GoGold SILVER & GOLD

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED

SEPTEMBER 30, 2023 AND 2022

(in thousands of United States Dollars unless stated otherwise)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of GoGold Resources Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of GoGold Resources Inc. (the Entity), which comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022
- the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the years then ended
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022, its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the ***"Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements"*** section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Evaluation of the recoverability of in process inventory

Description of the matter

We draw attention to Notes 2(c) and 5 to the financial statements. The carrying amount of the in-process inventory is $43,744 thousand. The Entity makes estimates of gold and silver recoverable from tailings stacked on leach pads in the determination of the carrying amount of in process inventory. The quantities of recoverable gold and silver placed on the leach pads are reconciled to the quantities of gold and silver actually recovered (metallurgical balancing), by comparing the estimate of contained ounces placed on the leach pads to actual ounces recovered. In determining the recoverability of in process inventory, the Entity's significant assumptions include future leach pad recovery rates and the grade of material stacked on the leach pads.

Why the matter is a key audit matter

We identified the evaluation of the recoverability of in process inventory as a key audit matter. This matter represented an area of significant risk of material misstatement given the magnitude of in process inventory and high degree of estimation uncertainty in determining the recoverability of in process inventory. In addition, significant auditor judgment was required in evaluating the results of our audit procedures and significant assumptions used by the Entity.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

The primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter included the following:

We compared the recovery rates used in calculating in process inventory to the relevant technical reports.

We evaluated management's process for estimation of future leach pad recovery rates by comparing historical and current recovery rate assumptions to actual historical recoveries.

We inspected a selection of the Entity's third-party lab assay reports used to determine actual tailings grades throughout the stacking and leaching process and compared the reports to amounts used in the calculation of in process inventory.

We assessed the completeness and accuracy of production information, including tonnage stacked and processed, and compared the production information to the financial modeling and the rollforward of estimated recoverable in process inventory.

Evaluation of the carrying value of the Parral project cash-generating unit

Description of the matter

We draw attention to Notes 2(c), 3(f) and 7 to the financial statements. At each reporting date, the net carrying amounts of property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for impairment either individually or at the cash-generating unit ("CGU") level when events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any.

At September 30, 2023, the Entity determined that a decline in results at the Parral project, which is a CGU, constituted an indicator of potential impairment. Therefore, the Entity completed an impairment assessment whereby the carrying value was compared to its recoverable amount. As a result of the impairment assessment the Entity recognized a non-cash impairment loss of $2,980 on property, plant and equipment related to the Parral project CGU.

The recoverable amount was determined as the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal, which was determined using an after-tax discounted future cash flow valuation model. The significant assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount were: future gold and silver prices, estimate of recoverable mineral resources and reserves, discount rate, future foreign exchange rates and operating costs.

Why the matter is a key audit matter

We identified the evaluation of the carrying value of the Parral project cash-generating unit as a key audit matter. This matter represented an area of significant risk of material misstatement as minor changes to certain significant assumptions had a significant effect on the estimated recoverable amount of the cash generating unit. As a result, significant auditor judgment was required in evaluating the results of our audit procedures. Further, professionals with specialized skills and knowledge were required to evaluate certain significant assumptions.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter.

We evaluated the operating costs and estimate of recoverable mineral resources and reserves, by comparing to historical results. We took into account changes in conditions and events affecting the Entity to assess the adjustments or lack of adjustments made by the Entity. We also evaluated the Entity's estimate of recoverable mineral resources and reserves by comparing the estimate to the latest third-party technical reports.

We assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the Entity's personnel who prepared the estimate of recoverable resources and reserves.

We involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge who assisted in evaluating the appropriateness of the Entity's:

- Future gold and silver prices and future foreign exchange rates by comparing to estimates that were independently developed using publicly available third-party sources
- Discount rate by comparing to estimates that were independently developed using publicly available third-party sources and data for comparable entities.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.

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

In connection with our audit of the 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 financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions as at the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditor's report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity'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 Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the 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 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 Entity'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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- 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.

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

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

- Determine, from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our auditor's report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditor's report is Brittany Bartlett.

Halifax, Canada

December 18, 2023

KPMG LLP

GoGold
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(in thousands of United States dollars)

	September 30 2023	September 30 2022
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 95,233**	$ 73,344
Trade receivables	**2,925**	2,515
Input tax recoverable	**1,228**	1,101
Prepaid expenses	**399**	354
Inventories (Note 5)	**14,593**	11,851
	114,378	89,165
Non-current assets:		
Input tax recoverable	**18,690**	13,203
Inventories (Note 5)	**32,731**	35,665
Property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	**48,607**	53,353
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 8)	**88,017**	73,292
Total assets	**$ 302,423**	$ 264,678
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	**$ 6,978**	$ 7,865
Current portion of long-term obligations (Note 9)	**604**	964
Current portion of onerous contract provision (Note 10)	**460**	545
Income taxes (Note 13)	**4,624**	2,435
	12,666	11,809
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term obligations (Note 9)	**1,115**	1,508
Onerous contract provision (Note 10)	**3,855**	3,593
Derivative liability (Note 17(d))	**1,176**	745
Provision for site restoration (Note 11)	**1,705**	2,040
Deferred tax liability (Note 13)	**349**	4,652
Total liabilities	**20,866**	24,347
EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 12)	**310,905**	264,044
Contributed surplus	**13,688**	12,110
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	**(8,640)**	(9,317)
Deficit	**(34,396)**	(26,506)
Total equity	**281,557**	240,331
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 302,423**	$ 264,678

Commitments (Note 18)

Signed on behalf of the Board: *"signed"* *John Turner* *"signed"* *George Waye*

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

GoGold SILVER & GOLD

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

For the year ended	**September 30 2023**	September 30 2022
Revenue from mining operations	**$ 30,260**	$ 36,054
Cost of sales:		
Production costs, except amortization and depletion	**20,577**	22,981
Amortization and depletion	**3,132**	4,158
Inventory net realizable value adjustment (Note 5)	**10,500**	3,595
	34,209	30,734
General and administrative	**7,714**	8,059
Loss on onerous contract provision (Note 10)	**177**	340
Operating loss	**(11,840)**	(3,079)
Finance costs	**(637)**	(574)
Foreign exchange gain	**1,456**	4,901
(Loss) gain on derivative liability (Note 17(d))	**(431)**	230
Interest income	**4,428**	5,688
Impairment charge (Note 7)	**(2,980)**	-
	1,836	10,245
Net (loss) income before income taxes	**(10,004)**	7,166
Current income tax expense (Note 13)	**2,189**	2,435
Deferred income tax (recovery) expense (Note 13)	**(4,303)**	4,039
	(2,114)	6,474
Net (loss) income	**(7,890)**	692
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Foreign currency translation differences which may subsequently be cycled through net income	**677**	(4,967)
Total comprehensive loss	**$ (7,213)**	$ (4,275)
Net (loss) income per share (Note 12(h))		
Basic	**$ (0.025)**	**$ 0.002**
Diluted	**$ (0.025)**	$ **0.002**

GoGold SILVER & GOLD

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands of United States dollars)

For the year ended	**September 30 2023**	September 30 2022
Cash provided by (used in) the following activities:		
Operating activities		
Net (loss) income	**$ (7,890)**	$ 692
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization and depletion	**3,132**	4,158
Deferred income taxes	**(4,303)**	4,039
Foreign exchange gain	**(1,456)**	(4,901)
Finance cost	**637**	562
Interest paid	**(28)**	(67)
Inventory net realizable value adjustment (Note 5)	**10,500**	3,595
Impairment charge (Note 7)	**2,980**	-
Loss (gain) on derivative liability	**431**	(230)
Loss on onerous contract provision (Note 10)	**177**	340
Settlement of onerous contract provision by sale of Off-Take Ounces (Note 10)	**(288)**	(346)
Stock based compensation	**1,897**	1,949
	5,789	9,791
Net change in non-cash operating working capital (Note 14)	**(13,208)**	(10,767)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(7,419)**	(976)
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (Note 8)	**(13,863)**	(24,492)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(1,037)**	(208)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(14,900)**	(24,700)
Financing activities		
Net proceeds on equity issuances (Note 12)	**45,362**	33,424
Proceeds on option exercises (Note 12)	**56**	213
Payment of leases (Note 9)	**(435)**	(439)
Payment of long-term obligations (Note 9)	**(588)**	(771)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**44,395**	32,427
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(187)**	(244)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**21,889**	6,507
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**73,344**	66,837
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 95,233**	$ 73,344

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(in thousands of United States dollars)

	Number of shares	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Deficit	Total equity
Balance at September 30, 2021	277,847,367	$ 227,520	$ 10,289	$ (4,350)	$ (27,198)	$ 206,261
Net income	-	-	-	-	692	692
Other comprehensive loss	-	-		(4,967)	-	(4,967)
Tax recovery on share issue costs (Note 12)	-	688	-	-	-	688
Options exercised	687,639	362	(149)	-	-	213
Stock-based compensation (Note 12)	-	-	1,970	-	-	1,970
Shares issued, net of issuance costs (Note 12)	17,171,000	35,474	-	-	-	35,474
Balance at September 30, 2022	**295,706,006**	**$ 264,044**	**$ 12,110**	**$ (9,317)**	**$ (26,506)**	240,331
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(7,890)	(7,890)
Other comprehensive income	-	-		677	-	677
Options exercised	938,755	241	(147)	-	-	94
Stock-based compensation (Note 12)	-	-	1,725	-	-	1,725
Shares issued, net of issuance costs (Note 12)	29,843,750	46,620	-	-	-	46,620
Balance at September 30, 2023	**326,488,511**	**$ 310,905**	**$ 13,688**	**$ (8,640)**	**$ (34,396)**	**$ 281,557**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

GoGold Resources Inc. (the "Corporation") is a company domiciled in Canada. The address of the Corporation's registered office is #1301-2000 Barrington Street, Cogswell Tower, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 3K1. The Corporation's common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange trading under the symbol GGD and the OTCQX market in the United States under the symbol GLGDF. The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation comprise the Corporation and its subsidiaries. The principal business of the Corporation is the exploration, development, and production of silver, gold and copper primarily in Mexico.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on December 18, 2023.

b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments that are measured at fair value through profit or loss. These consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars ("US dollars", "USD").

c) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the Corporation's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Judgment is used mainly in determining whether a balance or transaction should be recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Estimates and assumptions are used mainly in determining the measurement of recognized transactions and balances. However, judgments and estimates are often interrelated. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods affected. Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements as well as estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Estimate of recoverability for non-financial assets:
Events or changes in circumstances may give rise to significant impairment charges or reversals of impairment in a particular year. In accordance with the Corporation's accounting policy, each non-financial asset or cash-generating unit ("CGU") is evaluated each reporting period to determine whether there are any indications of impairment or impairment reversals, which would include a significant decline or increase in the asset's economic performance, change in resources and/or reserves as a result of geological re-assessment or change in timing of extraction of mineral resources and/or reserves which would result in a change in the discounted cash flow obtained from the site, and changing metal prices or input cost prices than would have been expected since the most recent valuation of the asset.

Significant judgments involve determining whether an indicator of impairment exists and in identifying the appropriate asset or CGU. There is estimation uncertainty in the assumptions made over future gold and silver prices, estimate of recoverable mineral resources and reserves, operating costs, discount rate and future foreign exchange rates.

Exploration and evaluation assets:
Management is required to apply judgment in determining whether technical feasibility and commercial viability can be demonstrated for mineral properties. The technical feasibility and commercial viability is based on management's evaluation of the geological properties of an ore body based on information obtained through evaluation activities, including metallurgical testing, resource and reserve estimates and economic assessment whether the ore body can be mined economically. Once technical feasibility and commercial viability of a mineral property can be demonstrated, exploration costs will be assessed for impairment and reclassified to property, plant and equipment and subject to different accounting treatment.

Input tax recoverable:
The Corporation makes estimates and judgments on the timing of the collection of value added taxes receivable from the Federal Governments of Mexico and Canada which are required to determine the presentation of current and non-current input tax recoverable. Determination on the timing of the collection is based on communication with the government, past experience and management's judgment.

Inventory – in process:
The Corporation makes estimates of gold and silver recoverable from tailings stacked on leach pads in the determination of the carrying amount of in process inventory. The significant assumptions involved in determining the estimates include leach pad recovery rates and the grade of material stacked on the leach pads. The quantities of recoverable gold and silver placed on the leach pads are reconciled to the quantities of gold and silver actually recovered (metallurgical balancing), by comparing the estimate of contained ounces placed on the leach pads to actual ounces recovered. The nature of the leaching process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor inventory levels. As a result, the metallurgical balancing process is constantly monitored and the engineering estimates are refined based on actual results over time. The ultimate recovery of gold and silver from a leach pad, and the timing of the recovery, will not be known until the leaching process is completed.

Inventory – valuation:
The Corporation values inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The calculation of net realizable value relies on forecasted metal prices, forecasted exchange rates, estimated costs to complete the processing of in process inventory, and assumptions on the timing of future metal production from inventory.

Onerous contract provision:
The Corporation makes estimates for the timing and amount of future cash flows related to the Corporation's onerous contract. These estimates require extensive judgment regarding future silver and gold prices, future operating and capital costs, production rates, and discount rates. The calculation of this provision involves the use of estimates including, but not limited to, future silver and gold prices, future operating and capital costs, production and recovery rates, and discount rates. These actual results can vary significantly from these estimates with consequent variability in the amounts of the provision recorded. The onerous contract provision is calculated by taking the expected future costs that will be incurred directly related to the contract and deducting the estimated revenues.

Share-based payments:
The Corporation issues equity-settled share-based payments in the form of stock options and deferred share units to certain employees, directors, and third parties outside the Corporation. Equity-settled share-based payments issued to employees and directors are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of nonmarket based vesting conditions) at the date of grant. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model and requires the exercise of judgment in relation to variables such as expected volatilities and dividend yields based on information available at the time the fair value is measured. Share-based payments issued to third parties are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except when the fair value cannot be determined reliably, they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

The Corporation also issues cash-settled share-based payments in the form of restricted share units to certain employees and consultants. Cash-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of nonmarket based vesting conditions) at the date of grant. As each restricted share unit is equal to the value of one common share of the Corporation, fair value is based on the value of a common share. At each reporting period, the value of the outstanding restricted share units are revalued based on the fair value with any changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Taxation:
The Corporation's accounting policy for taxation requires management's judgment in assessing whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from tax loss carry-forwards, capital losses and temporary differences are recognized only where it is considered probable that they will be recovered, which is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profits. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future production and sales volumes, mineral prices, reserves, operating costs, restoration and rehabilitation costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions.

Judgments are also required about the application of income tax legislation. These judgments and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty, hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognized on the statement of financial position and the amount of other tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognized. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying amount of recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in a corresponding credit or charge to the statement of operations.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in USD and include the accounts of the Corporation and the following 100% owned subsidiaries:

Company	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Functional currency
Mexican Gold Holdings Corporation Incorporated	Holding company	Canada	CAD
North American Gold Holdings Corporation Incorporated	Holding company	Canada	CAD
Minera Durango Dorado S.A. de C.V. ('MDD')	Gold and silver exploration	Mexico	USD
TMXI Resources S.A. de C.V.	Gold and silver exploration	Mexico	MXN
Absolute Gold Holdings Incorporated	Holding company	Canada	CAD
AGHI Holdings Incorporated	Holding company	Canada	CAD
Grupo Coanzamex S.A. de C.V.	Gold and silver production	Mexico	USD
Coanzamex Servicios S.A. de C.V.	Gold and silver production	Mexico	USD
Servicios de Procesamiento Manufactura y Logistica Coanzamex S.A. de C.V.	Gold and silver production	Mexico	USD
GoGold Resources Inc.	Corporate support	Canada	CAD

i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Corporation has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether a Corporation controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Corporation and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Corporation. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary that does not result in a loss of control is accounted for as an equity transaction.

ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Inter-company balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

b) Foreign currency

i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than each entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

ii) Foreign operations

These consolidated financial statements are presented in USD. The results and financial position of all the Corporation's entities that have a functional currency different from the USD presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of the statement of financial position;
- income and expenses for each income statement presented are translated at monthly average exchange rates; and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognized within Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("AOCI") which is a separate component of equity.

On the loss of control of a foreign operation, all the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Corporation are recognized in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on loss of control.

Fair value adjustments on identifiable assets and liabilities acquired arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in AOCI.

c) Financial instruments

The Corporation recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities on the date the Corporation becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A financial asset is derecognized either when the Corporation has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets or when cash flows expire. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

The Corporation's financial instruments are measured at fair market value on initial recognition and then are subsequently measured as follows:

- Cash and equivalents include cash, term deposits, treasury bills and money market investments with original maturities of less than 90 days and are classified as, and measured at, fair value through profit or loss.
- Trade receivables are classified as and measured at fair value through profit or loss using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment.
- Marketable securities, including equity instruments, are designated as fair value through profit or loss and are initially recorded at fair value on settlement date, net of transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, changes in fair value are recognized in income.
- Derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, changes in estimated fair value at each reporting date are recognized through profit or loss. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is based on forward rates considering the market price, rate of interest and volatility and takes into account the credit risk of the counterparty.
- Trade and other payables, term loans and long term debt are classified and measured at amortized cost. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

d) Exploration and evaluation assets

Pre-exploration expenditures are expensed as incurred.

All direct costs related to the acquisition and exploration of resource property interests are capitalized by property. Exploration and evaluation assets include expenditures on acquisition of rights to explore, studies, exploratory drilling, trenching, sampling, and other direct costs related to the exploration or evaluation of a project. General and administrative costs are only included in the measurement of exploration and evaluation costs where they are directly related to operational activities in a particular area of interest.

Exploration and evaluation assets are initially measured at cost and classified as tangible assets.

An impairment review of exploration and evaluation assets is performed, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level, when there are indicators that the carrying amount of the assets may exceed their recoverable amounts. To the extent that this occurs the excess is fully provided against, in the financial year in which this is determined. Exploration and evaluation assets are reassessed on a regular basis and these costs are carried forward provided that at least one of the conditions below is met:

- such costs are expected to be recouped in full through successful development and exploration of the area of interest or alternatively, by its sale; or
- exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not yet reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in relation to the area are continuing, or planned for the future.

Where a project is determined to be technically viable and commercially feasible and a decision has been made to proceed with development with respect to a particular area of interest, the relevant exploration and evaluation asset or CGU is tested for impairment and the balance is reclassified as a development asset in property, plant and equipment. A project is considered to be technically viable and commercially feasible when a full technical report is prepared, construction financing is arranged, and board approval to proceed with construction is obtained.

e) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement
Land is stated at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are measured at historical cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and capitalized interest and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to working condition for their intended use.

Subsequent costs
Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Corporation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortization
Amortization of plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method, or unit-of-production method if that is more reflective of the usage, to allocate their cost net of their residual values, over the shorter of their estimated useful lives and the life of mine. Amortization commences when the asset is fully constructed and available for use. Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Amortization categories and useful lives for items included in plant and equipment are as follows:

Asset	Useful life
Buildings & infrastructure	9 years
Office equipment	3 years
Other equipment	3 years
Process plant	Unit-of-production
Vehicles	4 years

Development assets

Development assets include costs transferred from exploration and evaluation assets once technical feasibility or commercial viability of an area of interest are demonstrable, and development assets also includes subsequent costs to develop the mine to the production phase. Once commercial production is achieved, development assets are reclassified to mining properties or plant and equipment.

Mining Properties

Mining properties include costs transferred from development assets once commercial production has been achieved for the area of interest, and mining properties also includes subsequent costs incurred in further developing the area of interest.

Depletion of mining properties is calculated on the basis of units of production and commences when the mine starts commercial production. Depletion is based on assessments of measured and indicated reserves and the portion of resources expected to be added to be reserves available to be mined by the current production equipment to the extent that such reserves are considered to be economically recoverable.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the net carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment either individually or at the cash-generating unit level when events and changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Corporation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount, and an impairment charge is recognized in profit or loss in the fiscal year in which this is determined. Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount is increased to the revised estimate of recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined if no impairment had previously been recognized. As a result, a reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

g) Income taxes

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

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

Deferred income tax is recognized in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities of the same taxable entity are offset when they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities. The principal temporary differences arise from amortization and depletion on property, plant and equipment, tax losses carried forward and fair value adjustments on assets acquired in business combinations.

h) Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments on the date of grant. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed as services are rendered over the vesting period, based on the Corporation's estimate of the shares that will eventually vest and adjusted for the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. For share-based payment awards with non-market vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no-true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees and those providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

i) Earnings per share

The Corporation presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its common shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Corporation by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares. All share options are currently anti-dilutive. As a result basic and diluted earnings per share are the same.

j) Reclamation liabilities

Provisions for environmental restoration are recognized when: (i) the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past exploration, development or production events; (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and (iii) and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions do not include any additional obligations which are expected to arise from future disturbance. Provisions are measured at each reporting date at the present value of the expenditures estimated to settle the obligation.

k) Inventories

Finished goods inventory
Finished goods inventory consists of silver, gold, and copper precipitate or doré bars, and is valued at the lower of average cost and net realizable value.

Ore in process inventory
Ore in process inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The recovery of gold and silver is achieved through milling and heap leaching processes. Costs are added to in process inventory based on the current processing cost, including applicable overhead, depletion and amortization relating to mining and processing operations. Costs are removed from in process inventory as ounces are recovered, based on the average cost per recoverable ounce of gold and silver in ore in process inventory.

Supplies inventory
Supplies inventory consists of processing supplies and consumables used in the operation of the project, and is valued at the lower of average cost and net realizable value.

l) Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of gold, silver and copper contained in doré or precipitate is recognized when contracts with customers have been identified, performance obligations in the contract have been identified, transaction price is reasonably estimable, transaction price is allocated to the performance obligations in the contract, and performance obligation in the contract is satisfied. Generally, the performance obligations of the contract are met once shipments are received by the customer. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and may be subject to adjustment once final weights and assays are determined. The Corporation has an Off-Take Agreement whereby it sells 2.4% of all the refined gold and refined silver produced at Parral over the life of the operation at a price equal to 30% of the prevailing market price.

m) Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Corporation assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Contracts identified as leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset within property, plant and equipment and corresponding lease liability as an obligation on the statement of financial position on the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs, and restoration costs expected to be incurred. The right-of-use asset is subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease-term. The corresponding lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Corporation's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments include any fixed payments, variable payments that are dependent on an index or a rate in effect at the time of commencement, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, and the exercise of a purchase option that are reasonably expected to be exercised. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

n) Uncertain tax positions

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to taxable income and expense already recorded. The Corporation establishes provisions, based on various factors and estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. Differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the country of domicile.

4. ACCOUNTING CHANGES AND RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS

a) Accounting changes

The Corporation adopted the following accounting standards during the year:

IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment
On May 14, 2020, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* to prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items are to be recognized in profit and loss. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early adoption permitted. The Corporation adopted the amended standard on October 1, 2022. The amendment is to be applied retrospectively only to items of property, plant and equipment

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that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the earliest period presented in the financial statements in the year in which the amendments are first applied. There was no financial impact due to the amendment upon adoption as there were no items of property, plant and equipment which were under construction or not operating in the manner intended by management during the year ended September 30, 2023 or 2022.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments
On May 14, 2020, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* clarifying which fees to include in the test in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability. Only those fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf are included. The amendment was effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early adoption permitted. The Corporation adopted the amended standard on October 1, 2022, with no financial impact.

b) Upcoming standards

The IASB issued the following standards that have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements as their effective date falls within periods beginning subsequent to the current reporting period.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements
On January 23, 2020, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* providing a more general approach to the classification of liabilities. The amendment clarifies that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current depends on the rights existing at the end of the reporting period as opposed to the expectations of exercising the right for settlement of the liability. The amendments further clarify that settlement refers to the transfer of cash, equity instruments, other assets, or services to the counterparty. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 (for the Corporation's annual period ended September 30, 2024) and are to be applied retrospectively, with early adoption permitted. The Corporation is currently assessing the financial impact of the amendments and expects to apply the amendments at the effective date.

5. INVENTORIES

	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Current:		
Supplies inventory	$ 1,948	$ 1,762
In process inventory	11,013	9,066
Finished goods inventory	1,632	1,023
	14,593	**11,851**
Long term:		
In process inventory	32,731	35,665
	$ 47,324	**$ 47,516**

The amount of inventory included in cost of sales was $34,209 (2022 – $30,734). An assessment of the net realizable value of in process inventory was completed at each period end within the year ended September 30, 2023 which resulted in a reduction of the carrying value of in process inventory by $10,500 (2022 – $3,595), of which $1,384 (2022 – $410) was related to previously capitalized amortization and depletion. The calculation of net realizable value of inventory is sensitive to fluctuations in the consensus future silver and gold prices, a change of 5% in future price would result in an estimated change in carrying value of $2,416.

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6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Plant & Equipment	Mining Properties	Total
At September 30, 2021	$ 50,113	$ 59,751	$ 109,864
Additions	174	36	210
Reclamation obligation adjustments	-	168	168
At September 30, 2022	50,287	59,955	110,242
Additions	1,107	36	1,143
Disposals	(109)	-	(109)
Reclamation obligation adjustments	-	(838)	(838)
At September 30, 2023	**$ 51,285**	**$ 59,153**	**$ 110,438**

Accumulated Amortization and Impairment	Plant & Equipment	Mining Properties	Total
At September 30, 2021	$ 27,640	$ 23,136	$ 50,776
Amortization and depletion	2,675	3,438	6,113
At September 30, 2022	30,315	26,574	56,889
Amortization and depletion	910	1,161	2,071
Impairment (Note 7)	-	2,980	2,980
Disposals	(109)	-	(109)
At September 30, 2023	**$ 31,116**	**$ 30,715**	**$ 61,831**

Net Carrying Value	Plant & Equipment	Mining Properties	Total
At September 30, 2022	$ 19,972	$ 33,381	$ 53,353
At September 30, 2023	**$ 20,169**	**$ 28,438**	**$ 48,607**

For the year ended September 30, 2023, amortization and depletion of $1,061 was expensed from (2022 - $1,987 was capitalized to) in process inventory. Disclosures related to right of use assets are shown in the following table:

Right of Use Assets	Plant & Equipment	Mining Properties	Total
Net Carrying Value – September 30, 2022	$ 6	$ 1,180	$ 1,186
Net Carrying Value – September 30, 2023	83	1,129	1,212
Amortization and depletion expensed – 2022	35	179	214
Amortization and depletion expensed – 2023	30	50	80

7. IMPAIRMENT

In accordance with the Corporation's accounting policy, non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indicators of impairment. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Non-financial assets that have been impaired are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the impairment may have reversed.

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At September 30, 2023, the Corporation determined that a decline in results at the Parral project, which is a CGU, constituted an indicator of potential impairment. Therefore, the Corporation completed an impairment assessment whereby the carrying value was compared to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount was determined as the higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD"), which was determined using an after-tax discounted future cash flow valuation model. The Corporation's estimate of the FVLCD is classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation technique. As a result of the impairment assessment the Corporation recognized a non-cash impairment loss of $2,980 on property, plant and equipment related to the Parral project CGU.

The discounted future cash flow valuation model used for the impairment assessment is significantly affected by changes in assumptions for future gold and silver prices, operating costs, estimate of recoverable mineral resources and reserves, discount rate, and future foreign exchange rates. The determination of fair value includes the following key applicable assumptions:

- Silver price per ounce based on industry annual consensus future pricing between $23 and $24
- Gold price per ounce based on industry annual consensus future pricing between $1,700 and $1,940
- USD and MXN foreign exchange rates based on publicly available third-party sources between 17.5 and 19.2
- Operating costs based on historical costs incurred and estimated forecasts
- Recoveries based on historical rates and estimated forecasts
- After-tax discount rate of 7%

The Corporation performed a sensitivity calculation to quantify the effect of a 5% change in each of the key assumptions on the FVLCD and noted the following impact on the recoverable amount and impairment charge recorded: Silver price - $6,886; Gold price - $4,472; Foreign exchange - $4,920; Operating costs - $9,085; Recovery rates - $10,374; Discount rate - $1,257. The sensitivities have been calculated independently of changes in other key variables.

8. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Corporation's exploration and evaluation assets consist of the Los Ricos property which consists of two projects, the Los Ricos South project and the Los Ricos North project, which are approximately 25km apart.

A summary of the additions to the Los Ricos projects for the years ended September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022 are as follows:

	LOS RICOS NORTH			LOS RICOS SOUTH			TOTAL		
	Cash Settled	Share Settled	Total	Cash Settled	Share Settled	Total	Cash Settled	Share Settled	Total
At September 30, 2021	$ 24,276	$ 1,880	$ 26,156	$ 12,376	$ 6,746	$ 19,122	$ 36,652	$ 8,626	$ 45,278
Concession requirements	2,812	-	2,812	3,086	93	3,179	5,898	93	5,991
Drilling, exploration and consulting	13,694	796	14,490	6,166	1,367	7,533	19,860	2,163	22,023
At September 30, 2022	40,782	2,676	43,458	21,628	8,206	29,834	62,410	10,882	73,292
Concession requirements	1,324	601	1,925	1,465	657	2,122	2,789	1,258	4,047
Drilling, exploration and consulting	2,096	81	2,177	8,420	81	8,501	10,516	162	10,678
At September 30, 2023	**$ 44,202**	**$ 3,358**	**$ 47,560**	**$ 31,513**	**$ 8,944**	**$ 40,457**	**$ 75,715**	**$ 12,302**	**$ 88,017**

Cash-settled consideration includes amounts capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets which have been or will be settled in cash, while share-settled consideration includes amounts which are settled by the issuance of common shares of the Corporation. Cash-settled consideration includes $732 (2022 - $1,290) in trade and other payables at September 30, 2023.

Commitments

The Corporation has entered into multiple option agreements for certain concessions within the Los Ricos projects. During the term of the option agreements the Corporation has exclusive exploration and drilling rights on the concessions, and the

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Corporation has the right to terminate the agreements at any point with no further payment. The rights to certain concessions transfer to the Corporation after completion of payments under the option agreements. Details of the remaining payments required related to these option agreements are provided in Notes 9 and 18.

9. LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS

Details of the payments during the year, accretion, and remaining long term obligations at September 30, 2023 and 2022 along with the total annual payments are provided below:

	Concession		*Leases*		*Total*	
	Principal	**Discounted Amount**	**Principal**	**Discounted Amount**	**Principal**	**Discounted Amount**
At September 30, 2021	$ 306	$ 298	$ 1,849	$ 1,371	$ 2,155	$ 1,669
Principal paid	(771)	(771)	(439)	(439)	(1,210)	(1,210)
Additions	2,064	1,912	-	-	2,064	1,912
Accretion	-	8	-	93	-	101
At September 30, 2022	1,599	1,447	1,410	1,025	3,009	2,472
Principal paid	(588)	(588)	(435)	(435)	(1,023)	(1,023)
Additions	-	-	118	107	118	107
Accretion	-	85	-	78	-	163
At September 30, 2023	**$ 1,011**	**$ 944**	**$ 1,093**	**$ 775**	**$ 2,104**	**$ 1,719**
Current:						
September 30, 2024	$ 588	$ 566	$ 40	$ 38	$ 628	$ 604
Long term:						
September 30, 2025	348	314	40	36	388	350
September 30, 2026	75	64	13	11	88	75
September 30, 2027	-	-	-	-	-	-
September 30, 2028	-	-	500	356	500	356
September 30, 2029	-	-	500	334	500	334
	423	378	1,053	737	1,476	1,115

(a) Concession Agreements

The Corporation has obligations related to various concession agreements which are disclosed in the table above, are non-interest bearing and discounted using the effective interest method with an effective average interest rate of 7%.

(b) Lease obligations

The Corporation has an obligation for the land lease for the Parral project, which provides the Corporation the use of the land where the Parral heap leach and processing facilities are located until February 2028, with the Corporation's option to extend until February 2033, which the Corporation intends to exercise. Annual payments of $400 were required to be made until February 2023. Payments of $500 to be paid in February 2028 and $500 to be paid in February 2029 are required to extend the lease until February 2033. The lease is non-interest bearing and discounted using the effective interest method with an effective average interest rate of 7%. There are no restrictions or covenants included in the land lease.

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The Corporation had no short-term leases nor low-value leased assets for the year ended September 30, 2023.

10. ONEROUS CONTRACT PROVISION

The Corporation has an off-take agreement ("Off-Take Agreement") whereby the Corporation agreed to sell to the counterparty 2.4% of all the refined gold and refined silver produced ("Off-Take Ounces") at Parral over the remaining life of the operation at a price equal to 30% of the prevailing market price.

Consequently, as the Off-Take Ounces will be sold at 30% of the prevailing market price, the estimated unavoidable direct cost of meeting the obligations of the Off-Take Agreement exceeds the associated expected future net benefits. As a result of this an onerous contract provision has been recognized. The calculation of this provision involves the use of estimates including, but not limited to, future silver and gold prices, future operating costs, future production and recovery rates over the life of the operation, and discount rates. The actual results can vary significantly from these estimates with consequent variability in the amounts of the provision recorded. The onerous contract provision is calculated by taking the expected future costs that will be incurred under the contract and deducting the future estimated revenues. Changes in the estimate of the provision are recorded in net income each period. The onerous contract provision is settled as the Off-Take Ounces are sold each period.

	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Opening provision	$ 4,138	$ 3,875
Accretion expense	288	269
Settlement through sale of Off-Take Ounces	(288)	(346)
Changes in estimate	177	340
Provision, end of year	**$ 4,315**	**$ 4,138**
Current portion	$ 460	$ 545
Non-current	$ 3,855	$ 3,593

11. PROVISION FOR SITE RESTORATION

The Corporation has recorded a provision for site restoration related to the Parral project based on management's best estimate of the future cash flows associated with restoration obligations at the end of the project's life. The total undiscounted amount of estimated cash flows required to settle the obligation is $2,672 (2022 - $2,278). The cash flows have been inflated at an annual rate of 4.5% (2022 – 8.7%), and discounted using a pre-tax risk-free rate of 9.8% (2022 – 9.8%).

	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Provision, beginning of year	$ 2,040	$ 1,717
Accretion expense	200	125
Foreign exchange	303	31
Inflation and discount rate	(958)	(102)
Revision to estimate	120	269
Provision, end of year	**$ 1,705**	**$ 2,040**

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12. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

An unlimited number of common shares, without nominal or par value.

(b) Issued

The following table summarizes the changes in issued common shares of the Corporation:

	Shares	Value
Balance September 30, 2021	277,847,367	$ 227,520
Shares issued to consultants in exchange for services and agreements	1,025,000	2,050
Shares issued, net of issuance costs	16,146,000	33,424
Shares issued on exercise of options	687,639	362
Tax recovery on issuance costs	-	688
Balance September 30, 2022	295,706,006	264,044
Shares issued to consultants in exchange for services and agreements	943,750	1,258
Shares issued, net of issuance costs	28,900,000	45,362
Shares issued on exercise of options	938,755	241
Balance September 30, 2023	**326,488,511**	**$ 310,905**

On March 8, 2022, the Corporation closed a bought deal whereby a syndicate of underwriters purchased 16,146,000 common shares at a price of $2.85 CAD per share for net proceeds of $33,424 after share issuance costs of $2,303.

On February 8, 2023 the Corporation closed a bought deal whereby a syndicate of underwriters purchased 28,900,000 common shares at a price of $2.25 CAD per share for net proceeds of $45,362 after share issuance costs of $3,062.

During the year, the Corporation issued 893,750 common shares (2022 – 975,000) valued at $1,201 (2022 - $1,957) to consultants in exchange for services received and issued 50,000 common shares (2022 – 50,000) valued at $57 (2022 – $93) related to concession option agreements at Los Ricos.

(c) Omnibus equity incentive plan (“Omnibus Plan”)

The Corporation adopted an Omnibus Plan which was approved by the shareholders of the Corporation on March 24, 2022. The Omnibus Plan provides the Corporation with a share-related mechanism to attract, retain and motivate qualified directors, employees and consultants of the Corporation. Share-related mechanisms include incentive stock options, deferred share units (“DSUs”), restricted share units (“RSUs”), and performance share units (“PSUs”). The Omnibus Plan replaced legacy plans including a rolling 10% incentive stock option plan, DSU plan, and RSU plan (the “Legacy Plans”). Awards granted under these legacy plans remain in place under the terms of their initial issuance.

The Omnibus Plan is a fixed plan which provides that the aggregate number of common shares that may be issued upon the exercise or settlement of awards granted, together with awards outstanding under the Legacy Plans, shall not exceed 27,500,000 common shares. Sections (d), (e), and (f) below provide details on the outstanding awards under the Omnibus Plan and Legacy Plans.

(d) Incentive stock options

The Corporation has options granted under the Omnibus and Legacy Plans. For both, the terms and conditions of each grant of options were determined by the Board of Directors. Options were granted at a price no lower than the market price of the common shares as defined in the Plans which was the five day weighted average of the Corporation's common shares prior to the date of grant rounded up to the nearest cent. Options granted under the plans typically vested over a three year period, although the vesting period is at the Board of Directors' discretion.

(in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

The changes in incentive stock options during the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

		September 30, 2023		September 30, 2022	
	Plan	Number of incentive options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of incentive options	Weighted average exercise price
Opening balance		10,223,279	CAD $ 0.98	9,949,479	CAD $ 0.73
Granted	Omnibus	1,450,100	2.25	-	-
Granted	Legacy	-	-	1,030,500	3.25
Cancelled	Legacy	(75,000)	2.42	-	-
Exercised – cashless	Legacy	(638,333)	0.44	(350,000)	0.66
Exercised – cash	Legacy	(498,367)	0.34	(406,700)	0.67
Closing balance		10,461,679	CAD $ 1.21	10,223,279	CAD $ 0.98
Exercisable		7,823,109	CAD $ 0.79	7,073,171	CAD $ 0.54

During the year ended September 30, 2023, a total of 440,388 (2022 – 280,939) shares were issued to option holders who exercised 638,333 (2022 – 350,000) options using the cashless manner. The average market price per common share on the days of exercise during the year ended September 30, 2023 was CAD $2.01 (2022 - $3.18).

The following table summarizes information concerning outstanding and exercisable incentive stock options at September 30, 2023:

		Outstanding		Exercisable	
Expiry date	Plan	Number of options	Exercise price	Number of options	Exercise price
December 28, 2023	Legacy	2,566,666	CAD $ 0.22	2,566,666	CAD $ 0.22
March 29, 2024	Legacy	478,334	0.40	478,334	0.40
June 21, 2024	Legacy	300,000	0.45	300,000	0.45
August 27, 2024	Legacy	50,000	0.70	50,000	0.70
December 23, 2024	Legacy	3,066,667	0.70	3,066,667	0.70
December 28, 2025	Legacy	1,544,412	2.00	1,026,275	2.00
December 30, 2026	Legacy	1,005,500	3.25	335,167	3.25
December 27, 2027	Omnibus	1,450,100	2.25	-	-
		10,461,679	CAD $ 1.21	7,823,109	CAD $ 0.79

The compensation cost for the incentive stock options granted during the years ended September 30, 2023 and September 30, 2022 were determined based on the fair value of the options at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

Option grant date	Dec. 27, 2022	Dec. 30, 2021
Options granted	1,450,100	1,030,500
Exercise price	CAD $ 2.25	CAD $ 3.25

(in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

Risk-free rate	3.37%	1.30%
Expected volatility of share price	66%	65%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Expected life of each option	5 years	5 years
Weighted average grant date fair value	CAD $ 1.19	CAD $ 1.58

The expected volatility was determined based on the historical share price volatility from the date of the grant over a period of time equal to the expected life of the option. The expected forfeiture rate for all grants was nil. The options granted on December 27, 2022 were granted through the Omnibus Plan, which allows settlement of the option either by the issuance of common shares, cash, or a combination thereof, at the election of the Corporation. As the Corporation does not have a stated intent of which settlement method will be used, the options were accounted for based on past practice, whereby all options have been settled through the issuance of shares.

(e) Deferred share units

The Corporation's Omnibus Plan allows, and DSU Legacy Plan allowed, DSU awards which entitle the participant to receive one common share of the Corporation issued from treasury upon redemption. DSUs typically vest over a 3-year period from grant date, although the vesting period is at the Board of Directors' discretion. DSUs issued under the Omnibus Plan allow settlement of the DSU by the issuance of common shares, cash equal to the market value of the common shares at settlement, or a combination thereof, at the election of the Corporation. As the Corporation does not have a stated intent of which settlement method will be used, the DSUs issued on December 27, 2022 were accounted for based on past practice, whereby all DSUs have been settled through the issuance of common shares.

The changes in DSUs for the year ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Opening balance	4,862,500	4,722,500
Granted	235,000	140,000
Closing balance	5,097,500	4,862,500
Exercisable	4,478,333	3,532,500

Following is a summary of the DSUs outstanding at September 30, 2023:

Grant date	Plan	Number of DSUs	Market price at grant date	Compensation cost over 3-year vesting term	Unrecognized portion of compensation cost
March 27, 2018	Legacy	450,000	CAD $ 0.425	$ 150	$ -
December 28, 2018	Legacy	1,450,000	0.215	253	-
June 21, 2019	Legacy	100,000	0.395	30	-
August 27, 2019	Legacy	25,000	0.620	12	-
December 23, 2019	Legacy	1,825,000	0.630	873	-
December 28, 2020	Legacy	872,500	1.950	1,330	34
December 30, 2021	Legacy	140,000	3.030	319	56
December 27, 2022	Omnibus	235,000	2.105	366	195
		5,097,500	CAD $ 0.849	$ 3,333	$ 285

(in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

(f) Restricted share units ("RSUs")

The Omnibus Plan allows for, and the RSU Legacy Plan which was approved on December 30, 2021 allowed for, the award of RSUs as an alternative form of compensation for employees, officers, and directors of the Corporation. Each RSU entitles the participant to receive a cash payment equal to the value of one common share of the Corporation on the vesting date, which is to be made within 30 days of vesting of each RSU. RSUs under the Legacy Plan are required to be settled in cash, while RSUs under the Omnibus Plan can be settled by the issuance of common shares, cash, or a combination thereof, at the election of the Corporation. As the Corporation does not have a stated intent of which settlement method will be used, the RSUs issued on December 27, 2022, through the Omnibus Plan, were accounted for based on past practice, whereby all RSUs have been settled by cash. RSUs typically vest and become exercisable over a 3-year period from the grant date, with one-third vesting on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date.

The changes in RSUs for the year ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Opening balance	322,516	-
Granted	524,514	322,516
Exercised	(98,508)	-
Closing balance	748,522	322,516
Exercisable	8,997	-

Following is a summary of the RSUs and the associated liability outstanding, which is included in trade and other payables, based on the market closing price of $1.21 CAD per common share at September 30, 2023:

Grant date	Plan	Number of RSUs	Market price at grant date	Outstanding liability (USD)
December 30, 2021	Legacy	224,008	CAD $ 3.03	$ 148
December 27, 2022	Omnibus	524,514	2.11	215
		748,522	CAD $ 2.38	$ 363

(g) Stock based compensation

The Corporation has recorded total stock based compensation during the year ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 categorized as follows:

	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Cash-settled, through general and administrative expense	$ 334	$ 184
Equity-settled, through general and administrative expense	1,563	1,765
Equity-settled, additions to exploration and evaluation assets	162	205
	$ 2,059	**$ 2,154**

(h) Net (loss) income per share

Basic net (loss) income per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted net (loss) income per share is based on the assumption that stock options and DSUs have been exercised on the later of the beginning of the period and the date granted. As of September 30, 2023, 4,739,129 options and 5,038,267 DSUs (2022 – 1,030,500 and Nil) were excluded from the computation of diluted net income per share because their effect would have been anti-dilutive. Following is a reconciliation from the weighted average number of shares outstanding to the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding:

(in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

	Sept. 30 2023	Sept. 30 2022
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	315,278,594	287,830,885
Dilutive effect of weighted average DSUs outstanding	-	4,827,596
Dilutive effect of in-the-money options outstanding	-	6,658,563
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	315,278,594	299,317,044

13. INCOME TAXES

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and (liabilities) are presented below:

	Year ended September 30, 2023	**Year ended September 30, 2022**
Resource properties	$ (2,696)	$ (4,729)
Non-capital loss carryforwards	12,345	12,106
Inventory	(9,087)	(10,480)
Trade and other payables	(242)	1,471
Share issuance costs	-	688
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	(669)	(3,708)
	$ (349)	$ (4,652)

The net change in deferred income taxes is reflected as deferred income tax recoveries of $4,303 (2022 – expenses of $4,309) and credits to share capital of $Nil (2022 - $688) related to share issuance costs.

The deferred tax benefits related to additional non-capital losses totaling $2,678 (2022 - $1,031) and share issuance costs of $4,641 (2022 – $1,586) have not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements. The non-capital losses expire in 2042.

Income taxes vary from the amount that would be computed by applying the basic Federal and Provincial tax rate of 29% (2022 – 29%) to income before taxes as follows:

	Year ended September 30, 2023	**Year ended September 30, 2022**
(Loss) income before income taxes	$ (10,004)	$ 7,166
Computed expected (recovery) expense	$ (2,901)	$ 2,078
Foreign tax rate differential	(32)	98
Permanent differences	2,812	6,304
Effect of foreign exchange	(3,537)	(144)
Change in unrecognized temporary differences	1,544	(1,862)
Recorded income tax (recovery) expense	**$ (2,114)**	**$ 6,474**

(in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

14. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Changes in non-cash operating working capital:

	Year ended September 30, 2023	Year ended September 30, 2022
Trade receivables	$ (410)	$ 1,656
Input tax recoverable	(3,104)	113
Prepaid expenses	(51)	439
Inventory	(11,368)	(14,144)
Income taxes	2,189	2,435
Trade and other payables	(464)	(1,266)
	$ (13,208)	**$ (10,767)**

Exploration and evaluation expenditures for the year ended September 30, 2023 are presented net of decreases of $558 (2022 – decrease of $647) of amounts included in trade and other payables.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Compensation to directors and officers of the Corporation:

	Year ended September 30, 2023	Year ended September 30, 2022
Directors' fees	$ 313	$ 306
Share-based expense for directors	537	540
Key management short-term benefits	1,790	2,122
Stock-based compensation expense for key management	804	913

Non-director or officer compensation expense of $2,641 (2022 - $2,337) is included in production costs for the year.

16. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Corporation's reportable segments are consistent with the Corporation's geographic regions in which the Corporation operates. In determining the Corporation's segment structure, the Corporation considered the basis on which management reviews the financial and operational performance and whether any of the Corporation's mining operations share similar economic, operational and regulatory characteristics. The Corporation considers the Parral project and the Los Ricos projects as the Mexico segment, and the Corporation's corporate offices as the Canadian segment.

The following table presents information about reportable segments:	Mexico	Canada	Total
For the year ended September 30, 2022:			
Revenue	$ 36,054	$ -	$ 36,054
Amortization and depletion	4,158	-	4,158
Interest income	5,081	607	5,688
Finance costs	561	13	574
Segment net income (loss)	2,656	(1,964)	692
Expenditures on non-current assets	24,700	-	24,700
For the year ended September 30, 2023:			

(in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

The following table presents information about reportable segments:	Mexico	Canada	Total
Revenue	$ 30,260	$ -	$ 30,260
Amortization and depletion	3,132	-	3,132
Interest income	-	4,428	4,428
Finance costs	633	4	637
Impairment charge	2,980	-	2,980
Segment net loss	(5,985)	(1,905)	(7,890)
Expenditures on non-current assets	14,900	-	14,900
Reportable segment assets (September 30, 2022)	$ 196,674	$ 68,004	$ 264,678
Reportable segment liabilities (September 30, 2022)	22,624	1,723	24,347
Reportable segment assets (September 30, 2023)	$ 207,459	$ 94,964	$ 302,423
Reportable segment liabilities (September 30, 2023)	19,084	1,782	20,866

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Fair value of financial instruments:

The following table provides the disclosures of the fair value and the level in the hierarchy for financial instruments valued at fair value through profit or loss on a recurring basis.

	September 30, 2023		September 30, 2022	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2
Long-term obligations	-	$ 1,719	-	$ 2,472
Derivative liabilities	-	1,176	-	745

Long-term obligations are valued based on the discounted present value of the future cash flows.

Derivative liabilities are valued at fair value through profit or loss on a recurring basis. For both, the Corporation performs valuations internally and calculates a debt valuation adjustment or a credit valuation adjustment by considering the risk of non-performance by the counterparties and the Corporation's own credit risk. Valuations are based on forward rates considering the market price, rate of interest and volatility, and take into account the credit risk of the financial instrument, and are therefore classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

(b) Capital management:

The Corporation's objective when managing capital is to maintain adequate levels of funding to support the acquisition, exploration and operation of resource properties and maintain the necessary corporate and administrative functions to facilitate these activities. These activities are primarily funded through operations, equity financing or debt. Potential future financings are dependent on market conditions and there can be no assurance the Corporation will be able to raise funds in the future, should the need arise. The Corporation invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate operational needs in high interest savings accounts and guaranteed investment certificates ("GICs").

The capital of the Corporation consists of items included in shareholders' equity and debt, net of cash as follows:

	September 30, 2023	September 30, 2022
Shareholders' equity	$ 281,557	$ 240,331
Less: cash	(95,233)	(73,344)
	$ 186,324	$ 166,987

(c) Financial risks:

The Corporation's financial risk exposures and the impact on the Corporation's financial instruments are summarized below:

Commodity price risk

The profitability of the Corporation's mining operations is significantly affected by changes in the market price for silver, gold and copper ("Metal"). Metal prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Corporation's control. The supply and demand for Metal, the level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, investment decisions by large holders of Metal including governmental reserves, and the stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in Metal prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns and monetary systems, and political developments.

Credit Risk

The Corporation's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, input tax recoverable and trade receivables. Input tax recoverable consists of harmonized sales tax due from the Federal Government of Canada of $45 and value added tax ("VAT") receivable from the Federal Government of Mexico of $19,873. Timing of collection on VAT receivables is uncertain as VAT refund procedures require a significant amount of information and follow-up. The Corporation assesses the recoverability of amounts receivable at each reporting date. Changes in these estimates can materially affect the amount recognized as VAT receivable and could result in a change in net income. As at September 30, 2023, the Corporation determined the full balance to be recoverable. Significant judgment is required to determine the presentation of current and non-current input tax recoverable. Exposure on trade receivables is limited as all receivables are with two customers who the Corporation has a strong working relationship with and are reputable large international companies with a history of timely payment. Management believes the risk of loss with respect to financial instruments consisting of cash, input tax recoverable and trade receivables to be low.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Corporation's major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars ("CAD"), US dollars ("USD"), and Mexican Pesos ("MXN"). The Corporation funds certain operations, exploration and administrative expenses in Mexico using USD and MXN currency converted from its CAD and USD bank accounts. Excess cash is held predominantly in USD, although also held in CAD and MXN based on future spending requirements. The Corporation's subsidiaries in Mexico have a functional currency of USD, and therefore net monetary assets held in MXN in those entities are affected by foreign exchange fluctuations and will affect the Corporation's net income. At September 30, 2023, the Corporation had net monetary assets in MXN of approximately $15,921 (September 30, 2022 – $17,758), for which a 10% change in MXN exchange rates would change net income by approximately $1,592.

As GoGold Resources Inc., the parent corporate entity, has a functional currency of CAD, net monetary assets held in USD are affected by foreign exchange fluctuations recorded through the Corporation's net income. At September 30, 2023, GoGold Resources Inc. had net monetary assets in USD of $85,784 (September 30, 2022 – $56,144), for which a 10% change in USD exchange rates would change net income by approximately $8,578. As the Corporation's reporting currency is USD, these changes to net income attributed to fluctuations in the US exchange rates would be offset by an equal opposite change to other comprehensive income. Net monetary assets held in CAD by the parent corporation are affected by foreign exchange fluctuations recorded through other comprehensive income. At September 30, 2023, the parent corporation held net monetary assets in CAD of $7,466 (September 30, 2022 - $9,689), for which a 10% change in CAD exchange rates would change other comprehensive income by approximately $747.

Interest Rate Risk

The Corporation has cash balances and the current policy is to invest excess cash in Canadian bank high interest savings accounts and GICs. Excess cash is held in USD, CAD, or MXN based on future spending requirements and consensus foreign exchange estimates. Fluctuations in market interest rates could impact the amount of interest income earned on funds held in savings accounts. The Corporation has no interest bearing liabilities.

Liquidity Risk

The Corporation's general objective when managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2023, the Corporation had cash balances of $95,233, current input tax recoverable of $1,228, and trade receivables of $2,925 for settling current liabilities of $12,666, and therefore liquidity is expected to be sufficient to fund the operations of the Corporation for the next twelve months.

(in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

(d) Derivatives:

The Corporation, through its subsidiary Coanzamex, has an agreement with the Municipality of Parral, Mexico ("Town") to mine and process tailings material for precious metal recovery. The Corporation makes payments of $48 per month to the Town which increases based on the average market silver price, with payments continuing until tailings are completely mined. As the monthly royalty payment increases based on the average market silver price, from a minimum of $48 per month to a maximum of $88 per month, the variable payment portion of the obligation is accounted for as an embedded derivative liability. The fair value of the liability has been accounted for using a Monte Carlo simulation based on the spot price of silver at September 30, 2023 of $23.08 (September 30, 2022 - $19.02), as well as the historical volatility of silver market prices. The fair value of the derivative liability under this method at September 30, 2023 was $1,176 (September 30, 2022 - $745).

18. COMMITMENTS

The Corporation has the following minimum annual cash payment commitments for the next five years:

Description	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Minimum royalty and land payments – Parral (Note 17(d))	$ 570	$ 570	$ 570	$ 570	$ 570
Los Ricos option payments (Note 9)	1,075	1,150	-	-	-
	$ 1,645	$ 1,720	$ 570	$ 570	$ 570