(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Smythe CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF MEDGOLD RESOURCES CORP.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Medgold Resource Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and 2019;
- the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- the 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 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

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 *Auditors' 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 audit 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 in our audits 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 the Company incurred a net loss of $1,448,173 during the year ended December 31, 2020. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, 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 audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditors' report. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

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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 IFRS, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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 auditors' report is Michelle Chi Wai So.

Smythe LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia

April 27, 2021

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Medgold Resources Corp.

(Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 16)	$ 1,287,143	$ 704,127
Amounts receivable (Note 12)	11,267	84,327
Prepaid expenses and deposits (Note 12)	6,302	12,007
Total current assets	1,304,712	800,461
Non-current assets		
Long-term deposits (Note 12)	61,000	61,000
Property and equipment (Note 6)	75,049	108,807
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7)	43,020	43,020
Total non-current assets	179,069	212,827
	$ 1,483,781	**$ 1,013,288**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 110,775	$ 104,075
Due to related parties (Note 12)	45,415	78,392
Total liabilities	156,190	182,467
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 8)	15,751,347	13,829,198
Other equity reserves (Note 8)	1,521,921	1,499,127
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(157,952)	(157,952)
Deficit	(15,787,725)	(14,339,552)
Total shareholders' equity	1,327,591	830,821
	$ 1,483,781	**$ 1,013,288**

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD ON APRIL 27, 2021:

"Jeremy Crozier"
Jeremy Crozier, Director

"Ralph Rushton"
Ralph Rushton, Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Medgold Resources Corp.

(Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		2020		2019
Exploration expenditures (Note 10)	$	915,452	$	271,763
General and administrative expenses				
Consulting		16,083		-
Depreciation (Note 6)		33,758		34,364
Foreign exchange loss		725		17,271
Legal and accounting		93,766		150,869
Management fees (Note 12)		99,750		90,825
Office and administration (Note 12)		81,214		78,747
Salaries and benefits (Note 12)		84,561		119,985
Shareholder communications (Note 12)		80,424		158,155
Share-based payments (Notes 9 and 12)		-		279,035
Transfer agent and regulatory fees (Note 12)		15,010		14,903
Travel and accommodation (Note 12)		29,161		42,142
		534,452		986,296
Loss before other items		(1,449,904)		(1,258,059)
Other items				
Interest and other income		1,731		6,902
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		-		4,700
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**$**	**(1,448,173)**	**$**	**(1,246,457)**
Loss per share, basic and diluted		$(0.01)		$(0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		113,258,977		94,789,032

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Medgold Resources Corp.

(Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

			Other equity reserves				
	Number of common shares	**Share capital**	**Warrants reserve**	**Share-based payment reserve**	**Accumulated other comprehensive loss**	**Deficit**	**Total shareholders' equity**
Balance, December 31, 2018	94,789,032	$13,829,198	$ 65,949	$ 1,154,143	$ (157,952)	$ (13,093,095)	$ 1,798,243
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,246,457)	(1,246,457)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	279,035	-	-	279,035
Balance, December 31, 2019	94,789,032	13,829,198	65,949	1,433,178	(157,952)	(14,339,552)	830,821
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,448,173)	(1,448,173)
Shares issued for private placement	40,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
Share issuance costs	-	(77,851)	22,794	-	-	-	(55,057)
Balance, December 31, 2020	**134,789,032**	**$15,751,347**	**$ 88,743**	**$ 1,433,178**	**$ (157,952)**	**$ (15,787,725)**	**$ 1,327,591**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Medgold Resources Corp.

(Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2020	2019
Cash provided by (used in):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	$ (1,448,173)	$ (1,246,457)
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	33,758	34,364
Share-based payments	-	279,035
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	-	(4,700)
	(1,414,415)	(937,758)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Amounts receivable	73,060	98,560
Prepaid expenses and deposits	5,705	3,815
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6,700	32,158
Due to related parties	(32,977)	63,434
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,361,927)	(739,791)
FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Net proceeds from issuance of common shares	1,944,943	-
Net cash provided by financing activity	1,944,943	-
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	-	(793)
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment	-	8,312
Net cash provided by investing activities	-	7,519
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	583,016	(732,272)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	704,127	1,436,399
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 1,287,143**	**$ 704,127**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Medgold Resources Corp. (the "Company") is a public company incorporated and domiciled in British Columbia. The address of the Company's head office and principal place of business is 650 – 200 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 3L6. The Company is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of resource properties in Europe.

These consolidated financial statements of the Company as at December 31, 2020 and for the year then ended include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries (Note 3(a)).

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and these consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material. At December 31, 2020, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, has accumulated losses of $15,787,725 since its inception, and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. For the year December 31, 2020, the Company incurred a net loss of $1,448,173. The Company has been financed primarily through the issuance of equity instruments but management cannot be certain it will continue to be able obtain such funding. All of these conditions may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate future profitable operations and/or obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. Management is continuing to investigate opportunities to raise financing for the Company.

At the time these consolidated financial statements were prepared, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant disruptions to the global economy and increased volatility in the global financial markets. The extent to which COVID-19 may adversely impact the Company's business and financing opportunities will depend on future developments such as the geographic spread of the disease, the duration of the outbreak, travel restrictions and social distancing at the properties, business closures or business disruptions, and the effectiveness of actions taken in Canada, and other countries to contain and treat the disease.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars ("CAD").

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these consolidated financial statements.

a) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity in which the Company has control, directly or indirectly, where control is defined as the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise so as to obtain benefits from its activities. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

Details of the Company's principal subsidiaries as at December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Name	Place of incorporation	Ownership %	Principal activity
Medgold Istrazivanja d.o.o.	Serbia	100%	Exploration company
MGold International Ltd.	Malta	100%	Holding company
Tlamino Mining Ltd.	Malta	100%	Holding company

b) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. The individual financial statements of each subsidiary are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The functional currency of the subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on dates of transactions. At each financial position reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange gains and losses on translation are included in profit and loss.

c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at banks and on hand, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change of value.

d) Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company capitalizes the acquisition cost of exploration and evaluation assets and expenses all other exploration expenditures. Acquisition costs include the cash consideration paid and the fair value of common shares issued on acquisition, based on the date of issuance of the shares if the fair value of the mineral property is not reliably measurable. Exploration and evaluation assets are classified as intangible assets.

Recoveries for option payments or shares received are recorded on receipt, as the payments or shares received under the agreement are made at the sole discretion of the optionee. Proceeds from the sale of minerals recovered during the exploration stage are recorded when title to the minerals passes, the proceeds are reasonably determinable and the collectability is assured.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

Where the Company has entered into option agreements to acquire interests in mineral properties that provide for periodic payments or periodic share issuances, amounts unpaid and unissued are not recorded as liabilities since they are payable and issuable entirely at the Company's option. Option payments are capitalized when the payments are made or received and the share issuances are capitalized using the fair market value of the Company's common shares at the earlier of the date the counterparty's performance is complete or the issuance date.

The Company is in the exploration stage and is in the process of determining whether its exploration and evaluation assets contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts recorded as exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, maintenance of the Company's legal interests in its mineral claims, obtaining further financing for exploration and development of its mineral claims and commencement of future profitable production, or receiving proceeds from the sale of all or an interest in its mineral properties. Management reviews the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets on a periodic basis and will recognize impairment in value based upon current exploration results, the prospect of further work being carried out by the Company, the assessment of future probability of profitable revenues from the property or from the sale of the property. Amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets represent costs incurred, net of write-downs and recoveries, and are not intended to represent present or future values.

Environmental expenditures that relate to current operations are expensed or capitalized as appropriate. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and which do not contribute to current or future revenue generation are expensed. Liabilities are recorded when environmental assessments and/or remedial efforts are probable, and the costs can be reasonably estimated. Generally, the timing of these accruals coincides with the earlier of completion of a feasibility study or the Company's commitment to a plan of action based on the then known facts.

e) Property, Equipment and Depreciation

Recognition and Measurement

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss, and property and equipment is amortized over their estimated useful lives using the following methods:

Leasehold improvements	7 years straight-line
Vehicles	4 - 8 years straight-line
Furniture and equipment	6% - 25% declining-balance
Computer equipment	25% declining-balance

f) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets, are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f) Impairment of Non-financial Assets (continued)

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, 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.

An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

g) Provisions

Rehabilitation Provision

The Company recognizes and measures the liabilities for obligations associated with the retirement of mineral properties when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the asset. The obligation is measured at fair value and the related costs are recorded as part of the carrying value of the related asset. In subsequent periods, the liability is adjusted for the change in present value and any changes in the discount rate or in the amount or timing of the underlying future cash flows required to settle the obligation. Actual costs to retire mineral properties are deducted from the accrued liability, as these costs are incurred.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had no asset retirement or rehabilitation obligations.

Other Provisions

Provisions are recognized where a legal or constructive obligation has been incurred as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If material, provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in any provision due to passage of time is recognized as accretion expense.

h) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognized in net loss, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (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 that 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 year the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i) Share Capital

Equity instruments are contracts that give a residual interest in the net assets of the Company. Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, share warrants and options are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

Warrants issued by the Company typically accompany an issuance of shares in the Company (a "unit"), and entitle the warrant holder to exercise the warrants for a stated price and a stated number of common shares in the Company. The fair value of units issued is measured using the residual value approach, with the allocation of proceeds first to shares based on the fair value of the shares on the date of issuance and the remainder to warrants.

j) Earnings/Loss Per Share

Basic earnings/loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant year.

Diluted earnings/loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

k) Share-based Payments

Where equity-settled share options or equity instruments are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss over the vesting period using the graded vesting method. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in profit or loss. Options or warrants granted related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the fair value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, they are measured by use of a valuation model.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k) Share-based Payments (continued)

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in other equity reserve until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued and the amount reflected in other equity reserve is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid. For those unexercised options and share purchase warrants that expired, the recorded value remains in other equity reserve.

Where a grant of options is cancelled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest, except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

l) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

The Company recognizes a financial asset when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company classifies financial assets at initial recognition as financial assets: measured at amortized cost, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortized costs

A financial asset that meets both of the following conditions is classified as a financial asset measured at amortized cost.

- The Company's business model for the such financial assets, is to hold the assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset gives rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding.

A financial asset measured at amortized cost is initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, the carrying amount of the financial asset measured at amortized cost is determined using the effective interest method, net of impairment loss, if any.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

A financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, the asset is measured at fair value with changes in fair value included as "financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income" in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

A financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized initially at fair value with any associated transaction costs being recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Subsequently, the financial asset is re-measured at fair value, and a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss in the reporting period in which it arises.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l) Financial Instruments (continued)

The Company derecognizes a financial asset if the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. Any interests in transferred financial assets that are created or retained by the Company are recognized as a separate asset or liability. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as amortized cost, based on the purpose for which the liability was incurred. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the consolidated statements of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemptions, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and amounts due to related parties represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the period, which are unpaid. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are unsecured and are usually paid within 45 days of recognition.

The Company has made the following designations of its financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL
Amounts receivable	Amortized cost
Deposits	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost

m) New Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

The Company will be required to adopt the following standards and amendments issued by the IASB as described below.

IFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*

IFRS 17 is a new standard that requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfillment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*, and related interpretations.

This standard will be effective for the Company's annual period beginning January 1, 2021. The Company has assessed that the impact of IFRS 17 on its consolidated financial statements would not be significant.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in profit or loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

The key areas of judgment applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

a) The determination of the Company's and its subsidiaries' functional currency are determined based on management's assessment of the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operate.

b) 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.

   Assets or cash-generating units are evaluated at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. The Company considers both internal and external sources of information when making the assessment of whether there are indications of impairment for the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

   In respect of costs incurred for its investment in exploration and evaluation assets, management has determined the acquisition costs that have been capitalized are economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefit, including geologic and metallurgic information, economics assessment/ studies, accessible facilities and existing permits.

c) 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.

d) Although the Company has taken steps to identify any decommissioning liabilities related to mineral properties in which it has an interest, there may be unidentified decommissioning liabilities present.

e) The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay its ongoing operating expenditures, meet its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned and contractual exploration programs involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The key estimates applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

a) The Company may be subject to income tax in several jurisdictions and significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. During the ordinary course of business and on dispositions of mineral property or interests therein, there are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. As a result, the Company recognizes tax liabilities based on estimates of whether additional taxes and interest will be due. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events, and interpretation of tax law. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact income tax expense in the period in which such determination is made.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

b) In estimating the fair value of share-based payments, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, management is required to make certain assumptions and estimates. Changes in assumptions used to estimate fair value could result in materially different results.

5. CONTINGENCY

In early 2015, the Company entered into an agreement whereby its former subsidiary, MedgoldMinas Unipessoal Lda. ("MedgoldMinas"), proposed to acquire, subject to certain conditions, an interest in a mineral property located in Portugal, in consideration for the assumption of certain debts owing by the property owner. The conditions were not met, and the transaction did not proceed. However, one of the creditors of the property owner subsequently filed a claim in Portugal against the owner for approximately €1.17 million. Upon request by the creditor, the court then added the Company and MedgoldMinas to be defendants in the event the property owner was found to be not liable to the creditor. The Company vigorously contested being brought into this proceeding as the Company and MedgoldMinas did not consummate the transaction with the property owner, did not acquire any interest in the property, and therefore did not assume any liabilities of the owner. In June 2019, the court held that the Company was not responsible for the debts owing by the property owner. This judicial decision was appealed by the plaintiff; however, in February 2020, the Court of Appeal upheld the original court decision in favour of the Company, and the Company was entitled to receive partial reimbursement of its court/legal fees. The plaintiff did not submit a counter-appeal. On November 12, 2020, the Supreme Court made a final and binding decision to confirm the Court of Appeal's decision, thereby closing the case and acquitting the Company from the lawsuit.

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Computer equipment	Furniture and equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance, December 31, 2018	$ 12,906	$ 188,331	$ 25,487	$ 35,463	$ 262,187
Additions	-	-	793	-	793
Disposals	-	(32,586)	-	-	(32,586)
Balance, December 31, 2019	12,906	155,745	26,280	35,463	230,394
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2020	**$ 12,906**	**$ 155,745**	**$ 26,280**	**$ 35,463**	**$ 230,394**
Accumulated amortization					
Balance, December 31, 2018	$ 11,250	$ 77,076	$ 15,399	$ 12,472	$ 116,197
Charge for year	1,656	25,235	3,543	3,930	34,364
Disposals	-	(28,974)	-	-	(28,974)
Balance, December 31, 2019	12,906	73,337	18,942	16,402	121,587
Charge for year	-	26,032	3,487	4,239	33,758
Balance, December 31, 2020	**$ 12,906**	**$ 99,369**	**$ 22,429**	**$ 20,641**	**$ 155,345**
Carrying amounts					
At December 31, 2019	$ -	$ 82,408	$ 7,338	$ 19,061	$ 108,807
At December 31, 2020	**$ -**	**$ 56,376**	**$ 3,851**	**$ 14,822**	**$ 75,049**

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Capitalized acquisition costs as of December 31, 2020 consist of $43,020 (2019: $43,020) relating to its Serbian mineral property interests.

Serbia

a) Exploration Licences

As of December 31, 2020, the Company held three granted exploration licences, including the Donje Tlamino and Surlica-Dukat licences which comprise the Tlamino Project optioned to Fortuna Silver Mines Inc. (“Fortuna”).

In April 2019, the Company submitted the withdrawal of the Crnook Licence, formerly part of the Ljubata Project. During 2020, the Ljubata and Radovnica licences which comprised the Ljubata Project were allowed to lapse and a new exploration licence adjoining the southern border of the Tlamino Project’s Surlica Dukat licence was granted.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Serbia (continued)

b) Tlamino Project Option

Pursuant to an agreement signed in March 2017, as amended, the Company granted to Fortuna the option to acquire an initial 51% interest in the Tlamino Project (the "Project"). During the 2019 fiscal year, Fortuna earned its 51% interest.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement with Fortuna whereby the Company was granted an exclusive option (the "Option") to purchase Fortuna's 51% interest in the Project for a cash consideration of US$3.468 million. The Option is valid for three years and is exercisable upon the earlier of (i) the expiry of the term of the Option, (ii) the date of completion of the a sale by the Company of a 100% interest in the Project to a third party, or (iii) the date of completion of a merger between the Company and a third party.

Should the Company not complete a sale of the Project or corporate merger within the term of the Option, the Company will transfer its undivided 49% interest in the Project to Fortuna for no consideration, such that Fortuna will then hold an undivided 100% interest in the Project.

If the Company completes a sale of the Project or corporate merger as described above and receives consideration attributable to 100% of the Project in excess of US$8,840,000 or enters into a third party option in which the consideration payable by the third party is greater than US$8,840,000, the consideration payable to Fortuna will be an amount equal to 10.2% of the difference between the Project value and US$8,840,000, less all reasonable and documented costs incurred by the Company to complete the sale or merger.

As at December 31, 2020, the Company and Fortuna had one common director, namely, Simon Ridgway.

Bulgaria

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company entered into an exclusive letter agreement with Gecon EOOD ("Gecon"), a private Bulgarian company, with respect to an exploration licence application on the Zlogosh Property in western Bulgaria.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Company has the right to complete certain due diligence activities on the property which, if satisfactory, gives the Company the right to enter into an option agreement with Gecon to earn an initial 51% interest in Gecon by financing approximately €330,000 in permitting and permitting-related expenditures, followed by a second option to earn a further 44% interest in Gecon by incurring approximately €650,000 in exploration expenditures. The remaining 5% interest in Gecon may be purchased by the Company for €200,000 in cash on the third anniversary of Zlogosh exploration licence once awarded or, at the election of the residual shareholder, for €200,000 in shares of the Company subsequent to the attainment of incurring exploration expenditures to the value of €1,000,000.

8. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Common Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the following share capital activity occurred:

On July 15, 2020, the Company closed a private placement of 40,000,000 units at $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $2,000,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share exercisable for three years at a price of $0.10. Of the total gross proceeds, $2,000,000 was allocated to share capital and $Nil to warrants. In connection with this financing, the Company paid finder's fees totaling $43,500 cash and issued a total of 870,000 warrants which have the same terms as the unit warrants. The fair value of the finders' fee warrants was $22,794 and was recorded as share issuance costs and an offset to other equity reserve. The fair value of each finders' fee warrant has been estimated as of the date of the issuance using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free interest rate of 0.27%, dividend yield of 0%, volatility of 88% and expected life of three years. Other share issuance costs associated with this financing totalled $11,557.

There was no share capital activity during the year ended December 31, 2019.

Share Purchase Warrants

A summary of share purchase warrants activity for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, December 31, 2018	-	-
Issued on private placement	4,902,800	$0.40
Balance, December 31, 2019	4,902,800	$0.40
Issued on private placement	40,000,000	$0.10
Issued for finance fee	870,000	$0.10
Expired	(4,902,800)	$0.40
Balance, December 31, 2020	**40,870,000**	**$0.10**

Details of share purchase warrants outstanding as of December 31, 2020 are:

Expiry date	Number of warrants	Exercise price
July 14, 2023	40,870,000	$0.10

9. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Option Plan Details

The Company has in place a stock option plan (the "Plan"), which allows the Board of Directors to grant incentive stock options to the Company's officers, directors, employees and consultants. The exercise price of stock options granted is determined by the Board of Directors at the time of the grant in accordance with the terms of the Plan and the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"). Options vest on the date of granting unless stated otherwise. Options granted to investor relations consultants vest in accordance with TSX-V policies. The options are for a maximum term of ten years.

The following is a summary of changes in options for the year ended December 31, 2020:

			During the year				
Expiry date	**Exercise price**	**Opening balance**	**Granted**	**Exercised**	**Expired / forfeited**	**Closing balance**	**Vested and exercisable**
February 23, 2024	$0.15	1,930,000	-	-	(450,000)	1,480,000	1,480,000
June 18, 2024	$0.11	500,000	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
June 28, 2026	$0.15	1,290,000	-	-	(330,000)	960,000	960,000
July 24, 2027	$0.20	200,000	-	-	(100,000)	100,000	100,000
February 7, 2028	$0.20	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
January 15, 2029	$0.15	2,025,000	-	-	-	2,025,000	2,025,000
June 2, 2029	$0.15	570,000	-	-	(90,000)	480,000	480,000
		6,615,000	-	-	(970,000)	5,645,000	5,645,000
Weighted average exercise price		$0.15	-	-	$0.16	$0.15	$0.15

The following is a summary of changes in options for the year ended December 31, 2019:

			During the year				
Expiry date	**Exercise price**	**Opening balance**	**Granted**	**Exercised**	**Expired / forfeited**	**Closing balance**	**Vested and exercisable**
February 7, 2019	$0.20	100,000	-	-	(100,000)	-	-
February 26, 2020	$0.20	-	100,000		(100,000)	-	-
February 23, 2024	$0.15	3,230,000			(1,300,000)	1,930,000	1,930,000
June 18, 2024	$0.11	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	500,000
June 28, 2026	$0.15	1,920,000	-	-	(630,000)	1,290,000	1,290,000
July 24, 2027	$0.20	420,000	-	-	(220,000)	200,000	200,000
February 7, 2028	$0.20	150,000	-	-	(50,000)	100,000	100,000
July 24, 2028	$0.37	300,000	-	-	(300,000)	-	-
January 15, 2029	$0.15	-	2,025,000	-	-	2,025,000	2,025,000
June 2, 2029	$0.15	-	570,000	-	-	570,000	570,000
		6,120,000	3,195,000	-	(2,700,000)	6,615,000	6,615,000
Weighted average exercise price		$0.17	$0.15	-	$0.18	$0.15	$0.15

9. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

Fair Value of Options Issued During the Year

There were no options granted during the year ended December 31, 2020. The weighted average fair value at grant date of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2019 was $0.10 per option.

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at December 31, 2020 is 5.91 (2019: 6.75) years.

There were no options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Options Issued to Employees

The fair value at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the share price at grant date, the expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option.

Options Issued to Non-Employees

Options issued to non-employees are measured based on the fair value of the goods or services received, at the date of receiving those goods or services. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be estimated reliably, the options are measured by determining the fair value of the options granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The model inputs for options granted during the year ended December 31, 2019 included expected volatility factors ranging from 85% to 94%, risk-free interest rates ranging from 1.34% to 2.01%, expected life ranging from one to ten years, and expected dividend yield of 0%. Companies are required to utilize an estimated forfeiture rate when calculating the expense for the reporting period. Based on the best estimate, management applied the estimated forfeiture rate of 0% in determining the expense recorded in the accompanying consolidated statements of comprehensive loss.

The expected volatility is based on the historical volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information. The risk-free rate of return is the yield on a zero-coupon Canadian Treasury Bill of a term consistent with the assumed option life. The expected average option term is the average expected period to exercise, based on the historical activity patterns for each individually vesting tranche.

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

Expenses Arising from Share-based Payment Transactions

Total expenses arising from the share-based payment transactions related to the granting of stock options and recognized as part of share-based compensation during the year ended December 31, 2020 was $Nil (2019: $279,035).

10. EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company incurred the following exploration expenditures:

	Tlamino Project	Other	Total
Assaying	$ 47,717	$ -	$ 47,717
Community relations and promotional	68,694	-	68,694
Field expenses	5,813	-	5,813
Geological and other consulting (Note 12)	342,045	107,851	449,896
Legal and accounting	241,308	-	241,308
Licenses, rights and taxes	17,312	-	17,312
Office and administration	104,004	-	104,004
Salaries and benefits	92,974	-	92,974
Travel	17,379	5,675	23,054
	937,246	113,526	1,050,772
Expense recoveries*	(135,320)	-	(135,320)
	$ 801,926	**$ 113,526**	**$ 915,452**

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company incurred the following exploration expenditures:

	Serbia			
	Tlamino Project	Ljubata Project	Other	Total
Assaying	$ 144,369	$ 4,923	$ -	$ 149,292
Drilling	420,139	28,150	-	448,289
Field expenses	24,412	1,055	-	25,467
Geological and other consulting (Note 12)	404,884	31,953	51,861	488,698
Licenses, rights and taxes	22,117	32,094	14,157	68,368
Office and administration	183,696	12,990	4,297	200,983
Salaries and benefits	379,459	51,940	4,478	435,877
Travel	93,134	2,453	5,581	101,168
	1,672,210	165,558	80,374	1,918,142
Expense recoveries*	(1,646,379)	-	-	(1,646,379)
	$ 25,831	**$ 165,558**	**$ 80,374**	**$ 271,763**

* Expense recoveries for the Tlamino Project consist of funding from Fortuna per its option agreement with the Company (Note 7(b)).

11. INCOME TAXES

The following table reconciles the amount of income tax recoverable on application of the statutory income tax rates:

		2020		2019
Net loss for the year	$	(1,448,173)	$	(1,246,457)
Statutory income tax rate		27.00%		27.00%
Expected income tax recovery		(391,007)		(336,543)
Decrease (increase) resulting from:				
Non-deductible expenses and others		368		75,791
Differences between Canadian and foreign tax rates		154,221		160,204
Change in timing differences		121,834		119
Impact of foreign exchange on tax assets and liabilities		28,790		41,769
Under provided in prior years		(54,692)		(416,733)
Unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognized		140,486		475,393
Income tax recovery	$	**-**	$	**-**

The tax rates represent the federal and provincial statutory rate applicable for the 2020 taxation year, 27% for Canada, 15% for Serbia, and 19% for the United Kingdom.

The Company recognizes tax benefits on losses or other deductible amounts where it is probable the Company will generate sufficient taxable income for the recognition of deferred tax assets. The Company's unrecognized deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognized consist of the following amounts:

		2020		2019
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	$	16,506,953	$	12,834,255
Exploration and evaluation assets		10,225,930		10,225,930
Property and equipment		214,702		187,599
Share issuance cost		1,070		20,722
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	**$**	**26,948,655**	**$**	**23,268,506**

Subject to certain restrictions, the Company has non-capital losses of $6,775,937 (2019: $5,909,560) available to reduce future Canadian taxable income. The non-capital losses expire as follows:

Year		
2026	$	1,505,389
2028		57,142
2029		184,122
2032		263,577
2033		485,883
2034		539,445
2035		680,434
2036		462,708
2037		522,527
2038		596,487
2039		992,081
2040		486,142
	$	**6,775,937**

11. INCOME TAXES (continued)

The Company also has non-capital losses for income tax purposes of $3,496,566 (2019: $3,461,957) available to reduce future UK taxable income, non-capital losses for income tax purposes of $6,234,450 (2019: $3,462,738) available to reduce future Serbian taxable income. The UK non-capital losses do not expire, and the Serbian non-capital losses expire in five years as follows:

Year		
2021	$	612,050
2022		1,098,407
2023		1,996,023
2024		1,559,315
2025		968,655
	$	**6,234,450**

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The Company's related parties with transactions during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 consist of directors, officers and the following companies with common directors or controlled by those officers and directors:

Related party	Nature of transactions
Gold Group Management Inc. ("Gold Group")	Shared office, personnel and administrative charges
Mill Street Services Ltd. ("Mill Street")	Management and geological services
Virv International Inc. ("Virv")	Management and geological services
Wellhead Management Ltd. ("Wellhead")	Management and geological services
Fortuna	Investment in the Company and mineral property option agreement

Balances and transactions with related parties not disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

a) During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company reimbursed Gold Group for the following costs:

		2020		2019
General and administrative expenses:				
Office and administration	$	62,662	$	65,473
Salaries and benefits		84,561		119,985
Shareholder communications		3,642		3,896
Transfer agent and regulatory fees		2,515		2,738
Travel and accommodation		5,294		4,975
	$	**158,674**	**$**	**197,067**

Gold Group is reimbursed by the Company for certain shared costs and other business-related expenses paid by Gold Group on behalf of the Company. Gold Group is controlled by Simon Ridgway, who was the Chairman of the Company as at December 31, 2020. Salaries and benefits for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 include those for the Chief Financial Officer and the Corporate Secretary.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

b) Amounts receivable as at December 31, 2020 include $Nil (2019: $27,444) due from Fortuna for project funding pursuant to the Tlamino Project option agreement (Note 7(b)).

c) Prepaid expenses and deposits as at December 31, 2020 include an amount of $205 (2019: $1,137) paid to Gold Group for administrative expenses paid in advance on the Company's behalf.

d) Long-term deposits as of December 31, 2020 consist of $61,000 (2019: $61,000) paid to Gold Group as a deposit pursuant to an agreement with Gold Group.

e) Amounts due to related parties as of December 31, 2020 consists of $23,477 (2019: $20,226) owing to Gold Group and $21,938 (2019: $58,166) to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company for management and geological fees and expense reimbursement. The amount for Gold Group is due on a monthly basis and secured by a deposit.

Key Management Compensation

The Company has identified certain of its directors and senior officers as its key management personnel. Included for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 at their exchange amounts are the following items paid or accrued to key management personnel and/or companies with common directors. These transactions are in the normal course of operations.

	2020	**2019**
Management fees	$ 99,750	$ 90,825
Geological fees	131,750	152,675
Salaries and benefits	25,024	34,833
Value of stock option grants recorded as share-based payments	-	168,785
	$ 256,524	**$ 447,118**

Key management compensation includes management and geological fees paid to Virv, a company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, to Mill Street, and Wellhead, a company controlled by the former President of the Company.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk.

In common with other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these consolidated financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the Company's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous years unless otherwise stated in the notes.

General Objectives, Policies and Processes

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies, and whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's finance function. The Board of Directors receives periodic reports through which it reviews the effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets.

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. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market prices are comprised of three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. As at December 31, 2020, the Company is exposed to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

Foreign Currency Risk

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following financial assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar:

	December 31, 2020			
	British Pound Sterling (CDN equivalent)	**US Dollars (CDN equivalent)**	**Euros (CDN equivalent)**	**Serbian Dinars (CDN equivalent)**
Cash	$ 553	$ 1,738	$ 12,329	$ 18,430
Amounts receivable	-	-	-	6,719
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(55,381)	(4,478)	(10,233)	(11,123)
Net exposure	**$ (54,828)**	**$ (2,740)**	**$ 2,096**	**$ 14,026**

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a) Market Risk (continued)

Foreign Currency Risk (continued)

	December 31, 2019			
	British Pound Sterling (CDN equivalent)	US Dollars (CDN equivalent)	Euros (CDN equivalent)	Serbian Dinars (CDN equivalent)
Cash	$ 9,473	$ 2,326	$ 12,329	$ 79,269
Amounts receivable	-	-	-	55,149
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(40,182)	-	(19,394)	(42,569)
Net exposure	**$ (30,709)**	**$ 2,326**	**$ (7,065)**	**$ 91,849**

Based on the above net exposures at December 31, 2020, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the above currencies against the Canadian dollar would result in approximately a $4,100 (2019: $5,600) increase or decrease in profit or loss, respectively.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. As at December 31, 2020, the Company does not have any borrowings. Interest rate risk is limited to potential decreases on the interest rate offered on cash held with Canadian, British and Serbian financial institutions. The Company considers this risk to be limited.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash and cash equivalents. The Company limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash and cash equivalents with large financial institutions. The Company's receivables consist of VAT receivable from the government of Serbia and receivables from Fortuna (Note 12). The Company considers credit risk with respect to these amounts to be low.

c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to provide reasonable assurance that it will have sufficient funds to meet liabilities when due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows required by operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. At December 31, 2020, the Company had working capital of $1,148,522 (2019: $617,994). All of the Company's financial liabilities had contractual maturities of less than 45 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Determination of Fair Value

Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

The consolidated statements of financial position carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties approximate fair values due to their short-term nature.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value are categorized in Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2	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	Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair values of the Company's financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2020 were calculated as follows:

	Balance at December 31, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Asset:				
Cash	$ 1,287,143	$ 1,287,143	$ -	$ -

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration and development of its properties and to maintain flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity. There were no changes in the Company's capital management approach during the year ended December 31, 2020.

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. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents. Management reviews the capital structure on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Company continues to assess its future capital needs and may consider access to additional capital to ensure that the Company has adequate financial resources to cover its corporate operating costs and carry out exploration activities for the next twelve months.

15. SEGMENTED REPORTING

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, or decision-making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. All of the Company's operations are within the mining sector relating to precious metals exploration. Due to the geographic and political diversity, the Company's exploration operations are decentralized whereby regional corporate offices provide support to the exploration programs in addressing local and regional issues. The Company's operations and assets are therefore segmented on a country basis.

Year ended December 31, 2020	Canada	Serbia	Other	Total
Exploration expenditures	$ -	$ 915,452	$ -	$ 915,452
Interest and other income	1,731	-	-	1,731
Net loss	(481,423)	(949,210)	(17,540)	(1,448,173)

Year ended December 31, 2019	Canada	Serbia	Other	Total
Exploration expenditures	$ -	$ 271,763	$ -	$ 271,763
Interest and other income	6,902	-	4,700	11,602
Net loss	(878,122)	(304,448)	(63,887)	(1,246,457)
Capital expenditures*	-	793	-	793

*Capital expenditures consists of additions of property and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets

As at December 31, 2020	Canada	Serbia	Other	Consolidated
Total current assets	$ 1,272,741	$ 31,418	$ 553	$ 1,304,712
Total non-current assets	61,000	118,069	-	179,069
Total assets	**$ 1,333,741**	**$ 149,487**	**$ 553**	**$ 1,483,781**
Total liabilities	**$ 124,679**	**$ 11,123**	**$ 20,388**	**$ 156,190**

As at December 31, 2019	Canada	Serbia	Other	Consolidated
Total current assets	$ 639,186	$ 141,526	$ 19,749	$ 800,461
Total non-current assets	61,000	151,827	-	212,827
Total assets	**$ 700,186**	**$ 293,353**	**$ 19,749**	**$ 1,013,288**
Total liabilities	**$ 102,130**	**$ 42,911**	**$ 37,426**	**$ 182,467**

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. The Company does not hold any deposits with maturities of greater than three months from the date of acquisition. Cash at banks earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, cash and cash equivalents is comprised of the following:

	2020	2019
Cash	$ 1,287,143	$ 300,661
Cash equivalents	-	403,466
	$ 1,287,143	$ 704,127

17. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Subsequent to December 31, 2020, the following events, which have not been disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, have occurred:

i) A total of 6,485,000 stock options with an exercise price of $0.10 per share were granted.

ii) A total of 3,615,000 stock options with an exercise price of $0.15 or $0.20 per share were cancelled unexercised.