Interest income	\$ 262	\$ 948
Interest (expense)	(52,819)	(10,054)
	\$ (52,557)	\$ (9,106)

20. Foreign exchange gain (loss):

	2021	2020
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	\$ 205	\$ (166)
Realized foreign exchange loss	72	(5,348)
	\$ 277	\$ (5,514)

21. Commitment:

The Company's agreement with respect to corporate office premises is month-to-month and no commitments are in effect beyond 30 days.

22. Subsequent events:

TVI announced on November 29, 2021, that TG World Energy Corp. had signed a definitive share sale and purchase agreement with Sargasco Limited (ASX: SGC), an Australian-based energy company, providing for the sale of 100% of the TG World (BVI) Corporation shares held by TG World Energy Corp. together with the total balance of intercompany receivables owing by TG World (BVI) Corporation to TG World Energy Corp. The consideration paid to TG World Energy Corp. includes a royalty (which will be payable (to a maximum of US \$530,000) after commercial production is achieved at SC54A). All closing conditions of the sale were fully completed on March 1, 2022, which had included the clearing of past security charges registered against the shares of TG World (BVI) for which past documents from prior years that requested their removal had not been received by the British Virgin Islands ("BVI") Registrar of Corporate Affairs and thereby restricted the sale.

On March 22, 2022, TVI made reference to TVIRD's announcement of the same date that TVIRD has acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of SageCapital Partners, Inc. ("**SageCapital**"). SageCapital is a holding company incorporated under the laws of the Philippines, which, in turn, owns 60% of the outstanding capital stock of Mt. Labo Exploration and Development Corporation, a Philippines mining and minerals exploration development company whose projects are based in Camarines Norte, Philippines, and which is the owner and operator of the Mabilo Project. The Mabilo mineralized deposit is classified as a copper-gold-iron skarn deposit that offers potential for multi-metal products, namely copper, gold and silver, with by-products magnetite (Fe₃O₄) and pyrite (FeS₂). TVIRD obtained control of SageCapital on January 31, 2022.

22. Subsequent events (continued):

TVI Marketing received on April 18, 2022 a dividend of 18.4 million Philippine pesos (\$443,740 Canadian dollars), representing a 30.66% share of a 60 million Philippine peso dividend declared by TVIRD to be issued among all shareholders of record and prior to Philippine dividend tax in the amount of 2.8 million Philippine pesos (\$66,561 Canadian dollars), and the net amount of 15.6 million Philippine pesos (\$377,179 Canadian dollars) was then transferred through to TVI as repayment of intercompany advances.

On April 25, 2022, TVIRD made its fifth repayment in relation to the 5-year term loan with China Banking Corporation in the amount of US \$2.2 million and including US \$0.3 million interest, bringing the total principal repaid to date against the US \$28.5 million loan facility to US \$9.5 million.

Corporate Head Office:

Suite 600, 505 2nd St. SW
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2P 1N8
Telephone: (403) 265-4356
Email: tv-info@tvipacific.com
Web: www.tvipacific.com

Corporate Directory:

Clifford M. James, President and Chief Executive Officer
Telephone: (403) 265-4356
Email: tv-info@tvipacific.com

Patrick B. Hanna, Chief Financial Officer
Telephone: (403) 265-4356
Email: tv-info@tvipacific.com

Registrar and Transfer Agent:

Computershare Trust Company of Canada
800, 324–8th Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 2Z2
Telephone: (403) 267-6800

Share Listing:

TSX Venture Exchange Symbol: TVI

Auditors:

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
3100, 111–5th Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 5L3
Telephone: (403) 509-7500