NextSource Materials Inc.

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three and nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018

Expressed in US Dollars

NextSource Materials Inc.
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

Expressed in US Dollars

	March 31, 2019	June 30, 2018
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	$ 1,238,301	$ 338,702
Amounts receivable	59,255	13,241
Prepaid expenses (note 16)	40,874	42,540
Total current assets	1,338,430	394,483
Equipment (note 5)	-	-
Total Assets	**$ 1,338,430**	**$ 394,483**
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable (note 16)	$ 165,787	$ 140,865
Accrued liabilities	238,760	197,834
Provision (note 9)	180,652	180,652
Warrant liability (note 12)	321,000	-
Total Liabilities	**906,199**	**519,351**
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital (note 10)	102,521,954	100,544,293
Accumulated deficit	(102,208,784)	(100,744,927)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	119,061	75,766
Total Shareholder's Equity	**432,231**	**(124,868)**
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	**$ 1,338,430**	**$ 394,483**

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

Nature of Operations (note 1)
Mineral Exploration Properties (note 3)
Subsequent Events (note 17)

NextSource Materials Inc.
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

Expressed in US Dollars

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Revenues	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Expenses				
Exploration and evaluation expenses (notes 3, 5)	326,479	290,330	533,814	764,892
Management and professional fees (notes 6, 16)	246,697	271,525	722,005	1,137,540
General and administrative expenses (note 7)	108,287	(8,830)	300,120	386,116
Depreciation (note 8)	-	3,977	-	7,674
Foreign currency translation (gain) loss	20,006	102,443	(4,932)	(90,952)
Total expenses	701,468	659,445	1,551,007	2,205,270
Net loss from operations	(701,468)	(659,445)	(1,551,007)	(2,205,270)
Other income (expenses)				
Change in value of warrant liability (note 12)	87,150	-	87,150	-
Part XII.6 taxes	-	11,816	-	11,816
Net loss for the period	$ (614,318)	$ (647,629)	$ (1,463,857)	$ (2,193,454)
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to loss				
Translation adjustment for foreign operations	71,322	4,520	43,295	(23,137)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (542,996)	$ (643,109)	$ (1,420,562)	$ (2,216,591)
Weighted-average common shares, - basic and diluted	495,620,309	466,787,645	493,475,452	464,641,678
Net loss per common shares, - basic and diluted	($0.00)	($0.00)	($0.00)	($0.00)

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

NextSource Materials Inc.
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

Expressed in US Dollars

	Nine months ended March 31, 2019	Nine months ended March 31, 2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	**$ (1,420,562)**	**$ (2,216,591)**
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation and amortization of property, plant and equipment	-	7,674
Warrant liability	(87,150)	-
Change in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable and prepaid expenses	(44,348)	33,724
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	65,848	29,445
Provision	-	1,211
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,486,212)	(2,144,537)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Equipment purchases	-	(65,456)
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(65,456)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	2,465,253	-
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	-	813,169
Common share issue costs	(79,442)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,385,811	813,169
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	899,599	(1,396,824)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	338,702	1,964,948
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	**$ 1,238,301**	$ 568,124

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

NextSource Materials Inc.
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Expressed in US Dollars

	Shares #	Share Capital $	Accumulated Deficit $	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) $	Total Equity $
Balance - June 30, 2017	**460,995,711**	**99,621,124**	**(97,983,147)**	**23,042**	**1,661,019**
Exercise of warrants	7,937,900	813,169	-	-	813,169
Net loss for the period	-	-	(2,193,454)	-	(2,193,454)
Cumulative translation adjustment	-	-	-	(23,137)	(23,137)
Balance – March 31, 2018	**468,933,611**	**100,434,293**	**(100,176,601)**	**(95)**	**257,597**
Exercise of warrants	1,000,000	110,000	-	-	110,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	(568,326)	-	(568,326)
Cumulative translation adjustment	-	-	-	75,861	75,861
Balance - June 30, 2018	**469,933,611**	**100,544,293**	**(100,744,927)**	**75,766**	**(124,868)**
Private placement of common shares	21,059,270	2,461,981	-	-	2,461,981
Reclassification as warrant liability	-	(404,878)	-	-	(404,878)
Cost of issue of private placement of common shares	337,714	(79,442)	-	-	(79,442)
Net loss for the period	-	-	(1,463,857)	-	(1,463,857)
Cumulative translation adjustment	-	-	-	43,295	43,295
Balance – March 31, 2019	**491,330,595**	**102,521,954**	**(102,208,784)**	**119,061**	**432,231**

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

Expressed in US Dollars

1. Nature of Operations

NextSource Materials Inc. (the "Company" or “NextSource”) is incorporated under the laws of Canada and has a fiscal year end of June 30. The Company's registered head office and primary location of records is 145 Wellington Street West, Suite 1001, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 1H8.

The Company's principal business is the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resources. The Company has yet to generate any revenue from mining operations or pay dividends and is unlikely to do so in the immediate or foreseeable future.

The Company, through a wholly-owned foreign subsidiary, obtained a mining permit and environmental certificate for its Molo Graphite Project in Madagascar. The Molo Graphite Project is one of the largest-known and highest quality flake graphite deposits in the world. Although the Company released a NI 43-101 Technical Report Feasibility Study dated July 13, 2017 that concluded that Phase 1 of the Molo Graphite Project contains mineralization that is economically recoverable, the Company does not have the necessary capital to begin construction at this time.

In addition to the Molo Graphite Project, NextSource has 100% ownership of its NI 43-101 compliant Green Giant Vanadium Project, located just 11 kilometres from the Molo Project. The Green Giant Project is a rarely occurring, sedimentary-hosted deposit that also ranks as one of the largest-known and highest in-situ grade vanadium resources in the world.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on May 13, 2019.

Corporate Redomicile

The Company completed a corporate redomicile from the State of Minnesota to Canada on December 27, 2017.

Corporate Structure

NextSource owns 100% of NextSource Materials (Mauritius) Ltd. (“MATMAU”), a Mauritius subsidiary, and 2391938 Ontario Inc., an Ontario Company.

MATMAU owns 100% of NextSource Minerals (Mauritius) Ltd. (“MINMAU”), a Mauritius subsidiary, NextSource Graphite (Mauritius) Ltd (“GRAMAU”), a Mauritius subsidiary, and NextSource Materials (Madagascar) SARL (“MATMAD”), a Madagascar subsidiary.

MINMAU owns 100% of NextSource Minerals (Madagascar) SARL (“MINMAD”), a Madagascar subsidiary. MINMAD holds the Green Giant Vanadium Project exploration permits.

GRAMAU owns 100% of ERG Madagascar SARL (“ERGMAD”), a Madagascar subsidiary. ERGMAD holds the Molo Graphite Project exploration permits.

Going Concern Assumption

The accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $102,208,784 (June 30, 2018: $100,744,927), has experienced recurring net losses and has negative operating cash flows. As such, conditions exist that may raise substantial doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management considers all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. The Company's ability to continue operations and fund its exploration and development expenditures is dependent on management's ability to secure additional financing. Management is actively pursuing such additional sources of financing, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. The Company has not obtained the necessary permits to begin construction and has not commenced commercial operation of a mine. These conditions cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore need to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Statement of compliance with IFRS

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance and comply with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") using accounting principles consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year and the corresponding interim reporting period. Furthermore, the information on accounting standards effective in future periods and not yet adopted remains unchanged from that disclosed in the annual financial statements.

Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the financial position, results of operation and cash flows of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany balances, transactions, income and expenses, profits and losses, including gains and losses relating to subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation.

Significant accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions

To prepare financial statements in conformity with IFRS, the Company must make estimates, judgements and assumptions concerning the future that affect the carrying values of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported values of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. By their nature, these are uncertain and actual outcomes could differ from the estimates, judgments and assumptions.

The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and also in future periods when the revision affects both current and future periods. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could have an effect on the amounts recognized in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements relate to the following:

Going concern: The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the ability to continue as a going concern.

Share-based compensation: Estimating fair value for granted stock options requires determining the most appropriate valuation model which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility, dividend yield, and rate of forfeitures and making assumptions about them. The value of the share-based payment expense along with the assumptions and model used for estimating fair value for share-based compensation transactions are disclosed in Note 12.

Flow-Through Provision Estimates: The estimation of the value of the provision for the Part XII.6 taxes for the indemnification liability to subscribers of the flow-through shares issued in fiscal 2014 for the additional taxes payable by such subscribers related to the CEE renunciation shortfall that occurred in fiscal 2015 is based on applying a blended tax rate of approximately 35% against the CEE renunciation shortfall. The assumptions and calculations used for estimating the value attributed to the flow-through provision are disclosed in Note 9.

2. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Significant accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions - continued

Deferred taxes: The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and deferred tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Cash equivalents

The Company considers cash equivalents to be cash and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Prepayments and deposits

The Company makes prepayments and deposits to suppliers of services. These are recognized as prepayments when made and recognized as expenses when received. Prepayments and deposits on assets that are long term in nature are recorded as long-term prepayments and deposits.

Financial instruments

Management determines the classification of financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition and, except in very limited circumstances, the classification is not changed subsequent to initial recognition. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired, their characteristics and/or management's intent. Transaction costs with respect to instruments not classified as fair value through profit or loss are recognized as an adjustment to the cost of the underlying instruments and amortized using the effective interest method.

The Company's financial instruments were classified in the following categories:

Financial assets

Financial assets, measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- Cash equivalents

An instrument is classified as fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. A financial asset is classified as fair value through profit or loss if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Financial instruments included in this category are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are taken directly to earnings along with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value.

Derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives, are recorded at fair value unless exempted from derivative treatment as normal purchase and sale. All changes in their fair value are recorded through profit or loss.

Loans and receivables, measured at amortized cost:

- Cash on hand and balances at bank

Cash on hand and balances at bank and advances and loans receivable are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Interest revenue on advances and loans receivable are recognized using the effective interest method.

2. Significant Accounting Policies – continued

Financial instruments - continued

Financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, measured at amortized cost:

- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives, are recorded at fair value unless exempted from derivative treatment as normal purchase and sale. All changes in their fair value are recorded through profit or loss.

Warrant liability is a level 3 instrument with fair value of $Nil as of June 30, 2018 (June 30, 2017 - $NIL and July 1, 2016 - $111,049).

The financial instrument measurement hierarchy, for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss at each reporting date, is as follows:

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. For those financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss at each reporting date, financial instruments and liquidity risk disclosures require a three-level hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the fair value measurements. These levels are defined below:

- Level 1: Determined by reference to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date; or
- Level 2: Valuations using inputs other than the quoted prices for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data, either directly or indirectly; or
- Level 3: Valuations using inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Both the binomial and Black Scholes valuation techniques are permitted under IFRS.

The impairment of financial assets, carried at amortized costs, is as follows:

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired if there is objective evidence that the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets have been negatively impacted. Evidence of impairment may include indications that debtors are experiencing financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, or other observable data which indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows.

If an impairment loss has occurred, the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the loss is recognized in financing expense. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of financing income. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Company.

If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If an impairment is later recovered, the recovery is credited to financing income.

2. Significant Accounting Policies – continued

Financial instruments - continued

The derecognition of financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

> A financial asset is derecognized when its contractual rights to the cash flows that compose the financial asset expire or substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset are transferred.
>
> A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Gains and losses on derecognition are recognized within financing income and financing expense, respectively.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenses include all costs relating to mineral property acquisition costs, exploration camp operating costs, local payroll and consultants in Madagascar and Mauritius, directly attributable overhead, exploration permits and licenses, technical services, exploration drilling, seismic, geological, geophysical and metallurgical studies, testing and sampling.

Once a mineral project has been established as being technically feasible and commercially viable, the related development expenditures are capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Assessing commercial viability requires management to make certain judgments as to future events and circumstances, in particular whether an economically viable operation can be established. Any such judgments may change as new information becomes available. If after having capitalized the expenditure, a decision is made that recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is recognized in cost of sales in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss).

Capitalization of development expenditures ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs that give rise to a future benefit.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives, once the assets are available for use. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimated accounted for on a prospective basis. The useful lives of the equipment are as follows:

- Exploration vehicles and equipment 3 to 5 years

The carrying values of equipment are reviewed for impairment at each reporting period and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net proceeds with carrying amounts.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where appropriate, the future cash flow estimates are adjusted to reflect risks specific to the obligation If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as financing expense. A contingent liability is disclosed where the existence of an obligation will only be confirmed by future events or where the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with reasonable reliability. Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Warrant liabilities

The Company issued share purchase warrants with an exercise price denominated in a currency other than its functional currency. As a result, the warrants are no longer considered solely indexed to the Company's common shares and are classified as financial liabilities and recorded at the estimated fair value at each reporting date using Level 3 inputs on the financial instrument hierarchy. The Company records the change in fair value of the warrant liability as a component of other income and expense on the statement of operations.

2. Significant Accounting Policies – continued

Environmental rehabilitation and asset retirement obligations

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising for the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and charged to expenses as an exploration cost, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pretax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The related liability is adjusted each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations in Madagascar. As at the date of these financial statements, the Company did not have any environmental rehabilitation obligations and had no asset retirement obligations.

Share-based compensation

The Company operates a stock option plan, which measures equity-settled share-based payments to eligible participants at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Eligible participants are the Company's directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of grants issued under the stock option plan are determined at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where this fair value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, as at the date the Company obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service. The fair value of the stock option grants is only re-measured if there is a modification to the terms of the option, such as a change in exercise price or legal life. The fair value of the stock option grants is recognized as an expense over the expected vesting period with a corresponding entry to shareholders' equity.

Foreign currencies

The presentation and functional currency of the Company is the US dollar. The Company has primarily expended its cash on international exploration projects and historically generated its equity funding in US dollars. The Company expects to sell graphite priced in US dollars once the Molo Graphite Project achieves production.

The Company offices are in Canada and the Company expends a portion of its payroll, professional and general and administrative costs in Canadian dollars, which are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of transactions are used.

The functional currency of the Mauritius subsidiaries is the United States dollar.

The functional currency of the Madagascar subsidiaries is the Madagascar Ariary. Transfers of cash from the Company to its subsidiaries is typically completed using US dollars. All Ariary transactions are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of transactions are used.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the subsidiaries' assets and liabilities are expressed in United States dollars using the prevailing exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. Any exchange differences that arise are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated as foreign currency translation reserve in equity.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. 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 operation's functional currency are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations.

Income taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense. Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent they relate to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is recognized and measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or payable to the taxation authorities based on the income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and includes any adjustment to taxes payable in respect of previous years.

2. Significant Accounting Policies – continued

Income taxes – continued

Deferred tax is recognized on any temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable earnings. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized, and the liability is settled. The effect of a change in the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates is recognized in net earnings and comprehensive income or equity depending on the item to which the adjustment relates.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent future recovery is probable. At each reporting period end, deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Dilute earnings per share is computed, using the treasury stock method, to show the potential reduction in earnings per share that would occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares. The treasury stock method assumes that proceeds received from the exercise of stock options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the prevailing market rate.

Accounting standards adopted

The following accounting standards have been adopted for the annual period beginning on July 1, 2018:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) was initially issued by the IASB in November 2009 and issued in its completed version in July 2014 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“IAS 39”). IFRS 9 replaces the multiple rules in IAS 39 with a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value and a new mixed measurement model for debt instruments having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Accounting standards issued but not yet applied

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the June 30, 2019 reporting period. Management believes the following standards will not have a significant impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements:

- In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, Leases (“IFRS 16”). IFRS 16 eliminates the current dual model for lessees, which distinguishes between on-statement of financial position finance leases and off- statement of financial position operating leases. Instead, there is a single, on-statement of financial position accounting model that is similar to current finance lease accounting. The extent of the impact of adoption of IFRS 16 has not yet been determined. IFRS 16 is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted.

3. Mineral Exploration Properties

The Company has not capitalized any acquisition and exploration costs for its mineral properties.

Molo Graphite Property, Southern Madagascar Region, Madagascar

On December 14, 2011, the Company entered into a Definitive Joint Venture Agreement ("JVA") with Malagasy Minerals Limited ("Malagasy"), a public company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange, to acquire a 75% interest in a property package for the exploration and development of industrial minerals, including graphite, vanadium and 25 other minerals. The land position consisted of 2,119 permits covering 827.7 square kilometers and is mostly adjacent towards the south and east with the Company's 100% owned Green Giant Vanadium Project. Pursuant to the JVA, the Company paid $2,261,690 and issued 7,500,000 common shares that were valued at $1,350,000.

On April 16, 2014, the Company signed a Sale and Purchase Agreement and a Mineral Rights Agreement (together "the Agreements") with Malagasy to acquire the remaining 25% interest. Pursuant to the Agreements, the Company paid $364,480 (CAD$400,000), issued 2,500,000 common shares subject to a 12-month voluntary vesting period that were valued at $325,000 and issued 3,500,000 common share purchase warrants, which were valued at $320,950 using Black-Scholes, with an exercise price of $0.14 and an expiry date of April 15, 2019. On May 20, 2015 and upon completion of a bankable feasibility study ("BFS") for the Molo Graphite Property, the Company paid $546,000 (CAD$700,000) and issued 1,000,000 common shares, which were valued at $100,000. Malagasy retains a 1.5% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") on the property. A further cash payment of approximately $771,510 (CAD$1,000,000) will be due within five days of the commencement of commercial production.

The Company also acquired a 100% interest in the industrial mineral rights on approximately 1 ½ additional claim blocks covering 10,811 hectares adjoining the east side of the Molo Graphite Property.

On June 1, 2017, we released the results of a positive updated Molo Feasibility Study for Phase 1 of the mine development plan utilizing a fully modular build-out approach which was based on the FEED Study and subsequent detailed engineering studies. Phase 1 would consist of a fully operational and sustainable graphite mine with a permanent processing plant capable of producing, in our estimation, approximately 17,000 tpa of high-quality SuperFlake™ graphite concentrate per year with a mine life of 30 years. The Phase 1 production costs were estimated at $433 per tonne at the plant and $688 per tonne delivered CIF port of Rotterdam. CIF refers to cost, insurance and freight included. The Phase 1 capital costs were estimated at $18.4 million with a construction projected but not guaranteed timeline of approximately 9 months. Based on an average selling cost of $1,014 per tonne, the Phase 1 was estimated to have a pre-tax NPV of $34 million using an 8% discount rate, a pre-tax internal rate of return ("IRR") of 25.2%, and a post-tax IRR of 21.5%.

The Molo Graphite Project is located within Exploration Permit #3432 ("PR 3432") as issued by the Bureau de Cadastre Minier de Madagascar ("BCMM") pursuant to the Mining Code 1999 (as amended) and its implementing decrees. The Molo Graphite Project exploration permit PR 3432 is currently held under the name of our Madagascar subsidiary ERG Madagascar SARLU. Our Madagascar subsidiary has paid all taxes and administrative fees to the Madagascar government and its mining ministry with respect to all the mining permits held in country. These taxes and administrative fee payments have been acknowledged and accepted by the Madagascar government.

During fiscal 2017, the Company applied to the BCMM to have the exploration permit for the Molo Graphite Project converted into a mining permit. Despite repeated assurances by Ministers in the Madagascar government and from BCMM that the Company has followed all the regulations and that the application contained no deficiencies, the BCMM has not yet issued the mining permit to the Company. Our situation does not appear to be unique, since according to the Madagascar Chamber of Mines, the Madagascar government has not granted any new mining permits to any members during the past 18 months. Although Global Affairs Canada has been providing advocacy support for dealing with Madagascar government officials, it is believed the Company will have to await the outcome of the Presidential election scheduled to be completed in December 2018 before our permit is granted.

Following an Environmental Legal Review and an Environmental and Social Screening Assessment, which provided crucial information to align the project's development and design with international best practice on sustainable project development, the Company completed a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA"), which was developed to local Madagascar ("Malagasy"), Equator Principles, World Bank and International Finance Corporation ("IFC") standards. The ESIA was submitted to the Office National d'Environment ("ONE") during fiscal 2018.

On February 15, 2019, the Company announced the Madagascar Government granted a 40-year mining license for the Molo Graphite Project and that the mining license does not limit mining to any specific volume. On April 11, 2019, the Company announced it had received the Global Environmental Permit for the Molo Graphite Project from the Madagascar Ministry of Environment's Office National pour l'Environnement (the National Office for the Environment; or "ONE").

3. Mineral Exploration Properties – continued

Molo Graphite Property, Southern Madagascar Region, Madagascar - continued

Application for all other necessary permits to construct and operate the mine, including water use, facilities construction, mineral processing, transportation, export, and labour have been initiated.

The Company cannot provide any assurance as to the timing of the receipt of sufficient capital and of any of the permits and licenses necessary to initiate construction of the mine.

Further details regarding the Molo Graphite Project is included in the Molo Graphite Project Feasibility Study dated July 17, 2017 prepared in accordance with Canada's National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), which can be found on the our website at www.nextsourcematerials.com (such Technical Report and website are expressly not incorporated by reference into this filing) or in our Canadian regulatory filings at www.sedar.com (such website and content is expressly not incorporated by reference into this filing).

Green Giant Vanadium Project, Southern Madagascar Region, Madagascar

In 2007, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Madagascar Minerals and Resources Sarl ("MMR") to acquire a 75% interest in the Green Giant property. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company paid $765,000 in cash, issued 2,500,000 common shares and issued 1,000,000 common share purchase warrants, which have now expired.

On July 9, 2009, the Company acquired the remaining 25% interest by paying $100,000. MMR retains a 2% NSR. The first 1% NSR can be acquired at the Company's option by paying $500,000 in cash or common shares and the second 1% NSR can be acquired at the Company's option by paying $1,000,000 in cash or common shares.

On April 16, 2014, the Company signed a Joint Venture Agreement with Malagasy, whereby Malagasy acquired a 75% interest in non-industrial minerals on the Company's 100% owned Green Giant Property. On May 21, 2015, Malagasy terminated the Joint Venture Agreement, which as a result, the Company reverted to its original 100% interest in all minerals on the property.

The Green Giant property is located within exploration permits issued by the Bureau de Cadastre Minier de Madagascar ("BCMM") pursuant to the Mining Code 1999 (as amended) and its implementing decrees. The Green Giant property exploration permits are currently held under the name of our Madagascar subsidiary NextSource Minerals (Madagascar) SARLU. Our Madagascar subsidiary has paid all taxes and administrative fees to the Madagascar government and its mining ministry with respect to all the mining permits held in country. These taxes and administrative fee payments have been acknowledged and accepted by the Madagascar government.

Since early 2012, the Company has focused its efforts on the Molo Graphite Project and as such only limited work has been completed on the Green Giant Vanadium Project since that time.

Further details regarding the Green Giant Project is included in the Green Giant Project NI 43-101 Technical Report dated January 14, 2011, which can be found on the our website at www.nextsourcematerials.com (such Technical Report and website are expressly not incorporated by reference into this filing) or in our Canadian regulatory filings at www.sedar.com (such website and content is expressly not incorporated by reference into this filing).

Sagar Property, Labrador Trough Region, Quebec, Canada

In 2006, the Company purchased from Virginia Mines Inc. ("Virginia") a 100% interest in 369 claims located in northern Quebec, Canada. Virginia retains a 2% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") on certain claims within the property. Other unrelated parties also retain a 1% NSR and a 0.5% NSR on certain claims within the property, of which half of the 1% NSR can be acquired by the Company by paying $200,000 and half of the 0.5% NSR can be acquired by the Company by paying $100,000.

On February 28, 2014, the Company signed an agreement to sell a 35% interest in the Sagar property to Honey Badger Exploration Inc. ("Honey Badger"), a public company that is a related party through common management. The terms of the agreement were subsequently amended on July 31, 2014 and again on May 8, 2015. To earn the 35% interest, Honey Badger was required to complete a payment of $36,045 (CAD$50,000) by December 31, 2015, incur exploration expenditures of $360,450 (CAD$500,000) by December 31, 2016 and issue 20,000,000 common shares to the Company by December 31, 2015. Honey Badger did not complete the earn-in requirements by December 31, 2015 resulting in the termination of the option agreement.

Since early 2012, the Company has focused its efforts on the Molo Graphite Project and as such only minimal work has been completed on the Sagar Property since that time.

As of March 31, 2019, the Sagar property consisted of 234 claims covering a total area of 10,736.59 ha.

4. Segmented Reporting

The Company has one operating segment, which involves the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resources in Madagascar and Canada. The Canadian exploration project is not a focus for the Company at this time. No commercial revenue has ever been generated by any mineral resource properties. Limited amounts of cash and equipment are currently held in Madagascar. Substantially all of the Company assets are held in Canada. The Company's President and Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are the operating decision-makers and direct the allocation of resources to its geographic segments.

The following is the segmented information by geographic region:

Mineral Exploration Expenses	**Madagascar** $	**Canada** $	**Total** $
Three-month period ended March 31, 2019	324,683	1,795	326,479
Three-month period ended March 31, 2018	279,995	10,335	290,330
Nine-month period ended March 31, 2019	519,990	13,824	533,814
Nine-month period ended March 31, 2018	770,923	(6,031)	764,892

Cash and Cash Equivalents	**Madagascar** $	**Canada** $	**Total** $
As of March 31, 2019	52,672	1,185,629	1,238,301
As of June 30, 2018	17,958	320,744	338,702

5. Exploration and Evaluation Expenses

Exploration and evaluation expenses include all costs relating to exploration activities (drilling, seismic, geological, geophysical, testing and sampling), metallurgical evaluation activities, local payroll and consultants, Madagascar travel costs, mineral claims and camp operations.

The following is the breakdown by nature of the expenses:

	For the three months ended		**For the Nine months ended**	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Exploration activities	-	-	-	-
Metallurgical evaluation	-	11,551	2,059	110,350
Consulting fees	$ 201,272	$ 92,590	$ 355,329	$ 286,681
Travel	1,516	2,648	5,607	15,605
Mineral claims and camp (Madagascar)	124,032	192,001	156,995	265,697
Mineral claims (Canada)	1,795	(8,460)	13,823	(6,031)
Total exploration and evaluation expenses	**326,479**	**290,330**	**533,814**	**764,892**

6. Management and Professional Fees

Management and professional fees include payroll for management, director fees and professional fees such as lawyer and auditor fees.

The following is the breakdown by nature of the expenses:

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Management Payroll	$ 88,412	$ 80,343	$ 340,123	$ 344,958
Consulting fees	87,359	190,911	255,483	287,134
Legal fees	6,471	(22,469)	51,165	467,895
Auditor fees	15,000	15,967	16,260	23,534
Tax advisory fees	42,867	7,147	42,867	7,147
Other	6,586	(374)	16,107	6,872
Total management and professional fees	**264,697**	**271,525**	**722,005**	**1,137,540**

7. General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include all corporate travel, public filing and transfer agent fees, investor relations, rent, insurance, bank fees, meals and entertainment, telecommunications and information technology.

The following is the breakdown by nature of the expenses:

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Travel	$ 46,102	$ (45,693)	$ 106,121	$ 137,582
Public filing and transfer agent fees	23,282	36,093	82,932	100,472
Investor relations	9,228	(11,260)	36,407	91,993
Rent	11,068	8,457	39,302	23,817
Insurance	5,790	4,395	13,904	12,460
Bank fees	4,923	1,206	6,066	4,046
Other	7,894	(2,029)	15,389	15,745
Total general and administrative expenses	**108,287**	**(8,830)**	**300,120**	**386,116**

8. Plant and Equipment

The Company owns metallurgical testing equipment and several vehicles used for exploration purposes in Madagascar that were deemed impaired and have no carrying values.

Changes in the carrying values were as follows:

	Equipment Costs $	Accumulated Depreciation $	Net Book Value $
Balance June 30, 2017	**27,805**	**-**	**27,805**
Acquisition	65,456		65,456
Depreciation	-	(3,564)	(3,564)
Balance December 31, 2017	**93,261**	**(3,564)**	**89,697**
Reversal	(65,456)	3,564	(61,892)
Impairment	(27,805)		(27,805)
Balance June 30, 2018	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance March 31, 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**

9. Provision and Contingent Liability

Provision

During fiscal 2014, the Company issued 17,889,215 flow-through shares to eligible Canadian taxpayer subscribers which included a contractual commitment for the Company to incur $3,812,642 in eligible Canadian Exploration Expenditures ("CEEs") by December 31, 2014 as per the provision of the Income Tax Act of Canada. The CEEs were renounced as a tax credit to the flow-through share subscribers on December 31, 2013. As at December 31, 2014, the Company had unfulfilled CEE obligations. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company recorded a provision for the Part XII.6 taxes and related penalties payable to the Canada Revenue Agency and for the indemnification liability to subscribers of the flow-through shares for the additional taxes payable related to the CEE renunciation shortfall. During the year ended June 30, 2017, the Company paid $131,320 (2016: $nil) in Part XII.6 taxes, resulting in a reduction in the provision, and following a reassessment of its obligation to subscribers the Company increased the provision by $131,320.

Contingent Liabilities

On April 16, 2014, the Company signed a Sale and Purchase Agreement and a Mineral Rights Agreement (together "the Agreements") with Malagasy to acquire the remaining 25% interest in the Molo Graphite Property. Pursuant to the Agreements, a further cash payment of approximately $771,510 (CAD$1,000,000) will be due within five days of the commencement of commercial production. Since this cash payment represents a possible obligation that depends on the occurrence of an uncertain future event, it has been recognized as a contingent liability and no amount has been recognized as a provision.

10. Share Capital

The Company's common shares have no par value and the authorized share capital is composed of an unlimited number of common shares. As of March 31, 2019, the Company had 507,417,021 common shares issued and outstanding (June 30 2018: 469,933,611).

The Company issued the following common shares during the period ended March 31, 2019:

(a) On August 17, 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement offering of 21,059,270 units at a price of $0.053 (CAD$0.07) per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $1,138,350 (CAD$1,474,149). Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant, with each warrant exercisable into one common share at an exercise price of $0.076 (CAD$0.10) for a period of two years. The share issue costs consisted of cash finder's fees totalling $16,905, the issuance of 337,714 common shares valued at $17,966 and the issuance of 123,000 common share purchase warrants valued at $3,272 with each warrant exercisable into one common share at an exercise price of $0.076 (CAD$0.10) for a period of two years.

(b) On March 7, 2019, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement offering of 16,086,426 common shares at a price of $0.08 (CAD$0.11) per common share for aggregate gross proceeds of $1,323,630 (CAD$1,769,507). The share issue costs consisted of cash finder's fees totalling $26,284 (CAD$35,300).

11. Stock Options

The Company's stock option plan is restricted to a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. Under the stock option plan, the Company may grant stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The Board of Directors administers the plan and determines the vesting and terms of each grant.

The Black-Scholes option valuation model is used by the Company to determine the fair value of stock option grants based on the market price, the exercise price, compound risk free interest rate, annualized volatility and number of periods until expiration. Each stock option entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at the respective exercise price prior to or on the respective expiration date.

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had 40,670,000 stock options issued and outstanding with a weighted average expiration of 3.2 years, which are exercisable into 40,670,000 common shares at a weighted average exercise price of $0.09. All stock options that are currently outstanding vested on the grant date.

The following is a schedule of the outstanding stock options for the period ending March 31, 2019:

Grant Date	Expiration Date	Exercise Price	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2018	Options Granted (Expired or Cancelled)	Options Exercised	Balance Outstanding March 31, 2019
July 9, 2013	July 9, 2018	USD $0.11	705,000	(705,000)	-	-
September 19, 2013	July 19, 2018	USD $0.15	375,000	(375,000)	-	-
January 10, 2014	January 10, 2019	USD $0.18	2,925,000	(2,925,000)	-	-
July 3, 2014	July 3, 2019	USD $0.15	2,250,000	(1,100,000)	-	1,150,000
February 26, 2015	February 26, 2020	USD $0.20	3,335,000	(465,000)	-	2,870,000
December 22, 2015	December 22, 2020	USD $0.06	6,900,000	(200,000)	-	6,700,000
June 9, 2017	June 9, 2022	USD $0.07	21,140,000	(3,040,000)	-	18,100,000
March 26, 2019	March 26, 2019	CAD $0.10	-	11,850,000	-	11,850,000
Total Outstanding			37,630,000	3,040,000		40,670,000

The following is a continuity schedule of the Company's outstanding common stock purchase options:

	Weighted-Average Exercise Price $	Number of Stock Options #
Outstanding as of June 30, 2017	USD $0.11	44,470,000
Granted	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Expired	USD $0.18	(6,840,000)
Outstanding as of June 30, 2018	USD $0.09	37,630,000
Granted	CAD $0.10	11,850,000
Exercised	-	-
Expired	USD $0.09	(8,810,000)
Outstanding as of March 31, 2019	USD $0.08	40,670,000

12. Warrants

The Company has issued common share purchase warrants as part of equity private placements.

The Black-Scholes option valuation model is used by the Company to determine the fair value of warrants issued based on the market price, the exercise price, compound risk free interest rate, annualized volatility and number of periods until expiration. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at the respective exercise price prior to or on the respective expiration date.

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had 14,152,636 common share purchase warrants issued and outstanding with a weighted average expiration of 1.05 years, which are exercisable into 14,152,636 common shares at a weighted average exercise price of $0.09. All warrants that are currently outstanding vested on the issue date.

The following is a schedule of the outstanding common stock purchase warrants for the period ending March 31, 2019:

Issue Date	Expiration Date	Exercise Price	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2018	Warrants Granted (Expired)	Warrants Exercised	Balance Outstanding March 31, 2019
June 23, 2014	April 15, 2019	USD $0.14	3,500,000	-	-	3,500,000
August 17, 2018	August 17, 2020	CAD $0.10	-	10,529,636	-	10,652,636
August 17, 2018	August 17, 2020	CAD $0.10	-	123,000	-	123,000
Total Outstanding			3,500,000	10,652,636	-	14,152,636

The following is the continuity schedule of the Company's common share purchase warrants:

	Weighted-Average Exercise Price $	Number of Warrants #
Outstanding as of June 30, 2017	USD $0.11	30,521,256
Issued	-	-
Expired	0.11	(18,083,356)
Exercised	0.10	(8,937,900)
Outstanding as of June 30, 2018	USD $0.14	3,500,000
Issued	CAD $0.10	10,652,636
Expired	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Outstanding as of March 31, 2019	USD $0.09	14,152,636

The Company issued the following common share purchase warrants during the period ended March 31, 2019:

(a) On August 17, 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement offering of 21,059,270 units at a price of $0.053 (CAD$0.07) per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $1,141,621 (CAD$1,474,149). Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant, with each warrant exercisable into one common share at an exercise price of $0.076 (CAD$0.10) for a period of two years. The share issue costs consisted of cash finder's fees totalling $16,905 plus the issuance of 337,714 common shares valued at $17,966 and 123,000 common share purchase warrants, with each warrant exercisable into one common share at an exercise price of $0.076 (CAD$0.10) for a period of two years, valued at $3,272 using the Black-Scholes option valuation model.

13. Warrant Liability

The warrants that were issued on August 17, 2018 were issued in a currency other than the Company's functional currency and therefore are considered a derivative equity instrument as per IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. The warrant liability was measured at fair value in the statement of financial position using the Black-Scholes option valuation model and will be revalued at each reporting period through profit and loss until expiration or exercise of the underlying warrants.

The fair value of the warrant liability was estimated using the following model inputs on the following valuation dates:

	March 31, 2019	**August, 17, 2018**
Exercise price	$0.075	$0.075
Risk free rate	1.67%	1.50%
Expected volatility	97%	115%
Expected dividend yield	Nil	Nil
Expected life (in years)	1.38	2
Opening balance, derivative warrant liability	$ **408,150**	**$ -**
Gain on change in fair value of derivative warrant liability	(87,150)	408,150
Ending balance, derivative warrant liability	**$ 321,000**	**$ 408,150**

14. Capital Management

As at March 31, 2019, the Company had a working capital surplus of $432,230 (June 30, 2018: deficit of $124,868).

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the nine months ended March 31, 2019.

In managing liquidity, the Company's primary objective is to ensure the entity can continue as a going concern while raising additional funding to meet its obligations as they come due. The Company's operations to date have been funded by issuing equity. The Company expects to improve the working capital position by securing additional financing.

The Company's investment policy is to invest excess cash in very low risk financial instruments such as term deposits or by holding funds in high yield savings accounts with major Canadian banks. Financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, which may include currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

The Company's mineral property interests are all in the exploration stage, as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its exploration activities and administrative costs. Management continues to assess the merits of mineral properties on an ongoing basis and may seek to acquire new properties or to increase ownership interests if it believes there is sufficient geologic and economic potential.

Management mitigates the risk and uncertainty associated with raising additional capital in current economic conditions through cost control measures that minimizes discretionary disbursements and reduces exploration expenditures that are deemed of limited strategic value.

The Company manages the capital structure (consisting of shareholders' deficiency) on an ongoing basis and adjusts in response to changes in economic conditions and risks characteristics of its underlying assets. Adjustments to the Company's capital structure may involve the issuance of new shares, assumption of new debt, acquisition or disposition of assets, or adjustments to the amounts held in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

15. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The following disclosures are to enable users of the consolidated financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments at the end of the reporting period:

Credit risk

The Company does not currently have commercial customers and therefore does not have any credit risk related to accounts receivables. The Company has credit risk arising from the potential from counterparty default on cash and cash equivalents held on deposit with financial institutions. The Company manages this risk by ensuring that deposits are only held with large Canadian banks and financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities. Liquidity risk arises from the Company's financial obligations and in the management of its assets, liabilities and capital structure. The Company manages this risk by regularly evaluating its liquid financial resources to fund current and long-term obligations and to meet its capital commitments in a cost-effective manner.

The main factors that affect liquidity include working capital requirements, capital-expenditure requirements and equity capital market conditions. The Company's liquidity requirements are met through a variety of sources, including cash and cash equivalents and equity capital markets.

As at March 31, 2019, the Company expects to access public debt and equity capital markets for financing over the next 12 months in order to initiate construction of its Molo Graphite Project in Madagascar and to satisfy working capital requirements. While the Company has been successful in obtaining required funding in the past, there is no assurance that future financings will be available.

As at March 31, 2019, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents balance of $1,238,301 (June 30, 2018: $338,702) to settle current liabilities of $906,199 (June 30, 2018: $519,351). As a result, the Company is currently exposed to liquidity risk.

Based on management's assessment of its past ability to obtain required funding, the Company believes that it will be able to satisfy its current and long-term obligations as they come due.

Market risks

Market risk is the potential for financial loss from adverse changes in underlying market factors, including foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and interest rates.

- Interest rate risk, is the sensitivity of the fair value or of the future cash flows of a financial instrument to changes in interest rates. The Company does not have any financial assets or liabilities that are subject to variable interest rates.

- Commodity price risks, is the sensitivity of the fair value of, or of the future cash flows, from mineral assets. The Company manages this risk by monitoring mineral prices and commodity price trends to determine the appropriate timing for funding the exploration or development of its mineral assets, or for the acquisition or disposition of mineral assets. The Company does not have any mineral assets at the development or production stage carried at historical cost. The Company has expensed the acquisition and exploration costs of its exploration stage mineral assets.

- Currency risk: This is the sensitivity of the fair value or of the future cash flows of financial instruments to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company transacts in currencies other than the US dollar, including the Canadian dollar, the Madagascar Ariary, the Euro and the South African Rand. The Company purchases services and has certain salary commitments in those currencies. The Company also has monetary and financial instruments that may fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Derivative financial instruments are not used to reduce exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not sensitive to foreign exchange exposure since it has not made any commitments to deliver products quoted in foreign currencies. The Company is not sensitive to foreign exchange risk arising from the translation of the financial statements of subsidiaries with a functional currency other than the US dollar since it does not have any material assets and liabilities measured through other comprehensive income. The impact of a 10% strengthening of the Canadian Dollar as of March 31, 2019 would result in a loss of $87,800 on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The impact of a 10% strengthening of the Madagascar Ariary of March 31, 2019 would result in a gain of $4,500 on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. A 10% weakening of each currency would have the opposite impact. The impact of a strengthening or weakening of any other foreign currency would not be material.

16. Related Party Transactions

Parties are related if one party has the direct or indirect ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making operating and financial decisions. Parties are also related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of economic resources or financial obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the fair value.

Balances and transactions between the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated and are not disclosed in this note.

Related parties include companies controlled by key management personnel. Key management personnel are composed of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and the Senior Vice Presidents of the Company.

The following key management personnel related party transactions occurred during the periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018:

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Management and professional fees	$ 174,042	$ 199,190	$ 594,879	$ 595,577
Total	$ 174,042	$ 199,190	$ 594,879	$ 595,577

The following key management related party balances existed as of March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2018:

	As at March 31, 2019	**As at June 30, 2018**
Prepaid payroll to officers of the Company	$ 26,128	$ 26,632
Accounts payable balance due to officers of the Company	$ 16,400	$ 16,400

17. Subsequent event

There were no subsequent events.

NEXTSOURCE
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