

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Golden Goliath Resources Ltd.

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Golden Goliath Resources Ltd., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at August 31, 2018 and 2017, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended August 31, 2018, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

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

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Golden Goliath Resources Ltd. as at August 31, 2018 and 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended August 31, 2018 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that casts substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Vancouver, Canada

"Morgan & Company LLP"

December 27, 2018

Chartered Professional Accountants

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	AUGUST 31, 2018	AUGUST 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 63,641	\$ 68,123
Accounts receivable (Note 6)	11,431	2,694
Due from related parties (Note 14)	3,911	3,911
Prepaid expenses	2,407	35,298
Total Current Assets	81,390	110,026
Non-current Assets		
Value-added taxes recoverable	739	423
Exploration and evaluation assets (Notes 7 and 16)	2,576,770	2,753,687
Property and equipment (Note 8)	20,865	22,872
Total Assets	\$ 2,679,764	\$ 2,887,008
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 66,906	\$ 14,853
Due to related parties (Note 14)	671,957	542,390
Employment benefit obligations	44,558	74,159
Total Liabilities	783,421	631,402
EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 9)	26,044,652	26,044,652
Share-based payments reserve	3,066,151	2,986,770
Deficit	(27,214,460)	(26,775,816)
Total Equity	1,896,343	2,255,606
Total Liabilities And Equity	\$ 2,679,764	\$ 2,887,008

Going Concern (Note 1)

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on December 27, 2018. They are signed on behalf of the Company by:

“J. Paul Sorbara”

Director

“Stephen W. Pearce”

Director

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Expenses			
Amortization	\$ 3,195	\$ 3,816	\$ 14,946
Consulting (Note 14)	90,521	77,000	88,818
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	5,606	4,889	(19,870)
Investor relations	1,900	7,424	350
Management fees (Note 14)	120,000	120,000	120,000
Office and general	19,805	12,849	38,017
Professional fees	79,990	60,131	47,662
Rent and utilities	14,796	14,636	22,536
Share-based compensation (Note 14)	79,381	-	228,625
Transfer agent and filing fees	14,619	14,699	16,292
Travel	3,442	2,120	2,342
Wages and benefits (Note 14)	1,796	16,000	24,044
Loss Before Other Income (Expenses)	(435,051)	(333,564)	(583,762)
Other Income (Expenses)			
Realized loss on marketable securities (Note 5)	-	-	(75,134)
Write-off of VAT and other receivables	-	-	(60,691)
Write down of mineral property exploration costs	(3,593)	(2,129)	(2,558)
Other income	-	2,018	9
Net Loss For The Year	(438,644)	(333,675)	(722,136)
Other Comprehensive Loss			
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	-	-	(2,125)
	-	-	(2,125)
Comprehensive Loss For The Year	\$ (438,644)	\$ (333,675)	\$ (724,261)
Loss Per Share – Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.004)	\$ (0.003)	\$ (0.007)
Weighted Average Number Of Shares Outstanding – Basic and diluted	106,660,889	106,660,889	106,660,889

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

**GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

	COMMON SHARES WITHOUT PAR VALUE		SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS RESERVE	ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME(LOSS)	DEFICIT	TOTAL EQUITY
	SHARES	AMOUNT				
Balance, August 31, 2015	106,660,889	\$ 26,044,652	\$ 2,758,145	\$ (72,638)	\$ (25,720,005)	\$ 3,010,154
Share-based compensation	-	-	228,625	-	-	228,625
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(2,125)	-	(2,125)
Realized other comprehensive income	-	-	-	74,763	-	74,763
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(722,136)	(722,136)
Balance, August 31, 2016	106,660,889	26,044,652	2,986,770	-	(26,442,141)	2,589,281
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(333,675)	(333,675)
Balance, August 31, 2017	106,660,889	26,044,652	2,986,770	-	(26,775,816)	2,255,606
Share-based compensation	-	-	79,381	-	-	79,381
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(438,644)	(438,644)
Balance, August 31, 2018	106,660,889	\$ 26,044,652	\$ 3,066,151	\$ -	\$ (27,214,460)	\$ 1,896,343

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Operating Activities			
Net loss for the year	\$ (438,644)	\$ (333,675)	\$ (722,136)
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Accrual of management fees	155,913	158,520	162,000
Amortization	3,195	3,816	14,946
Share-based compensation	79,381	-	228,625
Write-off of VAT and other receivables	-	-	60,691
Write down of mineral property exploration costs	3,593	2,129	2,558
Realized loss on marketable securities	-	-	75,134
Other income	-	(2,018)	-
Non-operating effects of holding foreign currency cash balances	-	-	3,389
Change in non-cash operating assets and liabilities:			
VAT and other receivables	(9,053)	(719)	51,157
Due from related parties	-	(90)	26,751
Prepaid expenses	32,891	2,125	(15,515)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	52,053	(2,579)	5,965
Due to related parties	(26,346)	(3,081)	(6,651)
Employment benefit obligations	(29,601)	812	(6,327)
Cash Used In Operating Activities	(176,618)	(174,760)	(119,413)
Investing Activities			
Expenditures on mineral properties	(206,826)	(210,308)	(264,808)
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,188)	-	-
Proceeds on sale of marketable securities	-	-	8,129
Proceeds on sale of mineral property interest	380,150	395,311	666,380
Cash Provided By Investing Activities	172,136	185,003	409,701
Financing Activities			
Repayment of promissory note payable	-	-	(328,254)
Cash Used In Financing Activities	-	-	(328,254)
Loss from holding foreign currency cash balances	-	-	(3,389)
Increase (decrease) In Cash	(4,482)	10,243	(41,355)
Cash, Beginning Of Year	68,123	57,880	99,235
Cash, End Of Year	\$ 63,641	\$ 68,123	\$ 57,880
Supplementary Cash Flow Disclosure And Non-Cash Investing And Financing Activities:			
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Golden Goliath Resources Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated on June 12, 1996 under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia, Canada. The Company is a public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSX.V"), trading under the symbol "GNG". The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 711, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The Company's principal business activity is the acquisition and exploration of resource properties.

The Company is in the exploration stage and is in the process of evaluating its Mexican resource properties and has not yet determined whether these properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets are dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of the properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. Managements' plan in this regard is to secure additional funds through future equity financings, which either may not be available or may not be available on reasonable terms.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. This assumes the Company will operate for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. Accordingly, they do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the financial statements. The Company has incurred operating losses since inception, has no source of operating cash flow, minimal income from short-term investments, continues to rely on the cooperation of its related parties, and there can be no assurances that sufficient funding, including adequate financing, will be available to complete the exploration of its mineral properties and to cover general and administrative expenses necessary for the maintenance of a public company. The ability of the Company to arrange additional financing in the future depends in part, on the prevailing capital market conditions and mineral property exploration success. These factors cast substantial doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a) Statement of Compliance

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

b) Basis of Preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. These consolidated financial statements have also been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (including normal recurring accruals), considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

c) Foreign Currencies

The Company's reporting currency and functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of the Mexican subsidiary is the Canadian dollar. Transactions in United States ("US") and Mexican ("MXN") foreign currencies have been translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

- Monetary items at the rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date;
- Non-monetary items are measured at historical cost at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction;
- Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction; and
- Gains or losses arising on foreign currency translation are included in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

d) Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The preparation of financial statements also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies.

On an on-going basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances, as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively from the period in which the estimates are revised. Actual outcomes may differ from those estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The following are the key estimate and assumption uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Impairment

Assets, especially exploration and evaluation assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts exceed their recoverable amounts. The assessment of the carrying amount often requires estimates and assumptions such as discount rates, exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements and future operating performance.

Share-based payment transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant of shares. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of a share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and model used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 9.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016**
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

d) Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates (Continued)

Critical Judgments Used in Applying Accounting Policies

Determination of going concern assumption

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the applicability of going concern assumption to the Company as discussed in Note 1.

Determination of Cash Generating Units

In performing impairment assessments, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Management is required to exercise judgment in identifying these cash generating units.

Determination of functional currency

The functional currency for the Company's subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Determination of functional currency may involve certain judgments to determine the primary economic environment and the Company reconsiders the functional currency of its entities if there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

Title to mineral property interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after the expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the statement of operations in the period the new information becomes available.

Income taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities) relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

d) Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates (Continued)

Decommissioning liabilities

Judgment is required to determine if there are legal or constructive obligations to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs when there is an environmental disturbance caused by exploration, development or ongoing production of an exploration and evaluation asset. When it is determined that an obligation exists, a provision is recognized. The provision for decommissioning liabilities depends on estimates of current risk-free interest rates, future restoration and reclamation expenditures and the timing of those expenditures.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below for the year ended August 31, 2018 have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

a) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Minera Delta S.A. de C.V. of Mexico, and 4247 Investments Ltd. (inactive) of British Columbia, Canada. The subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtained control, and will continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. Significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

b) Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises cash, short term investments and financial assets including derivatives acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortized cost less any provision for impairment. Significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

b) Financial Instruments and Risk Management (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Transaction costs associated with fair value through profit or loss financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Other financial liabilities - This category includes promissory notes, amounts due to related parties and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, all of which are recognized at amortized cost.

The Company has classified cash as fair value through profit or loss financial assets. Investments in marketable securities are classified as available for sale. Other receivables and related party advances are classified as loans and receivables. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and promissory notes payable are classified as other financial liabilities. Management did not identify any material embedded derivatives, which require separate recognition and measurement.

Disclosures about the inputs to financial instrument fair value measurements are made within a hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to fair value measurement.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

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

Financial instruments are exposed to credit, liquidity and market risks. Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Liquidity risks is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Market risk is that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of price risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Credit risk and liquidity risk on amounts due to creditors are significant to the Company's statement of financial position. The Company manages these risks by actively pursuing additional share capital issuances to settle its obligations in the normal course of its operating, investing and financing activities. The Company's ability to raise share capital is indirectly related to changing metal prices and the prices of gold and silver in particular. To mitigate this market risk, management of the Company actively pursues a diversification strategy with property holdings focusing on precious metals as well as base metals.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c) Cash

Cash includes cash on hand, cash held in trust and demand deposits.

d) Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income represents the change in net equity for the period that arises from unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale financial instruments. Amounts included in other comprehensive income are shown net of tax. Cumulative changes in other comprehensive income are included in accumulated other comprehensive income which is presented as a category in equity.

e) Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs associated with exploration and evaluation activities. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized as incurred. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, which management has determined to be indicated by a feasibility study, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets.

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues, including option payments, earned in connection with exploration stage activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs with any excess accounted for as a gain on disposal.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest. If it is determined that exploration and evaluation assets are not recoverable, the property is abandoned; or if management has determined an impairment in value, the property is written down to its estimated recoverable amount.

It is management's judgment that none of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets have reached the development stage and as a result are all considered to be exploration and evaluation assets.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties 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 may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements. The Company is not aware of any disputed claims of title.

f) Property and Equipment

IFRS requires that assets be disaggregated into individual components for amortization purposes and revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value is also permitted. The Company currently tracks individual assets with distinct useful lives and depreciates them separately. The Company elected to use the cost method and not the revaluation method due to the difficulty in determining accurate fair value information and the effort required to continually monitor fair values.

Equipment and vehicles are recorded at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives at the following rates:

Equipment	10% - 30%
Vehicles	25%

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

g) Employee Future Benefits

The Company is subject to Mexican statutory laws and regulations governing employee termination benefits and accrues for employee future benefits based on management's estimates of the expected payments.

These benefits consist of a one-time payment equivalent to 12 days of wages for each year of service (at the employee's most recent salary, but not to exceed twice the legal minimum wage), payable to all employees.

Under Mexican Labour Law, the Company also provides statutorily mandated severance benefits to its employees terminated under certain circumstances. Such benefits consist of a one-time payment of three months wages plus 20 days of wages for each year of service payable upon involuntary termination without just cause.

Employee future benefits are unfunded.

h) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year-end. Other non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets, are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

The impairment test is generally carried out on the asset's cash-generating units (CGU's), which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets. The Company has determined that each exploration and evaluation property is its own CGU as it is expected they will have separately definable cash inflows. At a later stage, if cash inflows change, the Company may group individual properties into one CGU. In fiscal year 2016 the Company grouped all properties in the El Aguila agreement (Note 7) into one CGU.

Where an indicator of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount is made. Determining the recoverable amount requires the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, future capital requirements, exploration potential and operating performance. Changes in circumstances may affect these estimates and the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of operations, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive income or loss.

i) Impairment of Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired, if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

j) Share Capital

Non-monetary consideration

Agent's warrants, stock options and other equity instruments issued as purchase consideration in non-monetary transactions other than as consideration for mineral properties are recorded at fair value determined by management using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the shares issued is based on the trading price of those shares on the TSX.V on the date of the agreement to issue shares as determined by the Board of Directors. Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants issued using the residual method.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

j) Share Capital (Continued)

Share-based compensation

The share option plan allows Company employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as an employee or consultant expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

The fair value is measured at grant date, and each tranche is recognized using the graded vesting method over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at the fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based compensation is measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

Share issuance costs

Costs directly identifiable with the raising of share capital financing are charged against share capital. Share issuance costs incurred in advance of share subscriptions are recorded as non-current deferred assets. Share issuance costs related to uncompleted share subscriptions are charged to operations.

k) Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Earnings (loss) per share are calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding. The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and other similar instruments. Under this method, the dilutive effect on earnings per share is calculated to reflect the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon the exercise of options and warrants. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. Basic and diluted losses per share are equal as the assumed conversion of outstanding options and warrants would be anti-dilutive.

l) Income Taxes

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

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

l) Income Taxes (Continued)

to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

m) Decommissioning Liabilities

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. A pre-tax discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability are used to calculate the net present value of the expected future cash flows. These costs are charged to the statement of operations over the economic life of the related asset, through depreciation expense using either the unit-of-production or the straight-line method as appropriate. The related liability is progressively increased each period as the effect of discounting unwinds, creating an expense recognized in the statement of operations. The liability is assessed at each reporting date for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs as any disturbance to date is minimal.

4. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Company has review new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but not yet effective. The Company has not yet adopted any of these standards and is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that these pronouncements may have on its financial statements.

a) New Standard IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”

This standard addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: Amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments and such instruments are either recognized at the fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where such equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in profit or loss to the extent not clearly representing a return of investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated other comprehensive income indefinitely.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added in October 2010 which mainly carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, *Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement*, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss would generally be recorded in other comprehensive income.

This new standard is a partial replacement of IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”. This new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016
 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)

b) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

On May 28, 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*”. The new standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized. The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and is available for early adoption.

c) Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

IAS 28, “*Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*”, has been amended for conforming changes based on the issuance of IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, and IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements. The amendment is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and is available for early adoption. The Company does not anticipate this amendment to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

5. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

In the year ended August 31, 2016, the Company sold the remaining shares in Comstock Metals Ltd. The entire amount in accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) was due to the net unrealized gains and losses from the initial acquisition of the shares in Comstock Metals Ltd. Accordingly upon the final sale of these shares, the Company recorded a realized loss of \$75,134 and recorded a reclassification adjustment of \$74,763 in AOCI.

6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable consists of the following:

	AUGUST 31	
	2018	2017
Sales taxes recoverable	\$ 9,816	\$ 1,603
Other receivable	1,615	1,091
	\$ 11,431	\$ 2,694

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Detailed exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred in respect to the Company’s mineral property interests owned, leased or held under option are disclosed in Note 16. Property payments made on the Company’s mineral property interests are included in the property descriptions below. Acquisition costs paid through August 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	2018	2017
San Timoteo, Oro Leon, Nueva Union, La Reforma	\$ 69,257	\$ 69,257
Los Hilos, Las Bolas, El Manto, Don Lazaro, La Verde	187,123	187,123
Nopalera, Flor de Trigo	78,393	78,393
Total acquisition costs	334,773	334,773
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 16)	2,241,997	2,418,914
Total exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 2,576,770	\$ 2,753,687

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

The Company has an extensive property portfolio of mining concessions, acquired mainly through staking, in the Uruachic District of Mexico covering approximately 10,000 hectares. The Company has various net smelter returns on specific claims forming a part of the Company's properties. The net smelter returns range from 1% to 3%, which have buyouts ranging from US\$250,000 to US\$2,000,000.

On November 5, 2015, the Company signed a definitive agreement with Desarrollos Mineros El Aguila, S.A. de C.V. ("El Aguila"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Fresnillo PLC granting El Aguila an option over certain of the Company's properties in the Uruachic mining camp. Under the terms of the agreement, El Aguila may earn a 100% interest (subject to a 1% net smelter royalty half of which may be purchased for US\$500,000) in the La Reforma, Nueva Union, Oteros, Las Bolas, Nopalera, La Barranca and Corona properties by making cash payments totaling approximately US\$3,000,000 over 3 years and by paying all mining rights (property taxes) and conducting all assessment work required to keep the properties in good standing. As part of the US\$3,000,000 in payments, approximately US\$700,000 is due in regular instalments over 3 years in return for granting El Aguila the right to perform exploration and assessment work to evaluate the properties. If at the end of the evaluation period they wish to continue with the acquisition of a 100% interest, a payment of US\$2,300,000 is required. El Aguila has the right to terminate this agreement at any time during the exploration period with no further payments required.

The Company and Comstock Metals Ltd. ("Comstock") had previously entered into an option agreement whereby Comstock has earned a 50% undivided interest in the Corona property. On May 18, 2016 the Company, Comstock and El Aguila signed an agreement whereby the Company is obligated to pay 50% of one seventh of certain option payments received from El Aguila to Comstock in order to transfer Comstock's 50% undivided interest to El Aguila. These payments total US\$200,000 and are to be made in accordance with specific instalment payments made by El Aguila to the Company.

As at August 31, 2018, \$1,461,023 in payments have been received (of which \$47,542 was paid to Comstock). This includes the six required payments for the exploration rights plus reimbursement of certain exploration costs incurred by the Company. The final US\$2,300,000 payment was received subsequent to year end (see Note 17).

During the year ended August 31, 2018, \$3,593 (2017 - \$2,129), in deferred expenditures related to certain mineral claims were written down. These write-downs were mainly related to the Company's Corona/Las Trojas (2017 – Corona/Las Trojas) Property. The Company will continue to hold the claims, but they are not viewed as priorities. Management does not currently intend to conduct any exploration activities on these non-core claims in the next year.

The Company will keep an undivided 100% interest in its principal property in the Uruachic District, San Timoteo, where work has been focused for the last several years. In the event that the Company's plans change, El Aguila has been granted a right of first refusal over this property.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016
 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	EQUIPMENT	VEHICLES	LAND	TOTAL
COST				
Balance August 31, 2016 and 2017	\$ 157,324	\$ 13,771	\$ 18,917	\$ 190,012
Additions	1,188	-	-	1,188
Balance August 31, 2018	\$ 158,512	\$ 13,771	\$ 18,917	\$ 191,200
ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION				
Balance August 31, 2016	\$ 149,553	\$ 13,771	\$ -	\$ 163,324
Amortization	3,816	-	-	3,816
Balance August 31, 2017	153,369	13,771	-	167,140
Amortization	3,195	-	-	3,195
Balance August 31, 2018	\$ 156,564	\$ 13,771	\$ -	\$ 170,335
CARRYING AMOUNTS				
As at August 31, 2017	\$ 3,955	\$ -	\$ 18,917	\$ 22,872
As at August 31, 2018	\$ 1,948	\$ -	\$ 18,917	\$ 20,865

9. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Authorized

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued and Fully Paid

As at August 31, 2018, the Company had 106,660,889 (2017 – 106,660,889) common shares issued and fully paid.

Warrants

As at August 31, 2018 and 2017, there are no outstanding share purchase warrants.

Stock Options

The Company has a 10% rolling stock option plan for its directors, officers, employees and consultants to acquire common shares of the Company at a price determined with reference to the fair market value of the shares at the date of grant. The Company's stock option plan provides for immediate vesting, or vesting at the discretion of the Board at the time of the option grant. Options are exercisable for a period of up to 5 years. Stock options granted to investor relations' consultants vest over a twelve-month period, with one quarter of such options vesting in each three-month period.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

9. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (Continued)

Stock Options (Continued)

During the year ended August 31, 2016, the Company granted 3,400,000 stock options to consultants and Directors of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.085 per share, expiring on July 11, 2021. The fair value of the stock options granted has been calculated using the Black-Scholes pricing model, based on the following assumptions: weighted average risk-free interest rate of 1.16%, volatility factor of 125.90% and an expected life of five years.

On March 5, 2018, the Company granted 2,550,000 stock options to consultants and Directors of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share, expiring on March 4, 2023. The fair value of the stock options granted has been calculated using the Black-Scholes pricing model, based on the following assumptions: weighted average risk-free interest rate of 1.14%, volatility factor of 129.24% and an expected life of five years.

A summary of changes in stock options is presented below:

	NUMBER OF SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE
Balance, August 31, 2016 and 2017	3,400,000	\$ 0.085
Granted	2,550,000	0.100
Balance, August 31, 2018	5,950,000	\$ 0.091

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at August 31, 2018 was 3.57 years (2017 – 3.86 years).

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

The reserves recorded in equity on the Company's statements of financial position is comprised of "Share-based Payments Reserve" and is used to recognize the fair value of stock option grants prior to exercise, expiry or cancellation and the fair value of other share-based consideration paid at the date of payment.

10. LOSS PER SHARE

The Company calculates the basic and diluted loss per common share using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period and the diluted loss per share assumes that the outstanding vested stock options and share purchase warrants had been exercised at the beginning of the year.

To compute diluted earnings per share, the average number of shares outstanding is adjusted for the number of all potentially dilutive shares. As of August 31, 2018, the Company had a total of 5,950,000 (2017 and 2016 - 3,400,000) stock options outstanding. As of August 31, 2018, the Company also had a total of Nil (2017 and 2016 – nil) warrants outstanding. Dilutive options and warrants were not included in the Company's loss per common share calculation because the result was anti-dilutive.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016
 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has one operating segment, which is mineral exploration. All mineral properties are located in Mexico. All mineral option proceeds are attributable to the Mexican mineral properties. Net loss and assets by geographic segment, at cost, are as follows:

	CANADA	MEXICO	TOTAL
August 31, 2018			
Current assets	\$ 55,469	\$ 25,921	\$ 81,390
Property and equipment	\$ 1,029	\$ 19,836	\$ 20,865
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ -	\$ 2,576,770	\$ 2,576,770
Value-added taxes recoverable	\$ 9,816	\$ 739	\$ 10,555
Total assets	\$ 56,498	\$ 2,623,266	\$ 2,679,764
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 58,982	\$ 7,924	\$ 66,906
Employment benefit obligations	\$ -	\$ 44,558	\$ 44,558
Net loss for the year	\$ 417,704	\$ 20,940	\$ 438,644

August 31, 2017

Current assets	\$ 47,599	\$ 62,427	\$ 110,026
Property and equipment	\$ 71	\$ 22,801	\$ 22,872
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ -	\$ 2,753,687	\$ 2,753,687
Value-added taxes recoverable	\$ -	\$ 423	\$ 423
Total assets	\$ 47,670	\$ 2,839,338	\$ 2,887,008
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 7,139	\$ 7,714	\$ 14,853
Employment benefit obligations	\$ -	\$ 74,159	\$ 74,159
Net loss for the year	\$ 320,117	\$ 13,558	\$ 333,675

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As at August 31, 2018 and 2017, the carrying value of the Company's financial instruments approximates their fair value. Cash is recorded at fair value and the Company's other financial instruments are recorded at amortized cost, which approximates fair value due to their short-term nature. The Company's financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

	AUGUST 31				
	2018		2017		
	LEVEL	CARRYING VALUE	FAIR VALUE	CARRYING VALUE	FAIR VALUE
Fair value through profit or loss					
Cash	1	\$ 63,641	\$ 63,641	\$ 68,123	\$ 68,123
Loans and receivables					
Accounts receivable	2	\$ 11,431	\$ 11,431	\$ 2,694	\$ 2,694
Due from related parties	2	\$ 3,911	\$ 3,911	\$ 3,911	\$ 3,911
Other Financial Liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2	\$ 66,906	\$ 66,906	\$ 14,853	\$ 14,853
Due to related parties	2	\$ 671,957	\$ 671,957	\$ 542,390	\$ 542,390

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

There have been no transfers between levels 1 and 2, or transfers in or out of level 3 for the years ended August 31, 2018 and 2017.

Financial Instrument Risk Exposure and Risk Management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management process. The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. The types of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to fulfil an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's credit risk to its financial assets are summarized below:

	<u>AUGUST 31, 2018</u>		<u>AUGUST 31, 2017</u>
Cash	\$ 63,641	\$	68,123
Accounts receivable	\$ 11,431	\$	2,694
Due from related parties	\$ 3,911	\$	3,911

The credit risk of accounts receivable securities is assessed as low. The carrying amount of these financial assets is their maximum exposure to credit risk. The Company does not invest in asset-backed commercial papers.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial obligations associated with its financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short term business requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash.

As of August 31, 2018, the Company does not have sufficient cash and highly liquid investments on hand to meet current liabilities and its expected administrative requirements for the coming year. The Company has cash of \$63,641 (2017 - \$68,123) and total liabilities of \$783,421 (2017 - \$631,402). Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties of \$738,863 (2016 - \$557,243) are due within three months. Management has assessed liquidity risk as high. (Note 1)

Market Risk

The significant market risk exposures to which the Company is exposed are foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and commodity price risk.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company has operations in Canada and Mexico subject to foreign currency fluctuations. The Company's operating expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars and Mexican pesos, and the fluctuation of the Canadian dollar in relation to this other currency will have an impact upon the profitability of the Company and may also affect the value of the Company's assets and the amount of equity. The Company has not entered into any agreements or purchased any instruments to hedge possible currency risks.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Foreign Currency Risk (Continued)

Financial assets and liabilities denominated in Mexican Pesos and U.S. dollars were as follows:

	AUGUST 31, 2018		AUGUST 31, 2017	
U.S. Dollars				
Financial liabilities	\$	4,000	\$	4,000
Mexican Pesos				
Financial assets	\$	359,550	\$	399,603
Financial liabilities	\$	145,545	\$	137,996

Based on the above net exposures as at August 31, 2018, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% change in the value of the Mexican peso against the Canadian dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately \$1,500 (2017 - \$1,800) in loss from operations. Based on the above net exposures as at August 31, 2018, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% change in the value of the US dollar against the Canadian dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately \$400 (2017 - \$400) in loss from operations.

Interest Rate Risk

As at August 31, 2018 the Company has no significant exposure to interest rate risk through its financial instruments.

Other Risks

The Company's operations are in northern Mexico and are subject to various levels of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties unique to Mexico. These risks and uncertainties may include: extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates; high rates of inflation; labor unrest; risks of war or civil unrest; expropriation and nationalization; renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits and contracts; illegal mining; corruption; restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation; hostage taking; and changing political conditions and currency controls. In addition, the Company may have to comply with multiple and potentially conflicting regulations in Canada and Mexico, including export requirements, taxes, tariffs, import duties and other trade barriers, as well as health, safety and environmental requirements. Changes, if any, in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude in Mexico may adversely affect the Company's operations. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to matters including restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, currency controls or restrictions, currency remittance, income and other taxes, expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use and mine safety. Failure to comply strictly with applicable laws, regulations and local practices relating to mineral rights applications and tenure could result in loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements or the imposition of additional local or foreign parties as joint venture partners with carried or other interests.

13. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company was formed for the purpose of acquiring exploration and development stage natural resource properties. The directors determine the Company's capital structure and make adjustments to it based on funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The directors have not established quantitative return on capital criteria for capital management.

The Company is dependent upon external financing to fund future exploration programs and its administrative costs. The Company will spend existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and to seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if management feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and provided it has adequate financial resources to do so.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016
 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

13. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES (Continued)

The directors review the Company's capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believe that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. (Note 1)

The Company considers the items included on the statement of financial position in equity as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares through private placements, sell assets to reduce debt or return capital to shareholders. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year. Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

14. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Key Management Compensation

	YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31		
	2018	2017	2016
<i>Golden Goliath Resources Ltd.</i>			
Management fees	\$ 120,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 120,000
Consulting fees	96,000	72,000	72,000
Share-based compensation	62,260	-	188,280
<i>Minera Delta S.A. de C.V.</i>			
Wages and benefits	-	24,000	24,000
Total	\$ 278,260	\$ 216,000	\$ 404,280

Payments to key management personnel including the President, Chief Financial Officer, directors and companies directly controlled by key management personnel, are directly related to their position in the organization.

Other Related Party Transactions

The Company entered into the following transactions and had the following balances payable with related parties. Balances outstanding are non-interest bearing, unsecured and had no specific terms for collection or repayment.

- a) Due from related parties consists of \$3,911 (2017 - \$3,911) due from companies controlled by common directors.
- b) Due to related parties consists of \$671,957 (2017 - \$542,390) due to directors and company controlled by common director.

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

15. INCOME TAXES

The Company is subject to income taxes on its non-consolidated financial statements in Canada and Mexico. The consolidated provision for income taxes varies from the amount that would be computed from applying the combined statutory income tax rates to net loss before taxes were approximately as follows:

	2018	2017	2016
Combined statutory tax rate	27%	26%	27%
Expected income tax expense (recovery)	\$ (116,000)	\$ (87,000)	\$ (191,000)
Non-deductible differences and other	148,000	388,000	167,000
Effect of changes in tax rate	-	(69,000)	-
Change in tax assets not recognized	(32,000)	(232,000)	24,000
Income tax provision	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

The significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets were approximately as follows:

	2018	2017
Property and equipment and other	\$ 17,000	\$ 16,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	555,000	554,000
Losses available for future periods	2,935,000	2,970,000
Capital losses	10,000	10,000
Tax assets not recognized	(3,517,000)	(3,550,000)
Net deferred income tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has Canadian and Mexican non-capital losses of approximately \$10,507,000 which may be carried forward and applied against taxable income in future years. The Canadian and Mexican tax losses expire between August 31, 2026 and 2038, and December 31, 2019 and 2028 respectively as follows:

CANADA		MEXICO	
2026	\$ 404,000	2019	\$ 807,000
2027	536,000	2020	375,000
2028	530,000	2021	1,252,000
2029	515,000	2022	-
2030	666,000	2023	438,000
2031	610,000	2024	267,000
2032	1,473,000	2025	82,000
2033	578,000	2026	60,000
2034	454,000	2027	10,000
2035	398,000	2028	18,000
2036	362,000		
2037	338,000		
2038	334,000		
	\$ 7,198,000		\$ 3,309,000

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

16. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	San Timoteo Oro Leon Nueva Union La Reforma	Oteros La Esperanza La Hermosa	Bufalo La Barranca	Los Hilos Las Bolas El Manto Don Lazaro La Verde	Nopalera Flor de Trigo	Corona Beck El Chamizal El Canario La Cruz	Las Trojas La Gloria Todos los Santos Los Cantiles	Total
Balance, August 31, 2016	\$ 27,060	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 1,771,673	\$ 807,313	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 2,606,046
Incurred during the year								
Assaying	4,556	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,556
Property taxes and passage rights	23,839	10,726	51,777	10,068	26,313	28,664	1,174	152,561
Salaries	1,077	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,077
Facilities and other	32,549	--	--	--	--	--	151	32,700
Option payment received	(15,567)	(10,726)	(51,777)	(170,533)	(99,434)	(26,856)	(1,004)	(375,897)
Write down	--	--	--	--	--	(1,808)	(321)	(2,129)
Balance, August 31, 2017	73,514	--	--	1,611,208	734,192	--	--	2,418,914
Incurred during the year								
Geology and mapping	2,161	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,161
Property taxes and passage rights	25,724	11,315	53,349	11,886	27,756	30,236	2,746	163,012
Salaries	137	--	--	--	--	--	--	137
Road and construction site	4,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,700
Facilities and other	36,593	--	--	--	--	223	-	36,816
Option payment received	(16,421)	(11,315)	(53,349)	(169,758)	(99,695)	(28,552)	(1,060)	(380,150)
Write down	--	--	--	--	--	(1,907)	(1,686)	(3,593)
Balance, August 31, 2018	\$ 126,408	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 1,453,336	\$ 662,253	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 2,241,997

GOLDEN GOLIATH RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2018, 2017 AND 2016
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to year end, El Aguila exercised their assignment option to gain a 100% interest in the Company's properties in the Uruachic mining camp. The final payment, as stated in the definitive agreement, of US\$2,300,000 was received. The value of the properties acquired by El Aguila and recorded in exploration and evaluation assets was \$2,427,277 as at August 31, 2018. A final payment of US\$164,286 is due to Comstock per the terms of the May 18, 2016 agreement.

Subsequent to year end, the Company signed an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in two properties in the Red Lake District of Ontario. Per the terms of the agreement, the Company will be required to issued 800,000 common shares and make cash payments totalling \$135,200 over a four-year period from the date of the agreement. The acquisition is subject to a 1.5% net smelter return, of which the Company has an option to repurchase 0.75% for \$500,000. The agreement is subject to regulatory approval.