



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years Ended
December 31, 2020, and 2019

(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 a 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
(signed) Yajian Wang

Interim Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial Officer

Toronto Canada
April 27, 2021



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, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 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, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 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, 2020, the Company had an accumulated deficit. 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.

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.

Toronto, Ontario
April 27, 2021

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

MNP

GPM METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As of	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 65,771	\$ 312,374
Short-term investments (note 5)	24,518	19,509
Accounts receivable and other assets (note 7)	21,243	13,187
Lease receivable (note 8)	28,061	22,381
Total current assets	139,593	367,451
Lease receivable (note 8)	32,693	60,754
Property, plant and equipment (note 6)	51,111	80,484
Total assets	\$ 223,397	\$ 508,689
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Amounts payable and other liabilities	\$ 96,697	\$ 102,244
Lease liability (note 8)	56,122	44,762
Total current liabilities	152,819	147,006
Lease liability (note 8)	65,386	121,508
Total liabilities	\$ 218,205	\$ 268,514
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (note 9)	24,379,264	24,498,580
Capital surplus	14,966,347	14,842,495
Warrant reserve (note 11)	555,536	485,274
Deficit	(39,895,955)	(39,586,174)
Total shareholders' equity	5,192	240,175
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 223,397	\$ 508,689

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)

Subsequent events (note 17)

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, 2020	Year Ended December 31, 2019
Operating expenses		
General and administrative (note 13)	\$ 289,794	\$ 455,779
Foreign exchange loss	7,015	15,160
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (note 15)	19,579	198,619
Operating loss	(316,388)	(669,558)
Interest income	1,598	4,452
FV adjustment on short-term investments (note 5)	5,009	6,006
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (309,781)	\$ (659,100)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share (note 12)	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
The weighted average number of common shares (note 12)	63,116,559	58,294,641

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, 2020	Year Ended December 31, 2019
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (309,781)	\$ (659,100)
Stock-based compensation (note 10)	74,798	44,946
Unrealized gain on short-term investments (note 5)	(5,009)	(6,006)
Depreciation (note 6)	29,373	29,440
Accretion expense (note 8)	10,508	13,803
Non-cash working capital items:		
Accounts receivable and other assets	(8,056)	22,884
Amounts payable and other liabilities	(5,547)	(57,497)
Net cash used in operating activities	(213,714)	(611,530)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from private placements (note 9)	-	600,000
Share issuance costs (note 9)	-	(40,657)
Lease obligation payments (note 8)	(32,889)	(35,113)
Net cash provided by financing activities	(32,889)	524,230
Net change in cash	(246,603)	(87,300)
Cash, beginning of year	312,374	399,674
Cash, end of year	\$ 65,771	\$ 312,374

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

GPM METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share Capital	Reserves			Total
		Capital Surplus	Warrant Reserve	Deficit	
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

	Share Capital	Reserves			Total
		Capital Surplus	Warrant Reserve	Deficit	
Balance, January 1, 2020	\$ 24,498,580	\$ 14,842,495	\$ 485,274	\$ (39,586,174)	\$ 240,175
Warrants expired	-	49,054	(49,054)	-	-
Warrant modification	(119,316)	-	119,316	-	-
Stock-based compensation (note 10, 14)	-	74,798	-	-	74,798
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(309,781)	(309,781)
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 24,379,264	\$ 14,966,347	\$ 555,536	\$ (39,895,955)	\$ 5,192

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

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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.

During the year, there was a global outbreak of COVID-19 ("Coronavirus"), which has had a significant impact on Company 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 Coronavirus 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, during the year ended December 31, 2020, the granting of certain exploration licenses has been delayed, causing significant limitations in the Company's exploration and evaluation activities.

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, 2020. On December 31, 2020, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, had an accumulated deficit of \$39.9 million since inception (December 31, 2019, \$39.6 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.

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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, 2020. The Board of Directors approved the statements on April 27, 2021.

(b) 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 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.

(c) 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 statements 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:

Country of Corporation	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.,

(d) 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 statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments

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

Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified and measured based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. IFRS 9 contains the primary measurement categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Below is a summary showing the classification and measurement bases of financial instruments:

Classification	IFRS 9
Cash	FVTPL
Short-term investments	FVTPL
Amounts 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.

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

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

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, cancelled, 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.

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)

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).

As of December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2019, cash and short-term investment (note 5) are recorded at fair value and are considered as Level 1 financial instruments. As of December 31, 2020, short-term investments held a fair value of \$24,518. (December 31, 2019 – \$19,509)

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

(h) Cash

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

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) 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, 2020, and December 31, 2019.

(j) 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 Company 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.

(k) Share-based payment transactions

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.

(l) 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.

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) 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 temporary taxable 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 temporary deductible 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.

(n) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental costs may arise when an 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, 2020, and December 31, 2019, the Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental costs as the disturbance to date are minimal.

(o) Interest income

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

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) 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.

(q) Property, Plant and 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 two and a half years for specialized computer 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 statements of operations and comprehensive loss, and the cost of the equipment retired or otherwise disposed of, and the related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from these accounts.

(r) Leases

All leases are accounted for by recognizing 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. Right-of-use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if this is judged to be shorter than the lease term.

(s) 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 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.

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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 year;
- 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, 2020, is \$5,192 (December 31, 2019 – \$240,175).

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, 2020. 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.

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. Financial risk management (continued)

(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, 2020, the Company had cash of \$65,771 (December 31, 2019 – \$312,374) to settle current liabilities of \$152,819 (December 31, 2019 – \$147,006). 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, 2020, 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 short-term investments are subject to fair value fluctuations arising from changes in the equity market (note 5).

(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 income and comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020, by approximately \$8,395 (December 31, 2019 – \$10,485).
- (ii) The Company's short-term investments (note 5) are subject to fair value fluctuations. As at December 31, 2020, sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in the quoted market price of common shares held, with all other variables held constant, would affect reported loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2020, by approximately \$2,452 (December 31, 2019 – \$1,950).

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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5. Short-term investments

	Number of Shares		As of December 31, 2020		As of December 31, 2019
Common shares of Silver Elephant Mining Corp. (formerly Prophecy Development Corp.)	50,000	\$	24,518	\$	19,509
Total short-term investments		\$	24,518	\$	19,509

The Company recognized an unrealized gain relating to fair value fluctuations of \$5,009 (December 31, 2019 – \$6,006).

6. Property, plant, and equipment

	Equipment		Right-of- use asset		Total
Cost					
Balance as of January 1, 2019	\$ 6,639	\$	-	\$	6,639
Adoption of IFRS 16	-		104,445		104,445
Balance as of December 31, 2019 and 2020	\$ 6,639	\$	104,445	\$	111,084
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as of January 1, 2019	\$ 1,160	\$	-	\$	1,160
Depreciation	2,773		26,667		29,440
Balance as of December 31, 2019	\$ 3,933	\$	26,667	\$	30,600
Depreciation	2,706		26,667		29,373
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$ 6,639	\$	53,334	\$	59,973
Net book value					
Balance as of December 31, 2019	\$ 2,706	\$	77,778	\$	80,484
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$ -	\$	51,111	\$	51,111

7. Accounts receivable and other assets

As of		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2019
Harmonized sales tax recoverable (Canada)	\$	10,324	\$	3,471
Sales tax recoverable (Australia)		711		867
Prepaid expenses		7,705		8,625
Other assets		2,503		224
Total account receivable and other assets	\$	21,243	\$	13,187

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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 sublease 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.

The Company has recorded this lease as a right-of-use asset (note 6) and lease liability in the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. On initial recognition the lease liability was measured at the present value of the lease payments. 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:

Lease Liability	December 31,		December 31,
	2020		2019
Opening balance	\$	166,270	\$ -
Adoption of IFRS 16		-	208,890
Accretion expense		21,016	27,605
Lease payments		(65,778)	(70,225)
Ending balance	\$	121,508	\$ 166,270
Current portion	\$	56,122	\$ 44,762
Long term portion	\$	65,386	\$ 121,508

The undiscounted maturity analysis of lease liabilities at December 31, 2020 is as follows:

	Under 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Total
Office lease	\$ 69,523	\$ 69,523	\$ 139,046

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

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

Lease Receivable	December 31,		December 31,
	2020		2019
Opening balance	\$	83,135	\$ -
Adoption of IFRS 16		-	104,445
Accretion income		10,508	13,802
Sub lease payments		(32,889)	(35,112)
Ending balance	\$	60,754	\$ 83,135
Current portion	\$	28,061	\$ 22,381
Long term portion	\$	32,693	\$ 60,754

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (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, 2020, the issued share capital amounted to \$24,379,264 (December 31, 2019 - \$24,498,580). The changes in issued share capital for the years were as follows:

	Number of Common Shares		Amount
Balance, January 1, 2019	55,116,559	\$	24,193,983
Issued on August 9, 2019 private placement (2)	8,000,000		350,717
Share issuance costs (2)	-		(46,120)
Balance, December 31, 2019	63,116,559	\$	24,498,580
Warrant modification (note 11)	-		119,316
Balance, December 31, 2020	63,116,559		24,379,264

(1) In July 2019, the Company received approval by a majority shareholder vote to effect 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.

(2) 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.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. Stock options (continued)

The Company records a charge to the consolidated 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.

The following tables reflect the continuity of stock options for the years ended December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2019.

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
Balance, December 31, 2018	4,537,500	0.56
Forfeited during the year	(275,000)	0.75
Expired on July 26, 2019	(1,637,500)	1.00
Granted on December 13, 2019 (i)	3,100,000	0.10
Balance, December 31, 2019	5,725,000	0.17
Forfeited during the year (iii)	(250,000)	0.20
Expired on March 2, 2020	(1,525,000)	0.30
Expired on September 7, 2020	(250,000)	0.23
Balance, December 31, 2020	3,700,000	0.12

The following table reflects the stock options issued and outstanding remaining life as of December 31, 2020:

Expiry Date	Exercise Prices	Weighted Ave Remaining contractual Life (years)	Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Vested (exercisable)	Number of Options Unvested
December 12, 2021	0.20	0.95	600,000	600,000	-
December 13, 2022 (i) (ii)	0.10	1.95	3,100,000	1,387,500	1,712,500
		1.76	3,700,000	1,987,500	1,712,500

- (i) 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.

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. Stock options (continued)

- (ii) During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company extended the cancellation dates of 1,250,000 options previously granted on December 13, 2019 that are to vest upon the grant of an exploration license. If the exploration license is not granted by the following dates, options will now be cancelled as follows: 250,000 on September 30, 2021, 250,000 on December 30, 2021, 250,000 on March 30, 2022, 250,000 on June 30, 2022 and 250,000 on September 30, 2022. As of December 31, 2020, the exploration license has not yet been granted.
- (iii) During the year ended December 31, 2019, an officer resigned from the Company. Related to the resignation and under the terms of the Company's stock option plan, all shares held by the officer are to remain outstanding for a period of three months subsequent to the resignation date, after which they are to be cancelled. In connection with the resignation of the officer, options totaling 250,000 were forfeited during the year ended December 31, 2020.

For the year ended December 31, 2020, stock-based compensation totaling \$74,798 (December 31, 2019 - \$44,946) was recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss in connection with the vesting of options.

11. Warrants

The following table reflects the continuity of warrants for the years ended December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2019:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted average exercise price (\$)
Balance, January 1, 2019	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
Warrants expired, July 5, 2020	(2,500,000)	0.20
Balance, December 31, 2020	13,109,800	0.14

The following table reflects the warrants issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2020:

Expiry Date	Number of warrants outstanding	Fair value (\$)	Exercise price (\$)	Weighted Remaining Life
February 23, 2022 (i)	5,000,000	300,790	0.20	1.15
August 9, 2022	8,000,000	249,283	0.10	1.61
August 9, 2022	109,800	5,463	0.10	1.61
	13,109,800	555,536	0.14	1.43

- (i) 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 23, 2022. The exercise price of the warrants has remained unchanged. In connection with this modification, an incremental change in the fair value of warrants was determined to be \$119,316 which has been recorded directly to share capital.

12. Net loss per common share

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2020, was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of \$309,781 (December 31, 2019 – \$659,100) and the basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 63,116,559 (December 31, 2019 – 58,294,641). Diluted loss per share did not include the effect of outstanding options or warrants as they are anti-dilutive and not in the money.

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13. General and administrative

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Salaries and benefits	\$ 16,660	\$ 49,525
Administrative and general	34,393	75,372
Accretion expense	10,506	13,802
Depreciation expense	29,373	29,440
Stock-based compensation	74,798	44,946
Reporting issuer costs	27,135	44,384
Professional fees	86,564	155,826
Insurance	10,365	15,972
Travel	-	26,512
Total	\$ 289,794	\$ 455,779

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 was as follows:

For the years ended	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Total salaries, benefits, and fees	\$ 44,780	\$ 132,298
Total share-based payments	40,537	33,833
Total compensation to related parties	\$ 85,317	\$ 166,131

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

As of December 31, 2020, \$38,226 was owed to the interim CEO of the Company (December 31, 2019 - \$38,998).

During the December 31, 2020 fiscal year, the Company received payments in connection with a sub-lease agreement totaling \$32,889 (December 31, 2019 - \$35,112) from a related party (note 8).

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 project that were not deemed feasible by the Company, in exchange for information and irrevocable right it may have acquired with the owners of the project to purchase such projects (note 15). No reimbursements were received during the December 31, 2020 fiscal year.

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.

GPM METALS INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

15. Exploration and evaluation expenditures (continued)

(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:

Stage One

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.

Stage Two

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 3, 2015, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Chaska Resources SAC, acquired 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"). In connection with the acquisition, the Company paid total consideration as follows:

- (i) Payment of USD \$13,000 (paid); and
- (ii) Issuance of 50,000 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.

During the December 31, 2020 fiscal year, the Company permanently ceased all operations at the Pasco Gold Property and withdraw from Peru. In connection with the withdrawal, the Company sold all its Pasco Gold Property claims held to Wayna Mountain Resources S.A.C. for proceeds totalling \$692.

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15. Exploration and evaluation expenditures (continued)

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

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Canada		
Geologist	\$ -	\$ 7,583
Reimbursement from related parties (note 14)	-	(62,000)
	-	(54,417)
Australian		
Assay	-	1,428
Environmental	412	5,366
General	7,142	38,014
Indigenous liaison	-	52,720
Legal	-	3,628
Travel	-	34,835
Consulting	12,717	102,660
	20,271	238,651
Peru		
General	-	14,385
Sale of property	(692)	-
	(692)	14,385
Total exploration expenditures	\$ 19,579	\$ 198,619

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% (December 31, 2019 – 26.5%). The reasons for the differences are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Loss for the year before income taxes	\$ (309,781)	\$ (659,100)
Expected tax recovery at statutory rates	(82,092)	(174,662)
Increase (decrease) resulting from:		
Rate differential on foreign subsidiaries	(30,618)	(4,118)
Share-based compensation and non-deductible expenses	50,210	53,787
Tax rate changes and other adjustments	24,300	171,256
Other reconciling items	-	-
Change in tax benefits not recognized	38,200	(46,263)
Income tax recovery	\$ -	\$ -

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16. Income taxes (continued)

(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, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Deferred tax assets:		
Non-capital tax losses carry-forward – Canada	\$ 1,844,114	\$ 1,807,291
Non-capital tax losses carry-forward – Barbados	33,078	40,907
Non-capital tax losses carry-forward – Australia	507,095	503,848
Non-capital tax losses carry-forward – Peru	374,644	371,253
Resource expenditure pools	1,563,643	1,563,643
Property, plant, and equipment	22,440	9,122
Unrealized loss on short-term investment	129,251	129,915
Share issuance costs – 20(1)(e)	8,920	19,008
Capital loss carried forward	2,286	2,286
Deferred tax assets not recognized	(4,485,471)	(4,447,273)
Total deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

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

(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	370,116
	2040	130,405
		\$ 6,958,922

GPM METALS INC.

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Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
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16. Income taxes (continued)

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

Barbados	Year		Tax losses
	2021	\$	140,006
	2022		114,540
	2023		164,691
	2024		155,278
	2025		6,400
	2026		10,522
	2027		9,980
		\$	601,417

Australia	Year		Tax losses
	Indefinite	\$	1,690,316

Peru	Year		Tax losses
	Indefinite	\$	1,269,981

17. Subsequent events

Subsequent to year end, the Company issued an aggregate of 2,000,000 special warrants ("Special Warrants") at a price of \$0.05 per Special Warrant and 3,000,000 units ("Units") at a price of \$0.05 per Unit to raise gross aggregate proceeds of \$250,000. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant with each warrant entitling the holder thereof to acquire one additional share at an exercise price of \$0.10 for a period of five (5) years from the date of issuance. Each Special Warrant will automatically convert into one Unit of the Company upon shareholder approval of Rosseau Asset Management ("Rosseau") becoming a control person of the Company. In the event shareholder approval is not received, Special Warrants shall automatically convert into a loan repayable to Rosseau on demand, bearing interest at a rate of 8% per annum.