CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years Ended

December 31, 2019, and 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Management`s Responsibility for Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying audited consolidated financial statements of GPM Metals Inc. (the `Company` or `GPM`) are the responsibility of management and the Board of Directors.

The audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the audited consolidated financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions that were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In the opinion of management, the audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in compliance with all applicable International Financial Reporting Standards.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide it sufficient knowledge to support management representations that it has exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the audited consolidated financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of, and for the periods presented by, the audited consolidated financial statements and (ii) the audited consolidated financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the audited consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the audited consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the audited consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the audited consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company`s affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

(signed) Dan Noone

Interim Chief Executive Officer

(signed) Yajian Wang

Chief Financial Officer

Toronto Canada
April 29, 2020

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of GPM Metals Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of GPM Metals Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that on December 31, 2019, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $39,586,174. As stated in Note 1, this event or condition, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

MNP LLP

Toronto, Ontario
April 29, 2020

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

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GPM METALS INC.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		As of December 31, 2019		As of December 31, 2018
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash	**$**	**312,374**	$	399,674
Short-term investments (note 5)		**19,509**		13,503
Accounts receivable and other assets (note 7)		**13,187**		36,071
Lease receivable (note 8)		**22,381**		-
Total current assets		**367,451**		449,248
Lease receivable (note 8)		**60,754**		-
Property, plant and equipment (note 6)		**80,484**		5,479
Total assets	**$**	**508,689**	$	454,727
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Current liabilities				
Amounts payable and other liabilities	**$**	**102,244**	$	159,741
Lease liability (note 8)		**44,762**		-
Total current liabilities		**147,006**		159,741
Lease liability (note 8)		**121,508**		-
Total liabilities	**$**	**268,514**	$	159,741
Capital, reserves, and deficit				
Share capital (note 9)		**24,498,580**		24,193,983
Capital surplus (note 10)		**14,842,495**		14,797,549
Warrant reserve (note 11)		**485,274**		230,528
Deficit		**(39,586,174)**		(38,927,074)
Total capital, reserves, and deficit		**240,175**		294,986
Total liabilities and equity	**$**	**509,689**	$	454,727

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)
Subsequent events (note 18)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

(Signed) Bruce Rosenberg, Director

(Signed) Dan Noone, Director

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

GPM METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Year Ended December 31, 2019		Year Ended December 31, 2018
Operating expenses				
General and administrative (note 13)	**$**	**455,779**	$	472,673
Foreign exchange loss		**15,160**		37,669
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (note 15)		**198,619**		242,346
Operating loss		**(669,558)**		(752,688)
Interest income		**4,452**		6,081
FV adjustment on short-term investments (note 5)		**6,006**		(8,350)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**$**	**(659,100)**	$	(754,957)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share (note 12)	**$**	**(0.01)**	$	(0.01)
The weighted average number of common shares (note 12)		**58,294,641**		51,851,285

The notes to the consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements

GPM METALS INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Year Ended December 31, 2019		Year Ended December 31, 2018
Operating activities				
Net loss for the year	**$**	**(659,100)**	$	(754,957)
Stock-based compensation (note 10)		**44,946**		58,807
Unrealized (gain) loss on short-term investments (note 5)		**(6,006)**		8,350
Depreciation (note 6)		**29,440**		1,160
Interest expense		**13,803**		-
Non-cash working capital items:				
Accounts receivable and other assets		**22,884**		30,118
Amounts payable and other liabilities		**(57,497)**		(154,085)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(611,530)**		(810,607)
Investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (note 6)		**-**		(6,639)
Net cash used in investing activities		**-**		(6,639)
Financing activities				
Proceeds from private placements (note 9)		**600,000**		1,000,000
Share issuance costs (note 9)		**(40,657)**		(14,969)
Lease obligation payments, net (note 8)		**(35,113)**		-
Net cash provided by financing activities		**524,230**		985,031
Net change in cash		**(87,300)**		167,785
Cash, beginning of year		**399,674**		231,889
Cash, end of year	**$**	**312,374**	**$**	399,674

GPM METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

			Reserves				
		Share Capital		**Capital Surplus**		**Warrant Reserve**		**Deficit**		**Total**

		Share Capital		Reserves: Capital Surplus		Reserves: Warrant Reserve		Deficit		Total
Balance, January 1, 2018	**$**	**23,439,480**	**$**	**14,738,742**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**(38,172,117)**	**$**	**6,105**
Units issued in private placement		1,000,000		-		-		-		1,000,000
Share issuance costs		(14,969)		-		-		-		(14,969)
Warrants issued in private placement		(230,528)		-		230,528		-		-
Stock-based compensation (note 10, 14)		-		58,807		-		-		58,807
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		-		-		-		(754,957)		($754,957)
Balance, December 31, 2018	**$**	**24,193,983**	**$**	**14,797,549**	**$**	**230,528**	**$**	**(38,927,074)**	**$**	**$294,986**

		Share Capital		Reserves: Capital Surplus		Reserves: Warrant Reserve		Deficits		Total
Balance, January 1, 2019	**$**	**24,193,983**	**$**	**$14,797,549**	**$**	**230,528**	**$**	**(38,927,074)**	**$**	**294,986**
Units issued in private placement		600,000		-		-		-		600,000
Warrants issued in private placement		(249,283)		-		249,283		-		-
Broker warrants issued in private placement		(5,463)		-		5,463		-		-
Share issue cost		(40,657)		-		-		-		(40,657)
Stock-based compensation (note 10, 14)		-		44,946		-		-		44,946
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		-		-		-		(659,100)		(659,100)
Balance, December 31, 2019	**$**	**24,498,580**	**$**	**14,842,495**	**$**	**485,274**	**$**	**(39,586,174)**	**$**	**240,175**

During the year ended December 31, 2019**, the Company received approval by a majority shareholder vote to affect a consolidation of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company on the basis of one (1) post-consolidation common share for every two (2) pre-consolidation common shares.** All shares, options and warrants have been disclosed above and throughout the accompanying notes at their post-consolidation amounts. (note 9)

1. Nature of operations and going concern

GPM Metals Inc. (the "Company" or "GPM") was incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporation Act on March 16, 1994, under the name of Minera Sierra Madre Inc. Effective December 15, 1999, the Company changed its name to MSA Capital Corp. and, subsequently, on October 28, 2002, changed its name to Coronation Minerals Inc. On April 5, 2004, the Company filed articles of continuance and was continued under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). On August 17, 2009, the Company announced that it had filed articles of amendment to change its name to Guyana Precious Metals Inc. Effective August 27, 2013, the Company changed its name to GPM Metals Inc. The primary office is located at 141 Adelaide Street West, Suite 1101, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3L5.

The Company is a development stage entity that does not generate operating revenues and has limited financial resources. The Company is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage of development. These risks include the availability of capital and risks inherent in the mining industry related to development, exploration, and operations as well as global economic risks and commodity price volatility. The underlying value of the Company's mineral properties are entirely dependent on the Company's ability to obtain the necessary permits to operate and secure the required financing to complete development of and establish future profitable production from its mineral assets, or the proceeds from the disposition of its mineral properties.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board on a going concern basis, which assumes the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for the next twelve months from December 31, 2019. On December 31, 2019, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, had an accumulated deficit of $39.6 million since inception (December 31, 2018, $38.9 million) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing to meet its ongoing corporate overhead expenditures as well as advance the exploration of its claims and development of its projects. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future or that such arrangements will be on terms advantageous to the Company. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business and, accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operations. Such adjustments could be material.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal claims, and noncompliance with regulatory and environmental requirements.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued and effective as of December 31, 2019. The Board of Directors approved the statements on April 29, 2020.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Recent accounting pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) that are mandatory for accounting periods after January 1, 2019, or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact on the Company and have been excluded from the list below.

IFRS 16-Leases (“IFRS 16”) was issued by the IASB, replacing IAS 17 - Leases. IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model and requires the lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases on its statement of financial position, providing the reader with greater transparency of an entity’s lease obligations.

The Company elected the modified retrospective transition approach, which provides lessees a method for recording existing leases at adoption with no restatement of prior period financial information. Under this approach, a lease liability was recognized at January 1, 2019 in respect of leases previously classified as operating leases, measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate at transition. The associated right-of-use assets were measured at amounts equal to the respective lease liabilities, subject to certain adjustments allowed under IFRS 16.

In addition, the Company elected to utilize practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance within the new standard, which among other things, allowed the Company to apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics, and rely on its assessment as to whether leases are onerous applying IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review. Adoption of the new standard at January 1, 2019 resulted in the recognition of a right-of-use asset and lease liability of $208,890 related to office space. On initiat recognition, the right-of-use asset was offset by a sublease held with a related party resulting in a recognition of a lease reaceivable of $104,445 and an immediate derecognition of half the value of the right-of-use asset. All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of twelve months or less.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, with the discount rate determined by the incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- Amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- The exercise price of any purchase option granted if it is reasonable certain to assess that option;
- Any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- Lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
- Initial direct costs incurred; and
- The amount of any provision recognised where the Company is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

Lease liabilities, on initial measurement, increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made.

(c) Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial assets to fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Of significance are the estimates and assumptions used in the recognition and measurement of items included in note 2.

(d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.
The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the periods presented are included in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss from the date that control commences until it ceases, as appropriate. All intercompany transactions, balances, income, and expenses are eliminated upon consolidation.

The following companies have been consolidated within the consolidated financial statements:

Corporation	**Country of Incorporation**	**Principle activity**
GPM Metals Inc.	Canada	Parent company
1901743 Ontario Inc.[(1)]	Canada	Holding company
DPG Resources Australia Pty Ltd[(2)]	Australia	Exploration company
Guyana Precious Metals (Barbados) Inc.[(1)]	Barbados	Holding company
Chaska Resources SAC[(3)]	Peru	Exploration company

[(1)] 100% owned by GPM Metals Inc.
[(2)] 100% owned by 1901743 Ontario Inc.
[(3)] 100% owned by Guyana Precious Metals (Barbados) Inc.,

(e) Foreign currencies

The functional currency for the Company and its subsidiaries, as determined by management, is the Canadian Dollar. For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results of operations and financial position are expressed in Canadian Dollars.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the yearend exchange rates are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Below is a summary showing the classification and measurement bases of the Company's financial instruments.

Classification	**IFRS 9**
Cash	FVTPL
Short-term investments	FVTPL
Accounts payable and other liabilities	Amortized Cost

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at FVTPL, amortized cost, or FVTOCI. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

i. Financial assets recorded at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL if they do not meet the criteria of amortized cost or FVTOCI. Gains or losses on these items are recognized in profit or loss. The Company's cash and short-term investments are classified as financial assets measured at FVTPL.

ii. Investments recorded at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to measure the investment at FVOCI whereby changes in the investment's fair value (realized and unrealized) will be recognized permanently in OCI with no reclassification to profit or loss. The election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

iii. Amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met and the financial assets are not designated as at FVTPL: 1) the object of the Company's business model for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows, and 2) the asset's contractual cash flows represent "solely payments of principal and interest".

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

i. Amortized cost

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost unless they fall into one of the following categories: financial liabilities at FVTPL, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate, or contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

The Company's accounts payable and other liabilities do not fall into any of the exemptions and are therefore classified as measured at amortized cost.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

ii. Financial liabilities recorded FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL if they fall into one of the five exemptions detailed above.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs associated with financial instruments, carried at FVTPL, are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

Subsequent measurement

Instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in profit or loss. Instruments classified as amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Instruments classified as FVTOCI are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, canceled, or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

Expected credit loss impairment model

IFRS 9 introduced a single expected credit loss impairment model, which is based on changes in credit quality since the initial application. The adoption of the expected credit loss impairment model had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full or when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.
The carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments (continued)

As of December 31, 2019, and December 31, 2018, the fair value of the financial liabilities approximates the carrying value, due to the short-term nature of the instruments.

As of December 31, 2019, and December 31, 2018, cash and the Company`s investment in Prophecy Coal Corp. ("Prophecy Coal") (note 5) are recorded at fair value and are considered as Level 1 financial instruments. As of December 31, 2019, Prophecy Coal common shares are carried at a fair value of $19,509. (December 31, 2018 – $13,503)

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets with finite lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset`s fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. In addition, long-lived assets that are not amortized are subject to an annual impairment assessment.

(h) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Company expenses exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include acquisition costs of mineral properties, property option payments, and evaluation activities.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditure will be capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, except for development costs that give rise to a future benefit.
If an exploration property is disposed of any, consideration is reflected as a gain on disposition.

(i) Cash

Cash in the statements of financial position comprises cash deposits held at banks and on hand.

(j) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation because of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect 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 and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

The Company had no material provisions or onerous contracts on December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

(k) Share Capital

Common shares are classified as share capital. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. Subscriber warrants are classified within warrant reserve. Where common shares and subscriber warrants are offered together (as a "unit") the Corporation allocates the consideration received per unit, net of any issuance costs, to the common shares and subscriber warrants based on their relative fair values. The fair value of warrants is measured using a Black-Scholes option pricing model.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Share-based payment transactions

Share-based payments to employees:

The Company measures share-based payments to employees at the fair value of the options at the grant date. The fair value of share options granted to employees is recognized as an expense over the vesting or service period with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes valuation model, considering the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted.

At each financial reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services like those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company.

Share-based payments to non-employees:

The Company measures share-based payments to non-employees at the fair value of the goods or services received at the date of receipt of the goods or services. The fair value of share options granted to non-employees is recognized as an expense over the period the services have been provided. If the fair value of the goods or services cannot be measured reliably, the fair value of the options granted will be used, measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

(m) Warrants

Special warrants give the holders' the right to purchase a set number of shares for a fixed price on or before the warrant's expiration date. Warrants are canceled on their given expiration date. Expired warrants are canceled to capital surplus.

(n) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they are realized or settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits, and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related assets, through amortization using either a unit-of-production or the straight-line method as appropriate. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate and amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for the restoration of subsequent site damage that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses.

On December 31, 2019, and December 31, 2018, the Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs as the disturbance to date are minimal.

(p) Interest income

Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis using the effective interest method.

(q) Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the income/loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all warrants and options outstanding that may add to the total number of common shares. The dilutive effect of outstanding stock options and warrants on earnings per share is calculated by determining the proceeds for the exercise of such securities which are then assumed to be used to purchase common shares of the Company. If the number of common shares outstanding increases or decreases because of share split or consolidation, the calculation of basic and diluted income/ loss per share for all periods presented, is adjusted retrospectively.

(r) Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of property and equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Depreciation is recognized based on the cost of an item of property and equipment, less its estimated residual value, over four years for computer equipment and 2.5 years for specialized software.

An asset's residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

In the year of disposal, the resulting gain or loss is included in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, and the cost of the equipment retired or otherwise disposed and the related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from these accounts.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(s) Segment reporting

A segment is a component of the Company that is distinguishable by economic activity (business segment), or by its geographical location (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Company operates in one business segment, mineral exploration and three geographical segments, Canada, Australia, Peru and Barbados.

(t) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These consolidated financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated 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 future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(u) Critical accounting estimates

Significant assumptions about the future that management has made that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, if actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- the inputs used in accounting for share-based payment transactions and in the valuation of warrants issued in unit financing;
- management assumption of no material restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental obligations, based on the fact and circumstances that existed during the period;
- management's position that there is no income tax asset recognized within these consolidated financial statements;
- management's determination of the functional currency of GPM Metals Inc. and its subsidiaries as Canadian dollars;
- assessment of the going concern assumption as detailed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements; and
- the incremental borrowing rate used to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset.

3. Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

- To ensure sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the ongoing business objectives including the funding of future growth opportunities and pursuit of accretive acquisitions; and
- To maximize shareholder return through enhancing the share value.

The Company monitors its capital structure and adjusts according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis.

The Company considers its capital to be equity, which comprises share capital, capital surplus, warrant reserve, and deficit, which on December 31, 2019, is $240,175 (December 31, 2018 – $294,986).

3. Capital risk management (continued)

The Company manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Company reviews its working capital and forecasts its future cash flows based on operating expenditures, and other investing and financing activities. The forecast is updated based on activities related to its mineral properties. Selected information is provided to the Board of Directors. The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the year ended December 31, 2019. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

4. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk (including foreign currency risk and equity price risk). Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash. Cash is held within select major Canadian, Peruvian, Barbadian and Australian chartered banks.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if its access to the capital markets is hindered, whether because of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or matters specific to the Company. The Company generates cash flow primarily from its financing activities. As at December 31, 2019, the Company had cash of $312,374 (December 31, 2018 – $399,674) to settle current liabilities of $147,006 (December 31, 2018 – $159,741). Some of the Company's financial liabilities have maturities longer than 90 days and are not subject to normal trade terms. The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure the preservation and security of capital as well as liquidity.

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity prices.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. As of December 31, 2019, the Company funds certain operations, exploration, and administrative expenses in Peru and Barbados on a cash call basis using US dollar currency, and in Australia using the Australian dollar currency. The Company maintains US dollar bank accounts in Canada, Peru, and Barbados, and also maintains Australian dollar bank accounts in Australia. The Company is subject to gains and losses from fluctuations in the US dollar, Australian dollar, and the Peruvian sol against the Canadian dollar.

b) Equity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. The Company's investment in the common shares of Prophecy Coal Corp. ("Prophecy Coal") (note 5) are subject to fair value fluctuations arising from changes in the equity market.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are reasonably possible over twelve months:

(i) The Company holds balances in foreign currencies, which could give rise to exposure to foreign exchange risk. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in each of the applicable foreign exchange rates against the Canadian dollar would affect the reported loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2019, by approximately $10,485 (December 31, 2018 – $12,510)

(ii) The Company's investment in the common shares of Prophecy Development Corp. (note 5) is subject to fair value fluctuations. As at December 31, 2019, sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in the quoted market price of Prophecy Development Corp. common shares, with all other variables held constant, would affect reported loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2019 by approximately $1,950 (December 31, 2018 – $1,350)

5. Short-term investments

	Number of Shares		As of December 31, 2019		As of December 31, 2018
Common shares of Prophecy Development Corp	50,000	**$**	**19,509**	$	13,503

The Company recognized an unrealized gain relating to fair value fluctuations of $6,006 (2018 – $(8,350)).

6. Property, plant and equipment

		Equipment		Right-of-use asset		Total
Cost						
Balance as of January 1, 2018	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**
Additions		6,639		-		6,639
Balance as of December 31, 2018	**$**	**6,639**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**6,639**
Adoption of IFRS 16		-		104,445		104,445
Additions		-		-		-
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**$**	**6,639**	**$**	**104,445**	**$**	**111,084**
Accumulated amortization						
Balance as of January 1, 2018	**$**	-	**$**	-	**$**	**-**
Depreciation		1,160		-		1,160
Balance as of December 31, 2018	**$**	**1,160**	**$**	-	**$**	**1,160**
Depreciation		2,773		26,667		29,440
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**$**	**3,933**	**$**	**26,667**	**$**	**30,600**
Net book value						
Balance as of December 31, 2018	**$**	**5,479**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**5,479**
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**$**	**2,706**	**$**	**77,778**	**$**	**80,484**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Accounts receivable and other assets

		As of December 31, 2019		As of December 31, 2018
Harmonized sales tax recoverable (Canada)	**$**	**3,471**	$	3,217
Sales tax recoverable (Australia)		**867**		14,530
Prepaid expenses		**8,625**		10,482
Other assets		**224**		7,842
Total account receivable and other assets	**$**	**13,187**	$	36,071

8. Lease Liability

On December 1, 2017, the Company entered into a 60 month lease agreement to lease office space. During the 2018 fiscal year, the Company entered into a sub lease agreement with a related party. Half of the office lease space has been allocated to the related party and the Company is reimbursed for half of the monthly lease payments for the remaining term of the lease, terminating on November 30, 2022.

		Office Lease
Balance, January 1, 2019	**$**	**-**
Adoption of IFRS 16		208,890
Accretion expense		27,605
Lease payments		(70,225)
Balance, December 31, 2019	**$**	**166,270**

The Company has recorded this lease as right-of-use asset (note 6) and lease liability in the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2019. As at January 1, 2019, the lease liability was measured at the present value of the lease payments that were not paid as of that date. The lease payments are discounted using an interest rate of 15%, which is the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The continuity of the lease liability is presented in the table below:

		Under 1 year		Between 1-2 years		Total
Office Lease	**$**	**65,777**	**$**	**139,046**	**$**	**204,823**

In connection with the sub lease agreement held with a related party, as at January 1, 2019, a lease receivable amount was recognize and measured at the present value of the lease payments that were not received as of that date. The sub lease payments are discounted using an interest rate of 15%, identical to the discount rate used for the head lease.

		Lease Receivable
Balance, January 1, 2019	**$**	**-**
Adoption of IFRS 16		104,445
Accretion expense		13,802
Sub lease payments		(35,112)
Balance, December 31, 2019	**$**	**83,135**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. Share capital

a) Authorized share capital

The authorized share capital consisted of an unlimited number of common shares. The common shares do not have a par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

b) Common shares issued

At December 31, 2019, the issued share capital amounted to $24,498,580 (2018 - $24,193,983). The changes in issued share capital for the years were as follows:

	Number of Common Shares		Amount
Balance, December 31, 2017	45,116,559	$	23,439,480
Issued on February 21, 2018 private placement (1)	5,000,000		318,526
Issued on July 5, 2018 private placement (2)	5,000,000		450,946
Share issuance costs	-		(14,969)
Balance, December 31, 2018	55,116,559	$	24,193,983
Issued on August 9, 2019 private placement (4)	8,000,000		350,717
Share issuance costs (4)	-		(46,120)
Balance, December 31, 2019	**63,116,559**	**$**	**24,498,580**

(1) In February 2018, the Company announced it had closed its previously announced non-brokered private placement, under which it has issued an aggregate of 5,000,000 units at $0.10 per unit to raise gross proceeds of $500,000. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant with such warrant exercisable to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of $0.20 for 24 months from the closing of the Offering. The fair value of these warrants was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: the share price of $0.15, expected dividend yield of 0%, risk-free interest rate of 1.84%, the volatility of 124%, and an expected life of two years. The value assigned to these warrants using a proportional allocation method is $181,474.

(2) In July 2018, the Company announced it had closed its previously announced non-brokered private placement, under which it has issued an aggregate of 5,000,000 units at $0.10 per unit to raise gross proceeds of $500,000. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of one share purchase warrant with such warrant exercisable to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of $0.20 for 24 months from the closing of the Offering. The fair value of these warrants was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: the share price of $0.11, expected dividend yield of 0%, risk-free interest rate of 1.91%, the volatility of 120%, and an expected life of two years. The value assigned to these warrants using a proportional allocation method is $49,054.

(3) In July 2019, the Company received approval by a majority shareholder vote to affect a consolidation of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company on the basis of one (1) post-consolidation common share for every two (2) pre-consolidation common shares. Prior to the consolidation, the Company held 110,233,118 common shares issued and outstanding. Upon completion of the share consolidation, the number of post-consolidation common shares issued and outstanding was approximately 55,116,559. All references to the number of common shars have been adjusted retrospectively to reflect the Company's 2:1 share consolidation for all periods disclosed in these consolidated financial statements.

9. Share capital (continued)

b) Common shares issued (continued)

(4) In August 2019, the Company completed a private placement, under which it has issued an aggregated of 8,000,000 units at $0.075 per unit to raise gross proceeds of $600,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant with such warrant exercisable to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of $0.10 for 36 months from the closing of the offering. The fair value of these warrants was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: the share price of $0.07, expected dividend yield of 0%, risk-free interest rate of 1.42%, the volatility of 133%, and an expected life of three years. The value assigned to these warrants using a proportional allocation method is $249,283.The Company incurred share issuance costs totaling $40,657, including cash commission of $9,835 and issued an aggregate of 109,800 broker warrants to eligible registrants assisting in connection with the offering, with each such broker warrant entitling the holder thereof to acquire one common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.10 for 36 months from the closing of the offering. The fair value of the broker warrants was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: the share price of $0.07, expected dividend yield of 0%, risk-free interest rate of 1.42%, the volatility of 133%, and an expected life of three years. The value assigned to these broker warrants is $5,463.

10. Stock options

The Company adopted a stock option plan for employees, consultants, officers and directors on May 9, 2016. The number of common shares reserved for issue under the stock option plan may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding capital of the Company at any given time. The term of options granted under the stock option plan may not exceed five years from the date of the grant and the option price, which may be determined by the directors of the Company, may not be less than the market price for the common shares at the grant date, less an approved discount.

The Company records a charge to the statements of loss and comprehensive loss using the Black-Scholes valuation model. For options granted to non-employees, the valuation is based on services provided if reliably measurable. The Black-Scholes valuation is dependent on several estimates, including the risk-free interest rate, the level of stock volatility together with an estimate of the level of forfeiture. The level of stock volatility is calculated with reference to the historic traded daily closing share price of the Company at the date of the issue.

Options pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's share purchase options.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. Stock options (continued)

The following tables reflect the continuity of stock options for the years ended December 31, 2019, and December 31, 2018.

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)
Balance, January 1, 2018	**3,837,500**	**0.70**
Expired and Cancelled July 26, 2019 (i)	(100,000)	1.00
Expired and Cancelled March 2, 2020 (ii)	(50,000)	0.30
Granted on December 12, 2018 (iii)	850,000	0.20
Balance, December 31, 2018	**4,537,500**	**0.56**
Cancelled during the year (i) (ii)	(275,000)	0.75
Expired on July 26, 2019 (i)	(1,637,500)	1.00
Granted on December 13, 2019 (iv)	3,100,000	0.10
Balance, December 31, 2019	**5,725,000**	**0.17**

The following table reflects the stock options issued and outstanding remaining life as of December 31, 2019:

Expiry Date	Exercise Prices	Weighted Ave Remaining contractual Life (years)	Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Vested (exercisable)	Number of Options Unvested
March 2, 2020 (ii)	0.30	0.17	1,525,000	1,525,000	-
September 7, 2020	0.23	0.69	250,000	250,000	-
December 12, 2021 (iii)	0.20	1.95	850,000	637,500	212,500
December 13, 2022 (iv)	0.10	2.95	3,100,000	462,500	2,637,500
		1.96	**5,725,000**	**2,875,000**	**2,850,000**

(i) On July 26, 2016, the Company granted 1,912,500 options to certain directors, officers, and consultants of the company. The options have an exercise price of $1.00 per share and an expiry date of July 26, 2019. The options vest at a rate of 25% on the date of grant and 25% on each of the 6, 12 and 18-month anniversaries of the date of grant. The fair value of the options was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: the share price of $0.98, expected dividend yield of 0%, risk-free interest rate of 0.58%, the volatility of 134%, and an expected life of 2.76 years. The fair value assigned to these options was $1,391,153. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the impact on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss is $nil (2018 - $16,471). During the year ended December 31, 2019, 175,000 of these options were cancelled with the remaining options expiring.

(ii) On March 2, 2017, the Company granted 1,675,000 options to certain directors, officers and consultants of the Company. The options have an exercise price of $0.30 per share and an expiry date of March 2, 2020. The options vest at a rate of 25% on the date of grant and 25% on each of the 6, 12 and 18-month anniversaries of the date of grant. The fair value of the options was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: the share price of $0.19, expected dividend yield of 0%, risk-free interest rate of 0.77%, the volatility of 130%, and an expected life of 2.72 years. The fair value assigned to these options was $220,169. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the impact on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss is $nil (2018 - $32,108). During the year ended December 31, 2019, 100,000 of these options were cancelled.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. Stock options (continued)

(iii) On December 12, 2018, the Company granted 850,000 options to certain directors, officers, and consultants of the Company. The options have an exercise price of $0.20 per share and an expiry date of December 12, 2021. The options vest at a rate of 25% on the date of grant and 25% on each of the 6, 12 and 18-month anniversaries of the date of grant. The fair value of the options was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: the share price of $0.08, expected dividend yield of 0%, risk-free interest rate of 2.06%, the volatility of 115%, and an expected life of 3 years. The fair value assigned to these options was $37,332. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the impact on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss is $23,421 (2018 - $10,228).

(iv) On December 13, 2019, the Company granted 3,100,000 options to certain directors, officers, and consultants of the Company. The options have an exercise price of $0.10 per share and an expiry date of December 13, 2022. 1,850,000 of the options are to vest at a rate of 25% on the date of grant and 25% on each of the 6, 12 and 18-month anniversaries of the date of grant. The remaining 1,250,000 options are to vest upon the grant of an exploration license from the Northern Land Council. If the exploration license is not granted by the following dates, options will be cancelled as follows: 250,000 on June 25, 2020, 250,000 on September 25, 2020, 250,000 on December 25, 2020, 250,000 on March 25, 2021, and 250,000 on June 25, 2021. The fair value of the options was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: the share price of $0.06, expected dividend yield of 0%, risk-free interest rate of 1.66%, the volatility of 126%, and an expected life of 3 years. The fair value assigned to these options was $122,214. As of December 31, 2019, the exploration license has not yet been granted and no options in connection with the exploration license have vested. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the impact on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss is $21,525 (2018 - $nil) in connection with the vesting of the 1,850,000 options.

11. Warrants

The following table reflects the continuity of warrants for the years ended December 31, 2019, and December 31, 2018:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted average exercise price ($)
Balance, January 1, 2018	**-**	**-**
Warrants issued February 21, 2018	5,000,000	0.20
Warrants issued July 5, 2018	2,500,000	0.20
Balance, December 31, 2018	**7,500,000**	**0.20**
Warrants issued, August 9, 2019	8,000,000	0.10
Broker Warrants issued, August 9, 2019	109,800	0.10
Balance, December 31, 2019	**15,609,800**	**0.15**

The following table reflects the warrants issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2019:

Expiry Date	Number of warrants outstanding	Fair value ($)	Exercise price ($)	Weighted Remaining Life
February 21, 2020	5,000,000	181,474	0.20	0.14
July 5, 2020	2,500,000	49,054	0.20	0.51
August 9, 2022	8,000,000	249,283	0.10	2.61
August 9, 2022	109,800	5,463	0.10	2.61
	15,609,800	**485,274**	**0.15**	**1.48**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. Net loss per common share

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2019, was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of $659,100 (December 31, 2018 – $754,957) and the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 58,294,641 (December 31, 2018 – 51,851,285). Diluted loss per share did not include the effect of outstanding options or warrants as they are anti-dilutive and not in the money.

13. General and administrative

		December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018
Salaries and benefits	**$**	**49,525**	$	42,945
Consulting fees		**-**		58,007
Administrative and general		**75,372**		194,637
Accretion expense (note 8)		**13,802**		-
Depreciation expense (note 6)		**29,440**		1,160
Stock-based compensation (note 10 & note 14)		**44,946**		58,807
Reporting issuer costs		**44,384**		32,316
Professional fees (note 14)		**155,826**		72,711
Insurance		**15,972**		12,090
Travel		**26,512**		-
Total	**$**	**455,779**	$	472,673

14. Related party balances and transactions

Related parties include the Board of Directors, officers, close family members, and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions. The transactions noted below are in the normal course of business and approved by the Board of Directors in strict adherence to conflict of interest laws and regulations.

Remuneration of current and former Directors and key management personnel of the Company were as follows:

		Year Ended December 31,		
		2019		2018
Total salaries, benefits, and fees	**$**	**132,298**	$	179,251
Total share-based payments		**33,833**		35,017
Total compensation to related parties	**$**	**166,131**	$	214,268

Salaries and benefits include salaries, director fees, and fees to related companies controlled by select key management personnel.

As of December 31, 2019, $38,998 was owed to the acting CEO of the Company (December 31, 2018 - $40,974).

During the December 31, 2019 fiscal year, the Company was reimbursed by a related party for exploration and evaluation expenses totaling $62,000 incurred in connection with identifying certain projects that were not deemed feasible by the Company, in exchange for the information and irrevocable right it may have acquired with the owners of the projects to purchase such projects (note 15). The Company also received payments in connection with a sub lease agreement totaling $35,112 during the year ended December 31, 2019 from this related party (note 8).

15. Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Company enters into exploration agreements or permits with other companies or foreign governments under which it may explore or earn interests in mineral properties by issuing common shares and making option or rental payments and incurring expenditures in varying amounts by varying dates. Failure by the Company to meet such requirements can result in a reduction or loss of the Company's ownership interests or entitlements under the agreements or permits.

(a) Rory Group

The Company has a 100% interest in the Rory Group consisting of 40 staked claims located in the Yukon Territory, Canada.

(b) Walker Gossan Project

On January 27, 2014, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary DPG Resources Australia Pty Limited entered into, an Earn-In/Joint Venture Agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Limited ("Rio Tinto"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Limited covering base metal exploration and development rights, in relation to certain granted exploration tenements and tenement applications in McArthur Basin Mining District, Northern Territory, Australia (the "Walker Gossan project").

Rio Tinto and GPM have entered into a definitive Two-Stage Earn-In/Joint Venture Agreement granting GPM an initial 51% interest under certain conditions that include:

<u>Stage One</u>
1. Payment of Australian Dollar ("AUD") $1,000,000 on signing (paid);
2. Minimum expenditure of AUD$2,000,000 within 3 years of effective date; (met)
3. Combined expenditures of AUD$20,000,000 over a 10-year period; and
4. Milestone payments within the combined expenditures as follows:
   (i) AUD$100,000 upon the grant of licenses to all the properties;
   (ii) AUD$1,000,000 upon the completion of the first drill hole on the Walker Gossan project (paid); and
   (iii) AUD$4,000,000 upon the completion of a resource study that shows an indicated status for minimum 20 million tons of greater than 8% combined lead and zinc or lead, zinc, and silver, within the licensed area or a Decision to Mine being made.

<u>Stage Two</u>
GPM may increase its interest to 75% by completing a Feasibility Study within 3 years of completing Stage One. Rio Tinto may elect to contribute pursuant to its participating share, not contribute and be diluted or convert its interest into a Net Smelter Return (2.5%) royalty. There are rights of first refusal on purchase and sale of interest for both parties at fair market value. GPM will be responsible for all negotiations with the Northern Land Council for consent to issue the exploration license applications and work programs to be conducted by GPM under its sole rights or as an operator.

(c) Pasco Gold Property

On September 15, 2014, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Chaska Resources SAC, entered into a definite agreement to purchase 100% interest in the exploration concession known as Pasco Gold 1, which consists of 1000 hectares of land, located in the district of Huachon, Province of Pasco, in the Republic of Peru (the "Purchase").

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

15. Exploration and evaluation expenditures (continued)

(c) Pasco Gold Property (continued)

On September 3, 2015, the company completed the acquisition of the property with total consideration as follows:

(i) Payment of USD $13,000 (paid); and
(ii) Issuance of 25,000 common shares of GPM (issued).

The claim known as Pasco Gold 10 was not renewed in 2017 as a section of it is inside the urban area of the Municipalidad of Huachon. As well two additional claims were not renewed as the Peruvian Mining Office reduced their area and the Company was no longer interested. These claims are not considered to be material to the project.

Subsequent to year end, the Company has taken the appropriate actions to exit its exploration and evaluation program within Peru. As part of the exit plan, the Company sold all its claims in connection with the Pasco Gold Property (note 18).

(d) the following is a detailed list of expenditures incurred on the Company's mineral properties:

		December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018
Canada				
Geologist	**$**	**7,583**	$	-
Reimbursement from related party (note 14)		**(62,000)**		-
	$	**(54,417)**	$	-
Australian				
Assay		**1,428**		-
Environmental		**5,366**		-
General		**38,014**		-
Indigenous liaison		**52,720**		-
Legal		**3,628**		-
Travel		**34,835**		-
Recovery		**-**		(38,145)
Drilling expense		**-**		27,654
Consulting		**102,660**		180,477
	$	**238,651**	$	169,986
Peru				
General		**14,385**		72,360
Total exploration expenditures	**$**	**198,619**	$	242,346

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

16. Income taxes

(a) Provision for income taxes

Income taxes differ from the amount that would be computed by applying the combined statutory income tax rates of 26.5% (2018 – 26.50%). The reasons for the differences are as follows:

		December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018
Loss for the year before income taxes	**$**	**(659,100)**	$	(754,957)
Expected tax recovery at statutory rates		**(174,662)**		(200,064)
Increase (decrease) resulting from:				
Rate differential on foreign subsidiaries		**(4,118)**		(5,507)
Share-based compensation and non-deductible expenses		**53,787**		16,690
Tax rate changes and other adjustments		**171,256**		33,632
Other reconciling items		**-**		-
Change in tax benefits not recognized		**(46,263)**		155,249
Income tax recovery	**$**	**-**	$	-

(b) Deferred tax balances

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and deferred assets and deferred income tax liabilities at December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

		December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018
Future tax assets:				
Non-capital tax losses carry-forward – Canada	**$**	**1,807,291**	$	1,711,611
Non-capital tax losses carry-forward – Barbados		**40,907**		223,650
Non-capital tax losses carry-forward – Australia		**503,848**		472,459
Non-capital tax losses carry-forward – Peru		**371,253**		363,761
Resource expenditure pools		**1,563,643**		1,564,643
Property, plant and equipment		**9,122**		7,702
Unrealized loss on short-term investment		**129,915**		130,711
Share issuance costs – 20(1)(e)		**19,008**		17,712
Capital loss carried forward		**2,286**		2,286
Deferred tax assets not recognized		**(4,447,273)**		(4,493,535)
Total future tax assets	**$**	**-**	$	-

The Company has not recognized deferred tax assets because at present it is not probable they will be realized.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

16. Income taxes (continued)

(c) Non-capital losses not recognized for financial statement purposes

The Company has accumulated non-capital losses for income tax purposes which can be carried forward to be applied against future taxable income. The right to use these losses expires as follows:

Canada	Year		Tax losses
	2034	$	317,234
	2035		5,339,737
	2037		291,132
	2038		510,808
	2039		361,563
		$	**6,819,964**

Barbados	Year		Tax losses
	2020	$	152,332
	2021		140,006
	2022		114,540
	2023		164,691
	2024		155,278
	2025		6,400
	2026		10,522
		$	**743,769**

Australia	Year		Tax losses
	Indefinite	**$**	**1,679,493**

Peru	Year		Tax losses
	Indefinite	**$**	**1,258,486**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

17. Segmented Information

The Company operats in one two reportable operating segments, being the acquisition of exploration of mineral properties in Australia and Peru.

The following tables summarize the total assets, liabilities, and operating loss by geographic segment as at:

December 31, 2019	Canada	Australia	Peru	Barbados	Total
Total assets	$ 488,648	$ 5,024	$ 3,377	$ 11,640	$ 508,689
Total liabilities	217,360	11,778	39,376	-	268,514
Operating loss	318,559	311,271	29,075	10,653	669,558

December 31, 2018	Canada	Australia	Peru	Barbados	Total
Total assets	$ 341,520	$ 66,041	$ 10,360	$ 36,806	$ 454,727
Total liabilities	26,145	68,803	64,793	-	159,741
Operating loss	543,454	193,294	4,388	11,552	752,688

18. Subsequent events

Warrant Extension

On January 24, 2020, the Company extended the expiry date of an aggregate of 5,000,000 previously issued warrants at an exercise price of $0.20 for an additional two (2) years, expiring on February 21, 2022. The exercise price of the warrants has remained unchanged.

Global Issues

Subsequent to year-end, there was a global outbreak of COVID-19 (coronavirus), which has had a significant impact on businesses through the restrictions put in place by the Canadian government regarding travel, business operations and isolation/quarantine orders. At this time, it is unknown the extent of the impact the COVID19 outbreak may have on the Company as this will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and that cannot be predicted with confidence. These uncertainties arise from the inability to predict the ultimate geographic spread of the disease, and the duration of the outbreak, including the duration of travel restrictions, business closures or disruptions, and quarantine/isolation measures that are currently, or may be put, in place by Canada and other countries to fight the virus. While the extent of the impact is unknown, we anticipate this outbreak may cause reduced customer demand, supply chain disruptions, and staff shortages, all of which may negatively impact the Company's business and financial condition.

Pasco Gold Property – Peru

On January 31, 2019, the Company agreed to permanently cease all operations at the Pasco Gold Property and withdraw from Peru. On February 7, 2020, the Company sold all of its Pasco Gold Property claims held to Wayna Mountain Resources S.A.C. for proceeds totalling $700.