



Interim Financial Statements
For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

SAILFISH ROYALTY CORP.**INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As at June 30, 2018 with comparatives for December 31, 2017

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

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As at	Notes	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Cash		130,961	535,174
Interest receivable		-	461
Prepaid expenses		6,667	2,200
		137,628	537,835
Royalty interest	5	12,107,000	12,107,000
Advances	6	1,096,051	1,096,051
		13,340,679	13,740,886
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		85,425	197,874
Due to related parties	8	-	23,898
		85,425	221,772
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	7	12,500,001	12,500,001
Contributed surplus	7	1,537,050	1,411,934
Deficit		(781,797)	(392,821)
		13,255,254	13,519,114
		13,340,679	13,740,886

Nature of operations and liquidity (Note 1)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Cesar Gonzalez"

Director

"Walter Reich"

Director

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

SAILFISH ROYALTY CORP.**INTERIM STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**

Six months ended June 30, 2018 with comparative for six months ended June 30, 2017

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

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	Notes	<u>Three months ended June 30</u>		<u>Six months ended June 30</u>	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Income					
Interest income		22,296	20,405	43,917	42,923
		22,296	20,405	43,917	42,923
Operating and Administrative Expenses					
Director fees	8	6,000	9,750	21,500	19,500
Senior management		6,750	6,687	27,045	13,374
Share-based compensation	7	125,116	2,089	125,116	4,679
General office and regulatory fees		19,068	3,904	30,578	7,773
Insurance		-	-	9,970	-
Interest expense		-	24,145	-	48,290
Rent	8	4,500	4,500	10,900	9,000
Travel and marketing		4,796	-	19,595	1,854
Professional fees		148,648	2,625	186,305	5,250
Foreign exchange gain		(420)	-	1,884	-
		314,458	53,700	432,893	109,720
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period		(292,162)	(33,295)	(388,976)	(66,797)
Basic and diluted loss per share		\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		38,373,566	29,413,422	38,373,566	29,413,422

SAILFISH ROYALTY CORP.
INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Six months ended June 30, 2018 with comparatives for six months ended June 30, 2017
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

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For the six months ended June 30	2018	2017
	\$	\$
Cash provided by (used for):		
Operating Activities		
Net loss for the period	(388,976)	(66,797)
Plus interest expense	-	48,290
Less interest income	(43,917)	(42,923)
Changes in working capital		
Prepaid expenses	(4,467)	(20,603)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(112,449)	-
	(549,809)	(82,033)
Investing Activities		
Advances	-	(110,922)
Interest received	44,378	75,560
	44,378	(35,362)
Financing Activities		
Due to related parties	(23,898)	160,420
Contributed surplus	125,116	-
	101,218	160,420
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(404,213)	43,025
Cash - beginning of period	535,174	912
Cash - end of period	130,961	43,937

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

SAILFISH ROYALTY CORP.**INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY**

Six months ended June 30, 2018 with comparatives for December 31, 2017

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

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	Shareholders' Equity				
	Number of shares	Amount	Contributed	Retained	Total
			surplus	earnings (deficit)	
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at December 31, 2016	100,000,000	1	-	(34,586)	(34,585)
Share consolidation	(70,853,532)	-	1,411,934	-	1,411,934
Shares issued to:					
Marlin Gold Mining Ltd. (note 7)	5,167,175	7,000,000	-	-	7,000,000
Tocantinzinho Royalty Vendors (note 5, 7)	4,059,923	5,500,000	-	-	5,500,000
Net loss	-	-	-	(358,235)	(358,235)
Balance at December 31, 2017	38,373,566	12,500,001	1,411,934	(392,821)	13,519,114
Share-based compensation (note 7)			125,116		
Net loss				(388,976)	(388,976)
Balance at June 30, 2018	38,373,566	12,500,001	1,537,050	(781,797)	13,130,138

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND LIQUIDITY

Sailfish Royalty Corp. (“Sailfish” or the “Company”) is a public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the symbol “FISH” as of December 21, 2017. The Company was incorporated on February 27, 2014 under the BVI Business Company Act, 2004 and is domiciled in the British Virgin Islands. The address of its registered and head office is Sea Meadow House, Blackburne Highway, PO Box 116, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, VG1110. The Company is primarily engaged in the acquisition of royalty and streaming agreements.

The Company’s ability to settle its existing liabilities and continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company securing financing and continued support from Marlin Gold Mining Ltd. (“Marlin”). Marlin has funded the Company’s needs to date and funded the cash cost of the Transaction (see note 5) plus advanced an additional \$500,000 on December 21, 2017 for working capital purposes. During 2017, Marlin agreed to convert the loan to an additional equity investment and has agreed to make available a credit facility of \$14,000,000 bearing interest at 8% per annum in order to fund the upfront amount of the Golden Reign Stream. As of June 30, 2018, no amounts have been drawn on the credit facility. Marlin intends to fund this credit facility using cash flows from its operations and in the event that this is not sufficient Marlin will need to seek other forms of financing. Marlin has a controlling shareholder, which is also the controlling shareholder of Sailfish and has provided Marlin with \$168,644,236 CAD of debt and equity funding to June 30, 2018.

There are various conditions precedent that Golden Reign must satisfy before Sailfish is required to fund the remainder of the GRR Purchase Price. At this time, the two most significant conditions precedent yet to be satisfied are (i) the signing of an EPCM contract with the nominated EPCM firm, Tes-Oro Mining Group LLC (formerly Sonoran Resources LLC) and (ii) approval of a construction budget by Sailfish. On this basis, the Company does not anticipate having to draw down on the credit facility during 2018. Readers should also refer to additional information disclosed in Note 12 regarding Golden Reign.

The interim financial statements (2017: carve-out financial statements) have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

These comparative interim financial statements may not be indicative of the Company’s financial performance and do not necessarily reflect what its financial position, results of operations and cash flows would have been had the Company operated as an independent entity prior to December 22, 2017. The following basis of preparation for the comparative interim statements of financial position, loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows and shareholder’s equity of the Company have been applied:

- All assets and liabilities and expenditures of Sailfish have been presented in these financial statements and;
- Common expenses incurred by Marlin, including compensation and interest, have been allocated based on time estimated to be spent on Sailfish each period as if Sailfish had operated as a standalone entity and the amount of funds loaned to Sailfish at the rate of interest applied to the outstanding Marlin debt.

These Interim financial statements were approved by the board of directors for issue on July 23, 2018.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these interim financial statements.

Basis of presentation

The interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

(a) Foreign currency translation

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the United States dollar.

Determination of functional currency involves certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment and the Company reconsiders the functional currency if there is a change in events or conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

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

Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Generally, foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies are recognized in the statement of loss.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in bank accounts and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(c) Share-based compensation

Compensation expense for options granted to employees, directors and certain service providers is determined based on estimated fair values of the options at the time of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which takes into account, as of the grant date, the fair market value of the shares, expected volatility, expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate over the expected life of the option. The cost is recognized using the graded attribution method over the vesting period of the respective options.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(c) Share-based compensation (cont'd)

The expense relating to the fair value of stock options is included in expenses and is credited to contributed surplus. Shares are issued from treasury in settlement of options exercised.

(d) Royalty interests

Royalty interests consist of acquired royalty interests and stream metal purchase agreements. These interests are recorded at cost, including the capitalisation of associated transaction costs, and capitalized as tangible assets with finite lives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depletion and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

(e) Impairment of royalty interest

At each reporting period, management reviews all assets for indicators of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment, if any.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD") and value in use ("VIU"). In assessing FVLCD, recent market transactions (where available) are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. In assessing VIU, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in net loss for that period.

(f) Income (loss) per share

Income (loss) per common share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted income (loss) per share is the same as basic income (loss) per share as there are no outstanding potentially dilutive instruments.

(g) Interest

Interest income and expenses are recognised in the profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument (or, when appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial instrument on initial recognition. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

(h) Taxes

Under the present British Virgin Island laws, the Company will not be subject to tax on income, profits or capital gains in the British Virgin Islands. Accordingly, no provision for income tax is included in these interim financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(i) Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), loans and receivables, and available-for-sale ("AFS"). The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at recognition.

- (i) Loans and receivables - Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date. Loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost less any impairment. Loans and receivables are comprised of cash.
- (ii) AFS - AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as available-for-sale or not classified in any of the other financial asset categories. Changes in the fair value of AFS financial assets are recognized as other comprehensive income and classified as a component of equity.
- (iii) FVTPL - Financial assets at FVTPL are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded through net loss.
- (iv) Impairment of financial assets - The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An evaluation is made as to whether a decline in fair value is "significant" or "prolonged" based on indicators such as significant adverse changes in the market, economic or legal environment. Any impairments charges are recognized in net loss.

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories: FVTPL and other financial liabilities. The Company has no financial liabilities categorized as FVTPL.

- (i) Other financial liabilities - Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in net loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities include accounts payable, which are non-interest bearing, and due to related parties.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(i) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial assets and liabilities

- (i) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities: Financial assets are derecognized when the investments mature or are sold, and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Any accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) are then included in net loss. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The IASB issued the following new or revised pronouncements that will affect the Company's current year financial statements.

- IAS 7: Statement of Cash flows: From 1 January 2017, entities will be required to explain changes in their liabilities for which cash flows have been, or will be classified as financing activities in the statement of cash flows. Further details can be found in note of the financial statements.

The IASB issued the following new or revised pronouncements that may affect the Company's future financial statements.

- IFRS 9: Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"): This standard replaces the current IAS 39: Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement. The standard introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and liabilities. The effective implementation date of IFRS 9 is January 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the impact on the financial statements and determined there was no material affect.
- IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15"): This standard replaces IAS 11: Construction Contracts, IAS 18: Revenue and IFRIC 13: Customer Loyalty Programmes. This standard outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The latest date of mandatory implementation of IFRS 15 is January 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated that there will be no impact on the financial statements as the Company currently doesn't generate any revenue income.

3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (Cont')

- IFRS 16: Leases ("IFRS 16"): This standard replaces IAS 17 – Leases and its associated interpretative guidance. IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between a lease and a service contract on the basis of whether the customer controls the asset being leased. For those assets determined to meet the definition of a lease, IFRS 16 introduces significant changes to the accounting by lessees, introducing a single, on-balance sheet accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting, with limited exceptions for short-term leases or leases of low value assets. Lessor accounting remains similar to current accounting practice. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early application permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15. The Company has yet to determine the impact on the financial statements.

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT

The preparation of these interim financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each period end. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Outlined below are some of the areas which require management to make significant estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values.

Accounting treatment of royalty agreements

The Company's business is the acquisition of royalties. Each mineral, royalty and other interest arrangement has its own unique terms and judgement is required to assess the appropriate accounting treatment.

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT (Cont')

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews its financial assets to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. Calculating the estimated recoverable amount for the financial asset impairment tests requires management to make estimates and assumptions with respect to estimated recoverable amount of the advance and interest receivable. Changes in any of the assumptions or estimates used in determining the recoverable amount could impact the impairment analysis.

Fair value of shares issued during the year

Part consideration for the Royalty Purchase Agreement entered into during 2017 was shares in the Company. The total value of the transaction was \$12,000,000 of which \$5,500,000 was settled with shares of the Company. This transaction falls under the scope of IFRS 2: Share Based Compensation and requires the fair value of the shares issued to be determined based on the underlying value of the asset acquired. The fair value of the royalty has been determined by assessing the net present value of the expected cash flows from the royalty and allocating a share of this to the shares issued.

5. ROYALTY INTEREST

Sailfish entered into a royalty purchase agreement dated June 27, 2017 (the "Royalty Purchase Agreement") with two individuals (together, the "Vendors") pursuant to which the Company agreed to acquire and the Vendors agreed to sell, certain royalty interests in the Tocantinzinho Project (the "Transaction").

The Transaction was subject to certain conditions, including approval of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV"), the completion of a going-public transaction by the Company (the "Spin-Out"), which was to be completed within the general parameters set out in the Royalty Purchase Agreement, and an equity financing in furtherance of the Spin-Out.

On November 15, 2017, the board of directors of Marlin, which at the time was the sole shareholder of the Company, announced that it had approved the Spin-Out pursuant to a court-approved arrangement under the Business Company Act (British Columbia). On the same date, Marlin called an annual and special meeting of the holders of common shares of Marlin held on December 14, 2017. At the Meeting, the Marlin shareholders passed a special resolution approving the Spin-Out. Under the Spin-Out, Marlin distributed all of the shares of the Company to its shareholders on the basis of one share of the Company for every five shares of Marlin.

Pursuant to the terms of the Transaction, the consideration paid by the Company to the Vendors was an aggregate of \$12,000,000 of which \$6,500,000 was paid in cash and the balance \$5,500,000 was paid-in-kind by receiving 4,059,923 Shares in the Company. The Company incurred additional transactional costs of \$107,000 which was capitalized as part of the royalty interest.

5. ROYALTY INTEREST (cont'd)

The Tocantinzinho Royalty is a 3.5% royalty on revenues on the Tocantinzinho Project payable following the commencement of commercial production, which Eldorado Gold Corp (“Eldorado”) has the right to reduce to a 1.5% royalty on revenues by payment of US\$5.5 million within 30 days of a construction decision to proceed with development of the Tocantinzinho Project. In the event that Eldorado elects to make such a payment and such amount is paid to Sailfish, Sailfish will be obligated, pursuant to the Tocantinzinho Royalty Purchase Agreement to pay such amount to the Tocantinzinho Royalty Vendors. If Eldorado does not exercise its right to reduce the Tocantinzinho Royalty, then, within 35 days of the announcement by Eldorado of a construction decision to proceed with development of the Tocantinzinho Project, Sailfish shall, at its option, either (i) pay US\$5.5 million to the Tocantinzinho Royalty Vendors or (ii) assign 2% of the Tocantinzinho Royalty back to the Tocantinzinho Royalty Vendors. No liability has been recognized for this in the statement of financial position.

6. ADVANCES

On July 10, 2014, the Company and Golden Reign Resources Ltd. (“Golden Reign”) entered into a US\$15,000,000 (the “GRR Purchase Price”) Gold Streaming Arrangement (the “GRR Arrangement”) for the construction and development of Golden Reign’s San Albino gold deposit, located in Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua. The GRR Purchase Price is only due once a preliminary cost assessment report has been provided for the development of Golden Reign’s San Albino gold deposit.

Under the GRR Arrangement, Sailfish will be entitled to purchase 40% of gold production from the San Albino gold deposit, at US\$700 per troy ounce, subject to a 1% per year cost escalation beginning three years from commercial production, until Sailfish recovers US\$19.6 million. Thereafter, Sailfish will be entitled to purchase 20% of gold production at US\$700 per troy ounce and is subject to a 1% per year cost escalation beginning three years from commercial production, plus 50% of the price differential above US\$1,200 per troy ounce subject to certain adjustments.

Prior to commercial production Sailfish will be entitled to receive an 8% semi-annual coupon payment on the amount advanced on the GRR Purchase Price and Golden Reign will be required to make minimum repayments per month when commercial production commences. The substance of this transaction will result in it being treated as a loan for accounting purposes because the terms indicate a right to receive cash flows in the form of interest payments and minimum return of capital post commercial production dates. Once the Company’s initial investment is recovered, it will receive additional benefit from future mine production and the ability to purchase gold at a discounted price. Readers should also refer to additional information disclosed in Note 12 regarding Golden Reign.

SAILFISH ROYALTY CORP.
NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the six months ended June 30, 2018
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

6. ADVANCES (cont'd)

The advances made to Golden Reign to date as well as the future advances under the GRR Arrangement are secured by the mining concessions, property, plant and equipment and all other assets of Golden Reign.

As at June 30, 2018, the Company had advanced \$1,096,051 (2017 - \$1,096,051) to Golden Reign, accrued interest receivable of \$Nil (2017 - \$461), earned interest of \$43,917 (2017 - \$42,923), received interest of \$44,378 (2017 - \$75,560) and no repayments have been made.

7. SHARE CAPITAL AND CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

(a) Authorized – Unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

(b) Issued share capital is as follows:

	Number of shares	Value
December 31, 2015, issued and outstanding	100,000,000	1
December 31, 2016, issued and outstanding	100,000,000	1
Shares consolidation of Marlin (i)	(70,853,532)	-
Balance	29,146,468	1
Shares issued to Marlin (ii)	5,167,175	7,000,000
Balance	34,313,643	7,000,001
Shares issued to TZ Royalty Vendors (iii)	4,059,923	5,500,000
December 31, 2017, issued and outstanding	38,373,566	12,500,001
June 30, 2018, issued and outstanding	38,373,566	12,500,001

(i) On December 20, 2017, the Company consolidated 100,000,000 shares into 29,146,468 shares owned by Marlin Gold Mining Ltd and transferred its balance in due to related parties of \$1,411,934 to contributed surplus.

(ii) On December 20, 2017, the Company issued a further 5,167,175 shares to Marlin Gold Mining Ltd for an aggregate subscription price of \$7,000,000.

(iii) On December 21, 2017, the Company issued 4,059,923 shares to the Tocantinzinho Royalty Vendors for a subscription price of \$5,500,000.

7. SHARE CAPITAL AND CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS (con't)

(c) Stock options

On December 22, 2017, the Company was spun-out of Marlin Gold Mining Ltd. As part of the plan of arrangement, stock options are to be issued to a director and an officer of the Company entitling them to purchase 1,200,000 common shares over a period of five years, expiring on February 5, 2021. The options have been designed to have an initial value equal, when combined with the remaining options in Marlin Gold Mining Ltd., to that held by the option holders held in Marlin Gold Mining Ltd. at the date of the spin out of the Company.

On April 24, 2018, the Company priced 900,000 common shares options issued to the Chief Executive Officer and 300,000 common shares options issued to a director of the Company at a price of \$0.75 per share in accordance with the calculation described above. The value of these options was calculated at \$1,873,062 using the Black Scholes model. All of the options vest on February 5, 2021 and the Company recorded share-based compensation of \$125,116 during the current quarter and \$Nil during the previous quarter.

The following assumptions and inputs were used to fair value the options on the grant date: expected life- 2.79 years; weighted average expected volatility – 173.01%; expected dividend yield – 0.0%; risk free interest rate – 2.03%; share price- \$1.72.

For 2017, the share-based payment charge in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss is to reflect the Company's share of the original options in Marlin Gold Mining Ltd.

8. RELATED PARTIES

Related parties comprises directors and the controlling shareholder.

(a) Key management compensation

Key management includes directors and senior management. For the 6 months ended June 30, 2018 the compensation was as follows:

- (i) Director fees of \$21,500 (2017 - \$19,500) were recorded in 2018 and are payable semi-annually in advance.
- (ii) Senior management fees of \$27,045 (2017 - \$13,374) and share-based compensation of \$125,116 (2017 - \$4,679) were incurred.

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8. RELATED PARTIES (Con't)

(b) Related party transactions

(iii) On December 18, 2017 the Company entered into a loan agreement with Marlin. Under the terms of the agreement, Marlin agreed to make available to Sailfish a maximum amount of \$14,000,000 to finance the Company's purchase obligations under its gold purchase agreement. The loan facility is available upon demand and bears interest at 8% per annum, payable bi-annually in arrears. During the 6 month period ended June 30, 2018, Marlin was repaid \$23,898 (2017- loaned \$160,420) and incurred interest charges of \$Nil (2017- \$48,290). On December 20, 2017, the balance due to Marlin of \$1,411,934 was converted to equity and recorded as contributed surplus. As at June 30, 2018, \$Nil (2017 – \$23,898) is payable by the Company to Marlin.

(iv) On December 20, 2017, the Company consolidated the 100,000,000 outstanding shares owned by Marlin Gold Mining Ltd. into 29,146,468 shares and in turn Marlin distributed these shares to its shareholders on a pro-rata basis.

(v) On December 20, 2017, the Company issued 5,167,175 shares to Marlin Gold Mining Ltd. for a subscription price of \$7,000,000 and in turn Marlin distributed these shares to its shareholders on a pro-rata basis.

(vi) Rent of \$10,900 (2017 - \$9,000) was paid during the 6 month period to a company related to one of the directors for office space for which there is no long-term commitment.

(c) Financing activities

As shown in the statement of cash flows the Company (paid) received cash from related parties in the amount of \$23,898 (2017 - \$160,420) as follows:

	2018	2017
Due to related parties, beginning of year	(23,898)	(1,119,523)
Due to related parties, end of year	-	1,328,233
Change in due to related parties	\$ (23,898)	\$ 160,420

9. MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK

(a) Overview

The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk from its use of financial instruments. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of these risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

(b) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments must be classified at one of three levels within a fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate their values. The three levels of the hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The carrying values, fair market values, and fair value hierarchical classification of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

The fair value of all financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to either their short-term maturity and/or capacity of prompt liquidation. However, due to liquidity risk the fair value of accounts payable and accrued liabilities is less than carrying value.

The Company does not have any financial instruments that are measured using level 1, 2 or level 3 inputs.

During the 6 month period ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 there were no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 classified assets and liabilities.

(c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash held in bank accounts and the Advances under the GRR Agreement. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk.

9. MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK (cont'd)

(c) Credit Risk (cont'd)

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through investing its cash and cash equivalents with high-credit quality financial institutions and advances under asset secured royalty agreements.

(d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities and through the management of its capital structure. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$85,425 are due in the third quarter of fiscal 2018. The Company is dependent upon securing additional financing or continued support from Marlin (see note 1).

(e) Market Risk

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk arising from changes in foreign currency fluctuations. The Company's operations and royalty agreements are conducted primarily in US dollars. As a result, the Company is not significantly exposed to fluctuation in exchange rates and foreign currency risk.

At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows:

	<u>June 30, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>
	CAD	CAD
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	50,842	79,250
Due to related parties	-	30,000

The following year end exchange rates have been applied converting Canadian dollars to United States dollars at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
USD	0.7576	0.79659

Had the Canadian Dollar foreign exchange rates strengthened against the United States dollar by 1%, with all other variables remaining constant, the change in net income would have been insignificant. A weakening of 1% in the Canadian Dollar against the United States dollar, with all other variables held constant, would have had an equal but opposite effect.

9. MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK (cont'd)

(e) Market Risk (cont'd)

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

The interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk on the Advances and Due to related parties is limited as the interest rates are fixed.

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure based on available funds in order to support its royalty and streaming agreements. The Company considers its capital under management to consist of cash and cash equivalents, royalty interest, advances, share capital, contributed surplus and due to related parties. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the Company's assets.

The Company's objectives of capital management are intended to ensure the entity's ability to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis, continue its obligations under the royalty and streaming agreements, and support any expansionary plans.

To effectively manage the entity's capital requirements, the Company has secured financing and continued support from Marlin to ensure the Company has the appropriate liquidity to meet its operating and growth objectives. The Company may finance its royalty and streaming agreements through cash flows from operations or additionally from the majority shareholder.

The Board of Directors reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the 6 month period ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

10. SEGMENT INFORMATION

As at June 30, 2018, the Company has one business segment, the acquiring of royalty and streaming agreements.

11. EVENTS ANNOUNCED DURING/AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On May 15, 2018, the Company disseminated a joint press release, together with Marlin and Golden Reign, announcing the signing of a non-binding LOI related to the merger of Marlin and Golden Reign and the restructuring of the San Albino gold stream (the "Proposed Transaction").

The principal terms and conditions to the completion of the Proposed Transaction include, among other things, Golden Reign, Marlin and Sailfish entering into a mutually acceptable agreement to restructure the existing gold stream on San Albino and enter into a new agreement (the "Revised Stream Agreement") on the following basis:

- (i) the Revised Stream Agreement will have the equivalent effect of a 3% net smelter royalty ("NSR") over the existing area of interest, and a 2% NSR on the rest of the 138 sq. km area surrounding the existing area of interest, with no security interests granted;
- (ii) Sailfish will extinguish Golden Reign's prepayment liability associated with the existing gold stream on San Albino;
- (iii) Sailfish's existing funding obligation of approximately US\$13.9 million will be eliminated;
- (iv) all covenants associated with the existing gold stream will be renegotiated on terms consistent with an arm's length royalty; and
- (v) as partial consideration for entering into the Revised Stream Agreement, Marlin will assign to Sailfish, for no additional consideration, the El Compas (1.5% NSR) and La Cigarra (1% NSR) royalties in Mexico, the right to option the Gavilanes property in Mexico for nominal consideration, which is expected to be converted to a royalty upon entering into an exploration agreement with an operating partner and approximately 50 million MXP of Mexican value add tax ("IVA") receivables (not including interest and other adjustments), which are part of ongoing litigation with the Mexican tax authorities. A portion of these IVA receivables have already been received by Marlin.

On July 3, 2018, the Company disseminated a further joint press release, together with Marlin and Golden Reign, that they have entered into an agreement to further extend the termination date of the previously announced non-binding letter of intent (the "LOI"). The extension means the LOI now terminates on the earlier of (a) July 31, 2018, (b) entering into of the definitive arrangement agreement in connection with the business combination, and (c) such other date as may be mutually agreed by the parties in writing. All other terms of the LOI remain in full force and effect, unamended.