



UNIGOLD INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021





MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the operating results and financial condition of Unigold Inc. ("Unigold" or the "Corporation") for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021 should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto at December 31, 2022 ("Annual Financial Statements"). All financial information in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars (\$) unless otherwise indicated. Additional information, including the Corporation's press releases, has been filed electronically through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") and is available online at www.sedar.com. The date of this report is April 5, 2023.

1. Corporation Overview

Unigold is a Canadian-based, growth-oriented, junior natural resource corporation focused on exploring and developing its significant land position in the Dominican Republic ("DR"), within the highly prospective Cretaceous-age Tiroo Formation. Unigold operates through its wholly owned subsidiaries Unigold Resources Inc., (Canada) and Unigold Dominicana, S.R.L. (DR).

2. Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking information includes, but is not limited to, information concerning Unigold's exploration program and planned gold production as well as Unigold's strategies and future prospects. Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects", or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "does not anticipate", or "believes" or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might", or "will be taken", "occur", or "be achieved". Forward-looking information is based on the opinions and estimates of management at the date the information is made and is based on a number of assumptions and subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking information. Assumptions upon which such forward-looking information is based include, without limitation, availability of skilled labour, equipment, and materials; the potential of the Corporation's properties to contain economic metals deposits; the Corporation's ability to meet its working capital needs for the twelve-month period ending December 31, 2023; and the plans, costs, timing and capital for future exploration and development of the Corporation's property interests in the DR. Many of these assumptions are based on factors and events that are not within the control of Unigold and there is no assurance they will prove to be correct. Factors that could cause actual results to vary materially from results anticipated by such forward-looking information include changes in market conditions, variations in ore reserves, resources, grade or recovery rates, risks relating to international operations (including legislative, political, social, or economic developments in the jurisdictions in which Unigold operates), economic factors, government regulation and approvals, environmental and reclamation risks, actual results of exploration activities,



fluctuating metal prices and currency exchange rates, costs, changes in project parameters, conclusions of economic evaluations, the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, labour disputes and the availability of skilled labour, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, capital expenditures and requirements for additional capital, risks associated with internal control over financial reporting, and other risks of the mining industry. Although Unigold has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Unigold undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking information if circumstances or management's estimates or opinions should change except as required by applicable securities laws. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

3. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

The Corporation published the results of its Oxide Deposit Feasibility Study on November 10, 2022, which included an updated Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE"). The Study is based on the oxide mineral resources, estimated by Mr. W. Lewis, P.Geo. and Mr. A. San Martin, MAusIMM (CP) and the oxide mineral reserves, estimated by Mr. Abdoul Aziz Dramé, P.Eng. all of whom are employees of Micon. Micon is independent of Unigold and Messrs. Lewis, San Martin and Dramé each meet the requirements of a "Qualified Person" as established by NI 43-101 and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014). The effective date of the mineral reserve estimate is October 7, 2022. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is August 8, 2022. An NI 43-101-compliant Technical Report summarizing the estimation methodology and procedures was filed on SEDAR and the Corporation's website on December 23, 2022.

The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties and deferred exploration and evaluation costs are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Corporation to obtain the necessary financing to complete its exploration programs, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of such properties.

The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis which assumes that the Corporation will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. Because of continuing operating losses, the Corporation's continuance as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain and manage adequate financing to meet the financial obligations of the Corporation or to reach profitable levels of operation. To address its financing requirements, the Corporation may seek financing through measures that may include joint venture agreements, debt and equity financings, asset sales, and rights offerings to existing shareholders and/or another financial transaction. In the event that the Corporation is unable to secure future financing, it may not be able to make additional acquisitions or advance exploration. For these reasons, there may exist material uncertainties that cast significant doubt on the ability of the Corporation to continue as a going concern.

It is not possible to predict whether financing efforts will be successful or if Unigold will attain profitable levels of operation. The Annual Financial Statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classification that would be necessary should the Corporation be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than

the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the Annual Financial Statements. These adjustments could be material.

Looking forward – Strategy and Objectives for 2023

- ✓ Secure additional funding for the Corporation through private placements, joint venture agreements, or other financing activities; and
- ✓ Utilize the funds raised to continue the development of the Neita Concession with the following objectives:
 - Continue to work with the Government of the Dominican Republic in order to convert a part of the Neita Concession to a Mineral Exploitation (Mining) permit;
 - Commence an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment covering the development of the oxide portion of the deposit and complete government and community consultations;
 - Begin systematic exploration of the known sulphide targets at the Candelones Extension deposit in order to enhance available resources and provide baseline information for preliminary mine design; and
 - Establish a preliminary underground resource, basic mine plan, process flow sheet, and process plant design for the sulphide mineralization.

In early 2022, the Corporation submitted an application to convert a part of the Neita Concession to a Mineral Exploitation (Mining) permit. The Corporation's long-term objective is to establish sustainable operations within the Neita Concession for the benefit of all stakeholders. The application passed a review and the Corporation moved to the next phase of the application process with the publication of the application details in the national press with a request for public comment. The comment period for the second and final publication of the application details closed on June 5, 2022, with no material comments being received from the public. The technical review by the General Directorate of Mining ("DGM") has been completed and all questions addressed by us or our consultants. The application has been forwarded for Ministerial approval, and/or subsequent Presidential approval. The Corporation is hopeful that this Exploitation Concession Licence will be granted no later than Q2 of 2023, but the process remains constrained by the DR government schedules.

The Corporation's long-term objective is to establish sustainable operations within the Neita Concession for the benefit of all stakeholders.

Exploration & Evaluation (“E&E”) Expenditures

The following table summarizes the E&E expenditures incurred during the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, and the cumulative E&E expenditures as at December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020:

	Balance December 31, 2020	Additions	Balance December 31, 2021	Additions	Balance December 31, 2022
Geology/Field					
Drilling (including supplies and logistics expenses)	\$14,551,497	\$870,074	\$15,421,571	\$274,996	\$15,696,567
Consulting (contract geologists and other technical specialists)	7,357,991	808,182	8,166,173	436,168	8,602,341
Wages and salaries	5,519,677	548,284	6,067,961	627,089	6,695,050
Camp and field expense (including geochemistry and geophysics)	2,540,002	866,544	3,406,546	641,383	4,047,929
Community Social Responsibility (CSR)	169,079	223,110	392,189	109,968	502,157
Environment	23,831	160,938	184,769	312,842	497,611
Travel, domestic and international	1,633,695	33,779	1,667,474	41,749	1,709,223
Technical studies/Analysis					
Laboratory analysis	5,045,358	617,504	5,662,862	324,340	5,987,202
Feasibility study	-	-	-	1,115,569	1,115,569
Financial/Admin. Support					
Taxes and duties	571,060	236,642	807,702	34,150	841,852
Project management, Country Manager	-	585,002	585,002	711,047	1,287,559
Other G&A, legal, insurance	6,937,581	278,181	7,215,762	567,722	7,783,484
	\$44,349,771	\$5,228,240	\$49,578,011	\$5,197,022	\$54,775,033

Highlights

CORPORATE

- In May 2022, the Corporation held its annual meeting of shareholders; all resolutions passed including the adoption of restricted share unit and deferred share unit plans. The Board of Directors welcomed Jose Arata as Unigold’s newest director. See Management Information Circular filed on SEDAR on April 22, 2022;
- On June 7, 2022, the Corporation announced the extension of the expiry date of 16,629,167 share purchase warrants (the “Warrants”), by six months to December 23, 2022 (the “Warrant Extension”). Subsequently, on December 5, 2022, the Corporation announced the extension of the expiry by a further period of six months to June 23, 2023. Each Warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one common share of the Corporation at a price of \$0.30 per common share and all other terms of the Warrants, including exercise price, remain the same;
- On June 29, 2022, the Corporation released its first ESG report;
- On September 7 and 12, 2022, the Corporation completed a two-tranche private placement of 19,800,000 units of the Corporation (each, a “Unit”) at a price of \$0.08 per Unit for gross proceeds of up to \$1,584,000 (the “September 2022 Offering”).

- On October 17, 2022, the Corporation announced that the Nieta Sur Exploitation concession application had moved to the next stage of review. The Dirección General de Minería (“DGM”), a department of the Ministerio de Energía y Minas (the “Ministry”), completed their technical review of the application which included public announcements, perimeter verification, landowner reviews, technical and economic evaluations of the project design and basic environmental reviews. The DGM forwarded the application to the Ministry with a positive recommendation. This marked a significant step in the permitting process. The Ministry will complete legal reviews and will draft resolutions that will be forwarded to the Executive Branch of Government for final approval.
- On October 31, 2022, Unigold closed a non-brokered private placement with the issuance of 13,750,000 units of the Corporation at a price of \$0.08 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,110,000 (the “October 2022 Offering”). Each October 2022 unit consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. A total of 6,875,000 share purchase warrants were issued in connection with the October 2022 Offering. See Financing Activities.
- Subsequent to year-end, one director advanced to the Corporation a total of \$160,000 as bridge financing.

TECHNICAL

- In Q2/2022, Micon International Limited (“Micon”), Tierra Group International Ltd. (“Tierra”) and Promet 101 Consulting Pty Ltd. (“Promet”) were contracted to provide services and design work for an Oxide feasibility study (the “Study”). Promet was responsible for design and costing related to the processing plant, while Micon assumed responsibility for updating resources/reserves, pit designs, mine scheduling, and financial analysis.
- In mid-November, the consultants delivered the results of their feasibility study, and a NI 43-101 technical report was filed on December 23, 2022.
- Work in the third quarter focused on completing geotechnical and surveying work around the location of the heap leach pad, generating final costing numbers for the economic inputs, finalizing resources and pit schedules, and continuing with environmental baseline studies and community engagement.
- Subsequent to year-end, Mr. Gordon Babcock resigned his position as Chief Operating Officer. Unigold thanks Gord for assisting with the commissioning and completion of an updated NI 43-101 Technical Report and a Feasibility Study.

Results of Operations

A. Feasibility Study

The results of the Study on the oxide portion of the Candelones project were press released on November 10, 2022 (the “Press Release”). The Study was prepared by Micon and other industry consultants. The following “qualified persons” contributed to the Study, each of whom has reviewed and approved the content of the Press Release. The following persons are independent for the purposes of NI 43-101 compliance:

- Chris Jacobs, C.Eng., MIMMM, President & Mining Economist, Micon
- Abdoul Aziz Dramé, P.Eng., Mining Engineer, Micon
- Bill Lewis, P.Geo., Senior Geologist, Micon
- Alan J. San Martin, MAusIMM (CP), Mineral Resource Specialist, Micon
- Stuart Saich, Principal Metallurgist, Company Director, Promet; and

- Mathew Fuller, Principal, C.P.G., P.Geo., QP, Principal, Tierra.

The pertinent input parameters and results of the Candelones Oxide Study (Base Case) are presented in Table 1 to Table 4. Table 5 presents the NPV and IRR sensitivity to variability in gold price, capital cost, and operating cost.

Mineral Reserve and Resource Estimates

The oxide mineral reserves and resources for the Candelones project are summarized in Tables 6 and 7. The Study is based on the oxide mineral resources, estimated by Mr. W. Lewis, P.Geo. and Mr. A. San Martin, MAusIMM (CP) and the oxide mineral reserves, estimated by Mr. Abdoul Aziz Dramé, P.Eng. all of whom are employees of Micon. Micon is independent of Unigold and Messrs. Lewis, San Martin and Dramé each meet the requirements of a “Qualified Person” as established by NI 43-101 and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”) Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (May 2014). The effective date of the mineral reserve estimate is October 7, 2022. The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is August 8, 2022. A Technical Report summarizing the estimation methodology and procedures was filed on SEDAR and the Corporation’s website on December 23, 2022.

Table 1: FS Summary (reported in US\$)

Total mineralized material mined (000 t)	5,597
Total waste (000 t)	2,232
Average grade (Au g/t)	0.67
Total gold contained (oz)	121,350
Total gold produced (oz)	102,970
Average Gold recovery (%)	85%
Average annual gold produced (oz)	31,426
Total initial Capex (US\$M)	\$35.9
Sustaining Capital (US\$M)	\$0.9
Unit Operating Cost (per tonne ore treated)	
Mining (US\$/t)	\$4.13
Processing (US\$/t)	\$5.55
General & administration (US\$/t)	\$1.31
Refining, delivery, royalty (US\$/t)	\$3.18
Total operating cost per tonne treated (US\$/t)	\$14.17

Table 2: Capital Cost Summary (US\$ million)

Capital Costs (US\$M)	Pre-Production	Sustaining	Total
Mining	\$1.71	\$0.94	\$2.65
ADR Processing Plant	\$9.97		\$9.97
Infrastructure	\$16.40		\$16.40
EPCM, Indirects, Owners Costs	\$3.72		\$3.72
Subtotal	\$31.80	\$0.94	\$32.74
Contingency	\$4.10		\$4.10
Total Capital Costs	\$35.90	\$0.94	\$36.84
Closure and Rehabilitation	\$0.47	\$4.66	\$5.13

Note: Totals may differ due to rounding.

Table 3: Summary Economics at US\$1,650 gold per oz (US\$ million) (US\$M)

LOM: Gross Revenue *	(US\$M)	\$169.9
Minimum Tax/Royalty/Community Burdens*		\$17.0
EBITDA Net Cash Operating Margin*		\$90.6
Direct Taxes *		\$8.8
Net Cash Flow from Operations After-Tax*		\$81.8
Total Capital Cost including sustaining and closure costs*		\$42.0
Net Project Cashflow after Capital recapture*		\$39.8
Pre-Tax 5% NPV cash flow	(US\$M)	\$38.2
Pre-Tax IRR		52.4%
After-Tax 5% NPV cash flow	(US\$M)	\$30.6
After-Tax IRR		43.6%

* Undiscounted

Table 4: All-In Sustaining Cost (US\$ million)

Mining Cost (US\$M)	\$23.1
Processing Cost (US\$M)	\$31.1
General & Administrative (US\$M)	\$7.3
Refining & Smelting (US\$M)	\$0.8
Royalties (US\$M)	17.0
Adjusted Operating Costs	\$79.3
Sustaining (US\$M)	\$0.9
Closure cost (US\$M)	\$5.1
Total (US\$M)	\$85.3
All-in Sustaining Cost (US\$/oz)	\$829
<i>All-in Sustaining Costs are presented as defined by the World Gold Council Less Corporate G&A</i>	

Table 5: NPV & IRR Sensitivities (Base Case¹ in bold): 5% Discount Rate

		80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	115%	120%
Gold Price	NPV (US\$M)	\$10.3	\$15.4	\$20.5	\$25.6	\$30.6	\$35.7	\$40.7	\$45.7	\$50.7
	IRR	19.1%	25.6%	31.7%	37.7%	43.6%	49.2%	54.8%	60.2%	65.5%
Operating Cost	NPV (US\$M)	\$38.5	\$36.5	\$34.6	\$32.6	\$30.6	\$28.7	\$26.7	\$24.7	\$22.8
	IRR	52.5%	50.3%	48.1%	45.8%	43.6%	41.3%	39.0%	36.7%	34.3%
Capital Cost	NPV (US\$M)	\$36.1	\$34.7	\$33.4	\$32.0	\$30.6	\$29.3	\$27.9	\$26.6	\$25.2
	IRR	59.5%	54.9%	50.8%	47%	43.6%	40.4%	37.5%	34.8%	32.3%

1 – Base Case: US\$1,650 gold per oz; CAPEX US\$35.90 Million; Operating Cost US\$14.17/ tonne processed

Table 6: Mineral Reserve Estimate – Candelones Oxide Project

Mineralization Type	Category	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au oz	Waste/Ore Ratio
Oxide	Proven	2,564	0.79	65,000	
Total Proven		2,564	0.79	65,000	
Oxide	Probable	2,384	0.57	43,000	
Transition		649	0.62	13,000	
Total Probable		3,033	0.58	56,000	
Total Proven + Probable		5,597	0.67	121,000	0.40

Table 7: Mineral Resource Estimate – Candelones Oxide Project

Mineralization Type	Category	Tonnes (x1,000)	Au g/t	Au oz	Waste/Ore Ratio
Oxide	Measured	2,542	0.83	67,000	NA
Oxide	Indicated	2,483	0.60	48,000	
Transition		710	0.66	15,000	
Measured + Indicated		5,735	0.71	130,000	
Oxide	Inferred	1,094	0.43	15,000	
Transition		160	0.59	3,000	
Inferred		1,255	0.45	18,000	

Oxide Mineral reserves, with an Effective Date of October 7, 2022, were estimated by Mr. Abdoul Aziz Dramé, P. Eng, of Micon International Limited (“Micon”) a Toronto based consulting company independent of Unigold. Mr. Dramé meets the requirements of a “Qualified Person” as defined by NI 43-101. The reserve estimate is based on a long-term gold price of US\$ 1650 per ounce and economic cut-off grades of 0.21 g/tonne (OXIDE) and 0.33 g/tonne (TRANSITION). Mineral reserves are reported within a final designed pit developed from an optimized pit shell. Mineral reserves assume 2.5% dilution, metallurgical recoveries of 88% (OXIDE) and 59% (TRANSITION); mining costs of US\$ 1.84 to 2.39 per tonne (WASTE), US\$2.25 per tonne (OXIDE) and US\$ 2.75 per tonne (TRANSITION); processing costs of US\$5.56 per tonne; G&A costs of US\$1.31 per tonne and selling and royalty costs of US\$ 3.18 per tonne.

Oxide Mineral resources, with an Effective Date of August 8, 2022, are inclusive of mineral reserves and were estimated by Mr. W. Lewis, P. Geo. and Mr. A. San Martin, MAusIMM(CP) of Micon International Limited. (“Micon”), a Toronto based consulting company, independent of Unigold. Both Mr. Lewis and Mr. San Martin meet the requirements of a “Qualified Person” as defined by NI 43-101. The estimate is based on a long-term gold price of US\$1,800 per ounce; metallurgical recoveries of 88% (OXIDE) and 59% (TRANSITION); mining costs of US\$2.25 per tonne (OXIDE) and US\$ 2.75 per tonne (TRANSITION); processing costs of US\$5.97 per tonne; G&A costs of US\$1.93 per tonne. Pit constrained resources are reported within an optimized pit shell.

Micon has not identified any legal, political, environmental, or other risks that could materially affect the potential development of the mineral resource estimate.

The mineral reserve and resource estimates are classified according to the CIM Standards which define a Mineral Resource as "a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other characteristics of a mineral resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge including sampling. Mineral resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into inferred, indicated, and measured categories. An inferred mineral resource has a lower level of confidence than an indicated mineral resource. An indicated mineral resource has a higher level of confidence than an inferred mineral resource but has a lower level of confidence than a measured mineral resource."

The CIM Standards define an inferred mineral resource as: "that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An inferred mineral resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an indicated mineral resource. It is reasonably expected that the majority of inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration." The reader is reminded that mineral resources are not mineral reserves and therefore do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Mining

The oxide mineral reserves included in the life-of-mine plan, outcrop on surface are contained within a pit with a maximum depth of approximately thirty metres. The mine has a nominal production rate of 5,000 tonnes per day. Contract mining is assumed using a local, established construction contractor in the Dominican Republic. The material is free-dig at surface. The top 5.0 metres is expected to be sorted and the fine fraction agglomerated prior to placement on the leach pad to counter the high clay content observed near surface. The classification-agglomeration of the upper portion of the deposit was added to mitigate any potential percolation issues at the base of the heap leach pad as well as to maximize gold recovery. Most of the oxide resource assumes a small percentage of ripping along with mechanical loading by excavator no drilling and blasting is necessary. As the pit deepens an aggressive ripping program with D8 triple shank and excavator ripper will be used to prepare the bench for loading by excavator this will occur at or near the transition ore/waste zone at the bottom of the planned pit development.

Processing

A total of 150,000 tonnes per month of material will be extracted and hauled approximately 3 km onto a Run-of-Mine heap leach pad that will follow local contours with a minimum of earthworks. Gold and silver will be recovered in an adsorption-desorption-recovery circuit and electrowinning cells, with gold room recovery and production of Dore bullion bars. Silver credits are not included in the financial modelling. No tailings facility is required. Gold recovery estimates for oxide and transition mineralization are based on a column leach test work completed at Bureau Veritas Commodities Canada Ltd. Metallurgical test laboratories, Vancouver, where preliminary results indicate 88% gold extraction in 30 days for -19 mm oxide mineralization and over 59% gold extraction in 43 days for -12.5 mm transition mineralization. This study uses a weighted average of 85% leach recovery with a 70-day leach cycle.

Surface Infrastructure and Indirect Costs

The mining and processing infrastructure will be located at the Candelones site. Site power is assumed to be supplied by generators under contract. The mine site is directly accessible by an International paved highway. No off-site infrastructure is expected to be required. Process Water is available in the immediate area. Surface water management includes ditches, ponds, and pumping stations.

Indirect costs including owner's costs, engineering, procurement, and construction management, temporary facilities for construction, and other related items are estimated at US\$3.7 million. An additional US\$4.1 million (pre-production) has been budgeted as contingency for specific direct and indirect costs.

Royalties

A 5% royalty on all metals produced from the Candelones Project is payable to the Dominican Republic Government and forms a minimum tax. The royalty payments are credited against the 27% tax on Net Income. A community contribution of 5% of after-tax income is also provided for within the 10% total royalty applied in this Study. The royalty calculation is believed to be a conservative estimate of the ultimate burdens.

Environment and Closure

The Candelones Project is located almost entirely on land owned by the Dominican Government. The project requires the submittal of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (“ESIA”). The Corporation will engage the Government through the Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales to develop the framework for the ESIA over the coming months. Environmental baseline data collection has been initiated and all collected baseline data will inform the ESIA, which will commence once the framework is finalized. Community consultations have started and will continue for the remainder of the year as stated by Unigold CSR onsite team. In addition to ESIA approval, the project will require permits and authorizations prior to construction and operation of the mine. Requests for these approvals will be submitted following the ESIA approval.

A closure plan for the Candelones project will be developed in consultation with the Government and the local communities as part of the ESIA. Closure costs are estimated at US\$5.1 million. The objective of site closure is to return the site to a fully satisfactory state that includes eliminating all unacceptable health hazards and ensuring public safety, eliminating the production and spread of contaminants that could damage the environment and in returning the site to an environmentally sound condition without the need for maintenance or continuous monitoring.

Stakeholder Engagement

The Candelones Project is located south of the town of Restauración in the northwestern Dajabon Province of the Dominican Republic, within a border area that has been designated for preferential development by the government of the Dominican Republic. Unigold has been proactive in community engagement for the past twenty years. Project consultations were initiated in 2020 and will continue through to project initiation at a future date pending permit approval. Numerous stakeholders have expressed an interest in learning about the project. Surveys conducted by Unigold in 2020 allowed members of the community to voice concerns about water quality, land disturbance, blasting operations, dust control, and impacts on wildlife. Unigold is committed to addressing concerns and continuing the dialogue with potentially affected stakeholders through the detailed engineering and environmental assessment process.

The local community has expressed strong support for the project. The main interest in the project has a focus on employment and entrepreneurial opportunities. In 2022 more than 80 community members worked at the Corporation’s projects in the Candelones area.

B. Exploration

Geological Setting

Unigold’s Neita concession covers a 21,031 Ha area within the highly prospective Tireo Formation, a 300 km x 75 km succession of intermediate volcanic and sedimentary rocks trending northwesterly through the island of Hispaniola. The island of Hispaniola was formed by island arc volcanism and tectonism, the result of subduction of the North America plate below the Caribbean plate during the Cretaceous Period. Island arc volcanism elsewhere in the world are highly prospective areas for:

- Cu and Cu-Au porphyry deposits;
- Low to high sulphidation Au and Au-Ag epithermal deposits; and
- Volcanogenic Hosted Massive Sulphide (“VHMS”) Au-Ag-Cu-Zn deposits.

Exploration within the Tireo Formation has identified multi-million-ounce gold discoveries at Neita (Unigold), Romero (GoldQuest) and significant mineralization at La Miel in Haiti.

The current model guiding exploration assumes at least three mineralization events. The initial phase of mineralization is interpreted to be a low-grade gold, copper, zinc and silver VHMS event. This mineralization is believed to be the result of intermediate volcanism in a shallow-water, back-arc environment. Mineralization is hosted in dacite volcanoclastics that have been extensively brecciated. The dacites are capped by andesite volcanoclastics that are largely barren. A second style of mineralization, closely associated with the VHMS mounds, emplaced anomalous gold, silver, copper and zinc mineralization with disseminated sulphides that flood along the andesite-dacite contact and extends several tens of metres into the host dacites. This disseminated mineralization, spatially related to the andesite-dacite contact, was the focal point of exploration from 2010 through 2012. Subsequent volcanism is believed to have produced a second Intermediate Sulphidation Epithermal gold-copper mineralization event that migrated into the host dacites along high angle fault zones. Finally, late-stage intermediate – mafic volcanism remobilized mineralization along the contacts of dikes and sills that appear to be intruded along the same fault systems as the epithermal gold-copper event.

Past Exploration Activity

For historical exploration activity, from 2007 to late 2021, see Unigold Annual Reports or the Corporation’s Annual Information Form (“AIF”) available at www.sedar.com or on the Corporation’s website.

Recent Activity

In 2022, the Corporation continued engineering work on the oxide portion of the deposit.

Minimal exploration work was completed in 2022 with the Corporation’s teams concentrating on environmental and engineering work to support the feasibility study. Drilling was entirely focused on moving inferred oxide material into the Measured and Indicated categories, collecting samples of local limestones to test suitability for use in mining operations, and geotechnical testing of soils in the vicinity of the planned mine operations and heap facility. Project work to date includes:

Compilation data	PROJECT TO DATE
Oxide test pits	31
Drilling - holes	722
Drilling - metres	161,656
Trenching – metres	31,559
Geochemical analysis	160,278
Grab samples	11,089
Soil samples	32,704
Stream samples	884
Induced polarization lines – km	196
Magnetic survey lines – km	687

Financial Performance

FINANCIAL POSITION AND CORPORATE SPENDING

At December 31, 2022:

- Unigold had \$252,646 (December 31, 2021 – \$3,003,939) cash to settle accounts payables and accrued liabilities of \$712,832 (December 31, 2021 - \$374,516);
- The Corporation had other current assets of:
 - receivables of \$87,562 (December 31, 2021 – \$320,977), which includes recoverable HST of \$71,656 (December 31, 2021 – \$320,977);
 - other financial assets and prepaid expenses of \$61,383 (December 31, 2021 – \$115,798) which is mainly attributable to prepaid insurance premiums and technical reports deposits.

Spending in 2022 versus 2021

- A total of \$5,197,022 (2021 - \$5,228,240) was expended on project management and exploration and technical study costs at the Neita Concessions in the DR. In 2021, the focus was on drilling, implementing an organized Community Social Responsibility (CSR) program, engaging a new Chief Operations Officer, and securing specialized consultants to work on an updated NI 43-101 Report and a Feasibility Study (scheduled for 2023). In 2022, the technical team, led by the newly hired COO spent the balance of the year preparing and publishing the previously planned and much anticipated technical reports. Further, much work went into the preparation and delivery of an application for an Exploitation Permit for the Neita Sud Concession. A new CSR office was established for the purpose of holding information sessions for the community, to give any interested parties the opportunity to study and ask questions regarding Unigold's development plans for the Oxide project.
- Corporate G&A expense increased from \$73,159 to \$149,124 principally due to higher D&O liability insurance premiums, upgrades to the site IT systems including hardware and software and higher corporate services fees increased mid-year;
- Professional and consulting fees decreased significantly from 2021 to 2022 (\$348,384 to \$105,752). In 2021, a performance bonus was paid to Grove and Unigold paid approximately \$85,000 to a professional recruitment firm to assist Management in recruiting and engaging a COO and investor relations professional; the Corporation also incurred higher legal fees for counsel on contracts, financings and share incentive plans. This was offset by higher audit and tax return fees incurred in 2022;
- Share-based compensation expense decreased from \$279,248 to \$116,907 as there were no stock option grants during 2022; the expense shown is attributable to the vesting of options granted in prior periods;
- The Corporation expended significantly less (\$37,618 versus \$464,677) for business development and travel in 2022. In 2021, Management engaged three capital firms to improve the Corporation's 'market awareness', both in Canada and abroad, focused on improved digital media marketing and attended several conferences to attract new investors. Having reviewed the outcome of these enhanced IR efforts and in light of the languishing gold price and sluggish markets for junior exploration companies, Management decided to discontinue or not renew these initiatives in the present year. Management did attend at the PDAC and took the opportunity to meet with several ministry officials from the Dominican Republic to update them, in person, of the continued work towards production and to ascertain the timeline for the exploitation permit applied for in May 2022;

- Amortization expense (\$249,551 in 2022 and \$252,519 in 2021), remained stable year-over-year with slightly fewer assets purchased in the current year;
- In 2021 the Board of Directors awarded bonuses to eligible senior executives. These performance bonuses were not allocated to project expenses as was their regular compensation. There were no similar bonuses awarded in 2022. These are the principal reasons for the significant difference recorded for Management compensation, year-over-year; and
- Listing and shareholder information costs remained relatively constant with less share issuance activity year-over-year (2022 - \$114,922 and 2021 - \$140,476).

Quarterly Financial Information

The following table sets out selected financial information derived from the Corporation's consolidated financial statements for each of the eight most recently completed quarters:

	Fiscal 2022				Fiscal 2021			
(\$ thousands, except per share amount) ⁽¹⁾	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Revenue - interest	0.00	0.00	0.9	1.5	2.7	1.0	1.0	2.5
Net loss	(1,355)	(1,924)	(1,518)	(1,581)	(1,932)	(1,190)	(2,573)	(1,751)
Net loss per share:								
Basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
E&E expenditures	(1,313)	(1,502)	(1,162)	(1,220)	(1,169)	(807)	(1,926)	(1,326)

(1) Quarter net loss for 2021 has been restated to reflect the policy change from capitalizing exploration and evaluation expenditures to charging them to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Annual Financial Information

Select Annual Information

The following table provides selected financial information and should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's Annual Financial Statements:

Years ended December 31,	2022	2021	2020
Total assets	\$1,155,655	\$4,358,777	\$5,285,186
Net loss for the year	\$(6,378,144)	\$(7,445,949)	\$(5,097,944)
Net loss per share	\$(0.03)	\$(0.05)	\$(0.04)
Accumulated deficit	\$(77,142,829)	\$(71,314,352)	\$(64,982,369)
Long-term financial liabilities	nil	nil	nil
Dividends	nil	nil	nil

Effective December 31, 2020, the Corporation changed its policy for recording exploration and evaluation expenditures which resulted in a write-down of the carrying value of its historic exploration and evaluation costs totalling \$41,760,970, effective December 31, 2018. Management elected to make this change in policy in order to enhance the relevance to the decision-making needs of users and improve comparability with Unigold's peers. This was done voluntarily and with the guidance provided in IFRS 6 – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

4. Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Corporation considers the capital that it manages to include share capital, warrants and share-based payments reserves and accumulated deficit. During 2022, the minority interest shareholdings in the DR subsidiary were transferred to the parent company, for no consideration, therefore at December 31, 2022, Equity attributable to shareholders of the Corporation and total equity is the same amount, at \$442,823 (December 31, 2021 - \$3,981,430). The Corporation manages and makes adjustments to its capital structure based on the funds needed in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. Management does this in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. There has been no change with respect to the overall capital risk management strategy during the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021.

As of December 31, 2022, the Corporation had a cash balance of \$252,646 (December 31, 2021 - \$3,003,939) and deficit working capital of \$311,241 (December 31, 2021 - surplus of \$3,066,198).

Unigold has no producing properties and, consequently, has no current operating income or cash flow. Financing of the Corporation's activities to date has been primarily obtained from equity issuances. The continuing development of the Corporation's properties therefore depends on the Corporation's future ability to obtain additional financing through equity issuances, debt or sale of assets. In the event that the Corporation is unable to secure future financing, it may not be able to make additional acquisitions or advance exploration, and for these reasons, there may exist material uncertainties that cast significant doubt on the ability of the Corporation to continue as a going concern.

5. Key Management Compensation

The following is the compensation recorded for Key Management, the aggregate of which was paid to individuals, personal management corporations, and a corporate services provider during the year ended December 31, 2022, and 2021:

For the years ended December 31,	2022	2021
Corporate management fees ⁽¹⁾	\$272,325	\$551,726
Directors' fees	136,978	111,667
Technical management fees ⁽²⁾	628,096	368,000
Share-based compensation	116,907	279,248
	\$1,154,306	\$1,310,641

(1) Includes the total wages and fees incurred for the CEO, CFO, Corporate Secretary (Toronto), the COO and Country Director (DR);

(2) These wages and fees are classified as exploration and evaluation expenditures on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

6. Related Party Transactions

The Corporation's related parties as defined by IAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures*, include the Corporation's subsidiaries, the Board of Directors, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals and key management, as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

During the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, the Corporation entered into the following transactions with a related party:

Years ended December 31,	2022	2021
Compensation paid to a company controlled by a key management person ⁽¹⁾	\$15,594	\$16,319

(a) A total of \$15,594 (2021 - \$16,319) was paid to a corporation ("Hanson") controlled by the V.P. Exploration for technical services provided by the employees of Hanson.

(b) Grove provides corporate services including those provided by the Corporation's CFO and Corporate Secretary. See item 5 - *Key Management Compensation*.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations.

7. Equity Activity

(a) Common shares

Authorized – The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

Issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation at December 31, 2022, is 207,462,643 (2021 – 173,912,643). For the particulars of all common shares issued during the Reporting Periods, see the Annual Financial Statements.

The following is the share capital activity for the Reporting Periods:

	Number of common shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2020	127,075,293	\$66,892,807
Private placements	43,192,350	5,615,005
Less: share issue costs	-	(186,405)
Fair value of warrants issued	-	(416,564)
Warrants exercised	3,645,000	642,547
Balance, December 31, 2021	173,912,643	\$72,547,390
Private placements	33,550,000	2,684,000
Less: share issue costs	-	35,799
Fair value of warrants issued	-	(20,172)
Balance, December 31, 2022	207,462,643	\$75,247,017

(b) Reserve for share purchase warrants

For the particulars of all warrant issuances, exercises and expiries during the Reporting Periods, see the Annual Financial Statements.

The following table summarizes the Corporation's warrants and finder warrants activity for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average grant date fair value
Balance, December 31, 2020	22,261,637	\$0.26	\$1,567,459
Expiry of 2019 Offering Warrants	(75,000)	(0.15)	(2,005)
Exercise of 2019 Offering Warrants	(3,600,000)	(0.15)	(96,351)
Exercise of 2019 Finder Warrants	(45,000)	(0.10)	(1,696)
2021 August Offering Warrants	12,596,175	0.30	322,549
2021 October Offering Warrants	18,000,000	0.15	94,015
Balance, December 31, 2021	49,137,812	\$0.24	\$1,883,971
Expiry of 2021 October Offering Warrants	(18,000,000)	(0.15)	(94,015)
Expiry of 2020 June Finder Warrants	(1,912,470)	(0.18)	(186,804)
2022 September Offering Warrants	9,900,000	0.30	14,970
2022 October Offering Warrants	6,875,000	0.30	5,202
Balance, December 31, 2022	46,000,342	\$0.30	\$1,623,324

The following is a summary of warrants outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2022:

Exercise Price	Number of Warrants Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life - Years	Expiry Date
\$0.30	16,629,167	0.48	June 23, 2023
\$0.30	12,596,175	0.61	August 10, 2023
\$0.30	8,750,000	0.68	September 06, 2023
\$0.30	1,150,000	0.70	September 12, 2023
\$0.30	6,875,000	0.83	October 31, 2023
	46,000,342	0.61	

(c) Reserve for share-based payments

The Corporation has a stock option plan (the "Plan"), a plan of restricted stock units (the "RSU Plan"), and a plan of deferred share units (the "DSU Plan"). The purpose of these plans is to attract, retain and motivate management, staff and consultants by providing them with the opportunity, through share options and share issuances, to gain a proprietary interest in the Corporation and benefit from its growth.

For the particulars of all share-based payments during the Reporting Periods, see the Annual Financial Statements.

Stock Options

The maximum number of options to be issued under the Plan shall not exceed 10% of the total number of common shares issued and outstanding. The options are non-transferable and may be granted for a term not exceeding five years. The exercise price of the options shall be determined by the board of directors on the basis of the market price of the common shares, subject to all applicable regulatory requirements. During the year ended December 31, 2022, there were no grants of stock options.

The following table summarizes the Corporation's stock option activity for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, December 31, 2020	9,796,000	\$0.29
Expired (granted 2020)	(4,500,000)	(0.34)
Expired (granted 2015)	(1,500,000)	(0.35)
Granted	1,000,000	0.30
Granted	200,000	0.22
Granted	1,050,000	0.15
Balance, December 31, 2021	6,046,000	\$0.22
Expired (granted 2020)	(1,500,000)	(0.34)
Balance, December 31, 2022	4,546,000	\$0.21

The following table summarizes the Corporation's outstanding stock options as at December 31, 2022:

Exercise Price	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life - Years	Number of Options Exercisable	Expiry Date
\$0.20	1,950,000	1.74	1,950,000	September 25, 2024
\$0.23	196,000	1.93	196,000	December 6, 2024
\$0.15	150,000	2.18	150,000	March 4, 2025
\$0.30	1,000,000	3.10	750,000	February 5, 2026
\$0.22	200,000	3.42	200,000	June 1, 2026
\$0.15	1,050,000	3.92	700,000	December 1, 2026
\$0.21	4,546,000	2.64	3,946,000	

The following table summarizes the Corporation's share-based payment reserve activity during the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021:

For the years ended December 31,	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	\$864,421	\$1,697,134
Expired – transferred to deficit	(266,017)	(1,111,961)
Vesting of options	116,907	279,248
Balance, end of year	\$715,311	\$864,421

RSUs and DSUs

The maximum number of securities to be issued under the RSU plan shall not exceed 8,695,500 common shares. Upon vesting, each RSU entitles the holder, at the discretion of the Company, to receive a share or cash payment, or combination thereof. As at December 31, 2022, no restricted share units have been issued by the board of directors.

The maximum number of securities to be issued under the DSU plan shall not exceed 8,695,500 common shares. A participant who has ceased to be a director or employee of the Company, shall be entitled to receive a cash payment equal to the market value of the Company's shares for each vested DSU, as calculated in accordance with the plan. As at December 31, 2022, no deferred share units have been issued by the board of directors.

8. Commitments, Contingencies and Contractual Obligations

The Corporation's exploration activities are subject to various federal, provincial and international laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Corporation conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Corporation plans to make expenditures, in the future, to comply with such laws and regulations, as applicable.

(a) Legal proceedings

The Corporation and its entities are party to certain legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of Management, there are no current legal proceedings or other claims outstanding, which, on final disposition, could have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Corporation.

(b) Environmental matters

The Corporation's exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Corporation conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Corporation has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

The Corporation has operated in the mineral exploration industry in the Dominican Republic for many years. The enforcement of environmental regulation in the Dominican Republic is evolving and the

enforcement posture of government authorities is continually being reconsidered. The Corporation periodically evaluates its obligations under environmental regulations.

(c) Guarantees

The Corporation has no guarantees outstanding.

(d) Operating contractual and payroll obligations

Minimum commitments in 2023 are estimated as follows:

Expressed in Canadian dollars	
CANADA	
Management fees (i)	\$240,000
Directors fees (ii)	100,000
Corporate services fees (iii)	143,100
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	
Management fees (i)	\$132,669
Directors' fees (ii)	40,000
Severance (iv)(b)	168,970
Office leases	9,066

(i) Management Fees

The Corporation is a party to certain Management employment/consulting contracts in Canada and in the Dominican Republic. If the employees are terminated for 'other than cause', certain employees shall be entitled to severance payouts in amounts established in their employment agreements. Employees and consultants may also be entitled to bonuses depending on the terms of their employment/engagement.

(ii) Directors' Fees

Directors' fees are set at \$20,000 per annum, per director. The Chair of the Audit Committee receives an additional \$20,000 per annum, for serving in that role.

(iii) Corporate Services Agreement

Since January 2020, the Corporation has retained Grove, a private company that provides CFO and Corporate Secretarial consulting services, corporate communications and administrative services, at a monthly cost of \$11,925 (2020 to 2021-\$7,000). This is a renewable agreement which may be terminated by the Corporation with 90 days' written notice provided to Grove of the Corporation's intention to terminate the agreement. See note 9 – *Related Party Transactions*.

(iv) Exploration Staff (non-resident) and Employees' Severance

- i. If qualified personnel are not available in the DR, Unigold may retain non-resident geologists and other contractors to staff the exploration programs.
- ii. The Dominican Republic has laws requiring severance payments if employees are terminated. As at December 31, 2022, the total liability is approximately CAD\$168,970 (December 31, 2021 - \$178,326). This figure changes subject to fluctuating foreign exchange rates and the number of employees hired/terminated. As the likelihood of the terminations taking place is not determinable, the contingent payments have not been recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(v) Specialty Technical Contracts

From time to time, the Corporation engages technical consulting firms to deliver specialty services for the Corporation's ongoing projects. These contracts are structured on standard commercial terms and rates and may include a 'break fee' if early termination is sought by the Corporation. As the Corporation moves towards development more technical service contracts will be contemplated.

OTHER

2015 Private Placement Rights and Options

In connection with the 2015 private placement, an investment agreement was signed which gives Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. ("Osisko") an option to purchase a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty on Unigold's Neita property for a consideration of \$2,000,000, exercisable 90 days following the delivery of a feasibility study. Once exercised, Unigold will have the right to repurchase a 1% NSR (being 50% of the 2% NSR held by Osisko) for \$1,000,000 until 90 days following the achievement of commercial production. The feasibility study was filed on December 23, 2022, and notice was sent to Osisko that the 90-day period will expire on April 4, 2023. Osisko continues to evaluate the option and has not made a decision on the exercise of this option. The economics presented in the 2022 Feasibility Study nevertheless considered the full 2% royalty as being payable.

9. Trend Information

Current sluggish equity markets and volatile commodity prices are making it very challenging for junior mining companies to raise explorations funds. There are no other major trends that are anticipated to have a material effect on the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations in the near future.

10. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Corporation has no off-balance sheet arrangements, no capital lease agreements, and no long-term debt obligations.

11. Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed transactions that will materially affect the performance of the Corporation. However, as is typical of the gold exploration sector, Unigold's Management is continually reviewing potential property acquisition, investment, and joint venture transactions and opportunities.

12. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The Corporation prepares its Annual Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS. The most significant accounting estimates are the policy of capitalizing exploration costs on its properties and the valuation of such properties, and the share-based compensation calculation.

The Corporation reviews its portfolio of exploration properties on an annual basis to determine whether a write-down of the capitalized cost of any property is required. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration properties and deferred exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, and the ability to obtain financing to complete the development of such reserves.

The Corporation uses the Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of options and warrants. The main factor affecting the estimates of share-based compensation is the share price volatility used. The Corporation uses the historical price data and comparables in the estimate of future volatilities.

See Annual Financial Statements – note 4 - *Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates*.

13. Risks and Uncertainties

At the present time, Unigold does not hold any interest in a mining property in production. The Corporation's viability and potential successes lie in its ability to develop, exploit and generate revenue out of mineral deposits. Revenues, profitability and cash flow from any future mining operations involving the Corporation will be influenced by precious and/or base metal prices and by the relationship of such prices to production costs. Such prices have fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Corporation's control.

Permitting and Licencing

On February 25, 2022, Unigold applied to split the Neita Concession into 2 parts: Neita Sud and Neita Norte. The Neita Norte concession (the northern half of the Neita Fase II concession) is the subject of a new Exploration Concession application. The southern portion of the concession, the Neita Sud area, is the subject of an Exploitation Concession application which would give Unigold the sole right to extract specific minerals from this area for 75 years.

On May 6, 2022, Unigold applied for an extension of its Environmental permit which allows the Corporation to continue to conduct exploration activities on Neita Fase II. This extension is pending the finalization of both the Neita Sur and Norte applications at which point the Ministry of the Environment is expected to renew the license to conduct exploration activities.

While Unigold believes that it is in compliance with applicable legislation and is up to date with required regulatory filings, there can be no certainty that permits will be issued in a timely manner. Unigold's exploration properties are subject to ongoing renewal and application processes. Should renewals and applications not be granted, then the carrying value of the exploration and evaluation assets may be impaired.

Nature of Mineral Exploration and Development Projects

Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and frequently is non-productive. There is no assurance that exploration efforts will be successful. The exploration and development of mineral deposits involves significant financial and other risks over an extended period of time, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience, and knowledge may not eliminate. Few mining properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses are required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities. Large amounts of capital are frequently required to purchase necessary equipment. It is impossible to ensure that the current or proposed exploration programs on properties in which the Corporation has an interest will result in profitable commercial mining operations.

Success in establishing mineral reserves through exploration is the result of a number of factors, including the quality of management, the Corporation's level of geological and technical expertise, the quality of land available for exploration and other factors. Once mineralization is discovered, it may take several years in the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable reserves through drilling, to determine the optimal metallurgical process to extract the metals

from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to construct mining and processing facilities. Whether a deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including the particular attributes of the deposit, such as its size and grade, costs and efficiencies of the recovery methods that can be employed, proximity to infrastructure, financing costs and governmental regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, infrastructure, land use, importing and exporting of gold or silver, and environmental protection.

The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Corporation not receiving an adequate return on its invested capital. Because of these uncertainties, no assurance can be given that exploration programmes will result in the establishment or expansion of resources or reserves.

The Corporation's Properties Are Subject to Title Risks

The Corporation has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that it has proper title to its properties. However, the Corporation cannot provide any guarantees that there are no prior unregistered agreements, claims or defects that may result in the Corporation's title to its properties being challenged. A successful challenge to the precise area and location of these claims could result in the Corporation being unable to operate on its properties as anticipated or being unable to enforce its rights with respect to its properties, which could have a material and adverse effect on the Corporation's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

The Corporation and Its Projects Are Subject to Risks of Operating in Foreign Countries

The Corporation's projects are subject to the risks of operating in foreign countries. The Corporation's foreign operations and investments and its ability to carry on its business in the normal course may be adversely affected by political and economic considerations such as civil unrest, war (including in neighbouring states), terrorist actions, labour disputes, corruption, sovereign risk, political instability, the failure of foreign parties, courts or governments to honour or enforce contractual relations, changing government regulations with respect to mining (including environmental requirements, taxation, land tenure, foreign investments, income repatriation and capital recovery), fluctuations in currency exchange and inflation rates, import and export restrictions, challenges to the Corporation's title to properties or mineral rights, problems renewing concessions and permits, opposition to mining from environmental or other non-governmental organizations, increased financing costs, instability due to economic underdevelopment, inadequate infrastructure, and the expropriation of property interests. In addition, the enforcement by Unigold of its legal rights to exploit its properties or to utilize its permits and concessions may not be recognized by the court systems in the Dominican Republic. The occurrence of one or more of these risks could have a material and adverse effect on the viability and financial performance of its foreign operations, which could have a material and adverse effect on the Corporation's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition. Any of these events could also result in conditions that delay or prevent the Corporation from exploring or developing its properties even if economic quantities of minerals are found.

Financing Risk

To fund future investments in its mineral properties the Corporation requires capital. Subject to economic conditions at the time, there can be no assurance the Corporation would be able to raise additional debt or equity financing on acceptable terms. If the Corporation cannot finance its future projects, it could have a material and adverse effect on the Corporation's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

14. Environmental Matters

In the risks section above, reference was made to several risks impacting on environment matters. Unigold believes that it is in compliance with all environmental regulations in the Dominican Republic and has made no provision for environmental remediation costs as such costs are believed to be immaterial. Environmental remediation of exploration sites is an ongoing and continuous activity. The Corporation is completing baseline environmental work in preparation for delivering an Environmental and Social Impact (“ESIA”) to support a final production decision for the Oxide Project at Candelones.

15. CSR, Safety and Health

The Corporation engages in and adheres to the principles of sound Corporate Social Responsibility with the local communities and people where it operates. While the Corporation recognizes that the funds to achieve these goals are derived from shareholders investment in the Corporation, it also believes that those same shareholders recognize that pragmatic and cost-effective CSR activity benefits all stakeholders and enables ongoing field activity with the support of local leaders, government, landowners and the community in general.

There were no reportable environmental compliance events during the period.

16. Accounting Policies – Changes and Issuances

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are effective for annual accounting periods on or after January 1, 2022. The Corporation has reviewed these updated standards and has determined that none of these updates are applicable or consequential to the Corporation. Further discussion regarding policies and standards not in effect are more detailed in note 3 of the Annual Financial Statements.

17. Financial Instruments and Capital Management

Fair Value

IFRS requires that the Corporation disclose information about the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. The carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents, sundry receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the Statements of Financial Position approximate fair value because of the limited term of these instruments. Fair value estimates are made at the statement of financial position date based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty’s inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Corporation’s credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, other receivables, other financial assets and other investments. Cash is held with reputable Canadian financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal. Financial instruments included in other receivables consist of harmonized sales tax due from the Federal Government of Canada.

Liquidity Risk

The Corporation has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to support the Corporation’s normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and its capital, administrative, and exploration and evaluation expenditures. Depending on market conditions, the

Corporation endeavours to secure sufficient funds to meet its short-term requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

At December 31, 2022, the Corporation has \$252,646 cash and cash equivalents (December 31, 2021 – \$3,003,939) to settle current accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$712,832 (December 31, 2021 – \$374,516). The Corporation's other current assets consist of other receivables of \$87,562 (December 31, 2021 – \$320,977) and other financial assets and prepaid expenses of \$61,383 (December 31, 2021 – \$115,798). Therefore liquidity risk at year end is decidedly significant.

See Annual Financial Statements – note 2 – *Going Concern*.

Market Risk

At the present time, the Corporation does not hold any interest in a mining property that is in production. The Corporation's viability and potential success depends on its ability to develop, exploit, and generate revenue from the development of mineral deposits. Revenue, cash flow, and profits from any future mining operations in which the Corporation is involved will be influenced by precious and/or base metal prices and by the relationship of such prices to production costs. Such prices can fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Corporation's control.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Corporation's financings are in Canadian dollars. Certain of the Corporation's subsidiary Unigold Dominicana, S.R.L.'s activities are incurred in U.S. dollars (USD) and Dominican Pesos (DOP) and are therefore subject to gains or losses due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Corporation is therefore subject to foreign exchange risk. At December 31, 2022, the Corporation had foreign cash balances in the Canadian equivalent of \$239,149 (December 31, 2021 – \$75,218) and trade payables of \$191,163 (December 31, 2021 – \$23,852). Sensitivity to a plus or minus 5% change in the foreign exchange rate would have resulted in a decrease in the net assets of the Corporation in the amount of \$2,399 at December 31, 2022 (December 31, 2021 – decrease of \$2,568). The Corporation does not undertake currency hedging activities to mitigate its foreign currency risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The Corporation's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its financial institutions. The Corporation periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the creditworthiness of its financial institutions. As of December 31, 2022, interest rate risk is minimal since the Corporation has no interest-bearing debt instruments.

Commodity Price Risk

The ability of the Corporation to develop its properties and the future profitability of the Corporation is directly related to the market price of certain minerals.

Sensitivity Analysis

The Corporation is exposed to foreign currency risk of fluctuations on financial instruments that are denominated in US\$ and Dominican Republic Pesos related to cash balances, other investments and accounts payable. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 5% change in the foreign exchange rate would not have resulted in a significant fluctuation during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Capital Management

Unigold considers its capital structure to consist of total equity attributable to equity holders of the Corporation. The Corporation manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in order to have the funds available to support its exploration and corporate activities. The Corporation's objective in

managing capital is to safeguard its ability to operate as a going concern. The Corporation is in the development stage and as such is dependent on external financing. In order to carry out planned exploration and development, and pay for administrative and operating costs, the Corporation will spend its existing working capital. The Corporation's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration of its exploration properties and maximize shareholder returns. The Corporation satisfies its capital requirements through careful management of its cash resources and by equity issues, as necessary, based on the prevalent economic conditions of both the industry and the capital markets and the underlying risk characteristics of the related assets. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis. The Corporation is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

18. Financial Reporting and Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management believes that based upon the evaluations and actions taken to date, reasonable assurance can be provided that there is no material misstatement of the financial results reported as of December 31, 2022.

19. Outstanding Share Data

See note 7 of the Annual Financial Statements for details of common shares, warrants, finder warrants and stock options activity during the reporting period.

As at	Common Shares	Warrants	Finder Warrants	Stock Options	Fully Diluted
December 31, 2021	173,912,643	47,225,342	1,912,470	6,046,000	229,096,455
December 31, 2022	207,462,643	46,000,342	-	4,546,000	258,008,985
April 3, 2023	207,462,643	46,000,342	-	4,196,000	257,658,985

20. Qualified Person

The foregoing scientific and technical information has been prepared or reviewed by Joseph Hamilton, P.Geo., CEO of the Corporation. Mr. Hamilton is a "qualified person" within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101.

21. Corporate Directory

Directors

Joseph Hamilton
Charles Page (Lead Director)
Joseph Del Campo (Chair – Audit)
Steve Haggarty
Normand Tremblay
Jose Acero (DR)
Jose Arata (DR)

Officers and Management

Joseph Hamilton, Chairman and CEO
Donna McLean, CFO
Wes Hanson, P.Geo., VP Exploration
Helga Fairhurst, Corporate Secretary
Ramon Tapia, Country Director - DR

Auditors

McGovern Hurley LLP,
Toronto, Ontario

Legal Counsel

Bennett Jones LLP,
Toronto, Ontario

Marat Legal, S.R.L.
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Registrar & Transfer Agent

Computershare Trust Corporation of
Canada,
Toronto, Ontario

Banker

Bank of Montreal,
Toronto, Ontario

Executive Office

Ste. 2704 – 401 Bay St.
P.O. Box 4
Toronto, Ontario M5H 2Y4 Canada
Telephone: 416-866-8157
E-mail: unigold@unigoldinc.com

Shareholder Information

Contact Information:
Computershare Investor Services
100 University Ave., 8th Floor
Toronto, ON M5J 2Y1
(416) 866-8157
Web Contact Form:
www.investorcentre.com/service

Further information about Corporation or copies of the Annual or Quarterly Reports and press releases are available from the Unigold's website at **www.unigoldinc.com**.

The Corporation's filings with Canadian securities regulatory authorities can be accessed on 'SEDAR' at www.sedar.com.

Information provided as of April 4, 2023.



UNIGOLD INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2022, and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Audit. Tax. Advisory.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Unigold Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Unigold Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Corporation"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity, consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Corporation as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

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 consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss during the year ended December 31, 2022. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that material uncertainties exist that cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. 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.

Except for the matter described in Material uncertainty related to going concern section, we have determined that there were no additional key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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 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 auditor's 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.

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 Corporation'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 Corporation or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 judgement 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 risks 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 Corporation'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 Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated 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 report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Jessica Glendinning.

McGovern Hurley LLP

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "McGovern Hurley LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

**Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants**

Toronto, Ontario
March 30, 2023



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at December 31,	Note	2022	2021
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		\$252,646	\$3,003,939
Other receivables		87,562	320,977
Other financial assets and prepaids		61,383	115,798
Total current assets		401,591	3,440,714
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	754,064	918,063
Total assets		\$1,155,655	\$4,358,777
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9	\$712,832	\$374,516
Total liabilities		712,832	374,516
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Corporation			
Share capital	7(a)	75,247,017	72,547,390
Reserve for warrants	7(b)	1,623,324	1,883,971
Reserve for share-based payments	7(c)	715,311	864,421
Accumulated deficit		(77,142,829)	(71,314,352)
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Corporation		442,823	3,981,430
Non-controlling interest		-	2,831
Total equity		442,823	3,984,261
Total liabilities and equity		\$1,155,655	\$4,358,777

Nature of operations (note 1)

Going concern (note 2)

Commitments and contingencies (note 12)

Subsequent event (note 15)

Approved on Behalf of the Board of Directors:

s/ Joseph Del Campo
Director

s/ Joseph Hamilton
Director

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



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share capital		Other reserves		Equity	
	Number of shares	Amount	Warrants	Share-based payments	Accumulated Deficit	Attributable to shareholders
Balance, December 31, 2020	127,075,293	\$66,892,807	\$1,567,459	\$1,697,134	\$(64,982,369)	\$5,175,031
Private placements	43,192,350	5,615,005	-	-	-	5,615,005
Less share issue costs	-	(186,405)	-	-	-	(186,405)
Warrants issued	-	(416,564)	416,564	-	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	279,248	-	279,248
Warrants exercised	3,645,000	642,547	(98,047)	-	-	544,500
Expiry of warrants and options	-	-	(2,005)	(1,111,961)	1,113,966	-
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(7,445,949)	(7,445,949)
Balance, December 31, 2021	173,912,643	\$72,547,390	\$1,883,971	\$864,421	\$(71,314,352)	\$3,981,430
Private placements	33,550,000	2,684,000	-	-	-	2,684,000
Share issue costs recovery	-	35,799	-	-	-	35,799
Warrants issued	-	(20,172)	20,172	-	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	116,907	-	116,907
Expiry of warrants and options	-	-	(280,819)	(266,017)	546,836	-
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	2,831	2,831
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(6,378,144)	(6,378,144)
Balance, December 31, 2022	207,462,643	\$75,247,017	\$1,623,324	\$715,311	\$(77,142,829)	\$442,823

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



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the years ended December 31,	Note	2022	2021
Operating expenses			
Exploration expenditures	6	\$5,197,022	\$5,228,240
Management and directors' compensation	9	393,178	663,393
Amortization	5	249,551	252,519
Professional and consulting fees		105,752	348,384
General and administrative expenses		149,124	73,159
Share-based compensation	7,9	116,907	279,248
Listing and shareholder information		114,922	140,476
Business development and travel		37,618	464,677
Loss before the under noted items:		6,364,074	7,450,096
Interest income		(2,410)	(7,219)
Foreign exchange loss		16,480	3,072
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		\$6,378,144	\$7,445,949
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	8	\$0.03	\$0.05
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year – basic and diluted	8	182,488,879	143,367,974

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



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the years ended December 31,	Note	2022	2021
Cash flows used in operating activities			
Net loss for the year		\$(6,378,144)	\$(7,445,949)
Adjustments to non-cash items:			
Share-based compensation expense	7(c)	116,907	279,248
Amortization	5	249,551	252,519
		(6,011,686)	(6,914,182)
Working capital adjustments:			
Other receivables		233,415	174,025
Other financial assets and prepaids		54,415	(146,166)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		338,316	267,191
Net cash flows used in operating activities		\$(5,385,540)	\$(6,619,131)
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Property, plant and equipment purchases	6	(85,552)	(384,594)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		\$(85,552)	\$(384,594)
Cash flows provided by financing activities			
Proceeds from private placement financings	7(a)	2,684,000	5,615,005
Share issue costs		(18,397)	(186,405)
Share issue costs recovery		54,196	-
Warrant exercises	7(b)	-	544,500
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		\$2,719,799	\$5,973,100
Net (decrease) in cash		\$(2,751,293)	\$(1,030,625)
Cash, beginning of the year		3,003,939	4,034,564
Cash, end of the year		\$252,646	\$3,003,939

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



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. Nature of Operations and Basis of Presentation

Nature of operations

Unigold Inc. ("Unigold" or the "Corporation") was incorporated pursuant to the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on May 9, 1990. The Corporation's corporate head office is located at 401 Bay Street, Suite 2704, P.O. Box 4, Toronto, ON, M5H 2Y4.

Unigold is in the business of exploring its mineral concession properties in the Dominican Republic ("DR").

Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021 (the "Consolidated Financial Statements"), include the accounts of the Corporation, and its wholly owned subsidiaries Unigold Resources Inc., which is incorporated in Canada under the Canada Business Corporations Act, and Unigold Dominicana, S.R.L., which is incorporated in the DR. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

2. Going Concern

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis. The going concern basis of presentation assumes that the Corporation will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. As the Corporation will continue to generate operating losses for the foreseeable future, the Corporation's continuance as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain adequate financing to advance exploration and meet its corporate cost obligations. To address its financing requirements, the Corporation will seek financing through measures that may include joint venture agreements, debt and equity financings, asset sales, and rights offerings to existing shareholders or other financial transactions. In the event that the Corporation is unable to secure future financing, it may not be able to make additional acquisitions or advance exploration, for these reasons, there may exist material uncertainties that cast significant doubt on the ability of the Corporation to continue as a going concern.

It is not possible to predict whether financing efforts will be successful or if Unigold will attain profitable levels of operation. These Consolidated Financial Statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classification that would be necessary should the Corporation be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business, and at amounts different from those in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements. These adjustments could be material.

Since March 2020, several health and safety protocols have been implemented in Canada and the DR in response to the increased impact from novel coronavirus (COVID-19). The Company continues to conduct its operations pursuant to these measures while monitoring the development of COVID-19. However, since the duration and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is unknown at this time, it is not possible to reliably estimate the length of the outbreak or the severity of its future impact on operations.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Corporation's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability of the Corporation to raise alternative financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Corporation's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. All of the Corporation's exploration properties are located outside of Canada and are subject to the risk of foreign investment, including increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts, currency exchange fluctuations and political uncertainty.

Although management ("Management") has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current state of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Corporation's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory, social and environmental requirements.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The accounting policies applied in these Consolidated Financial Statements are based on International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued effective as of December 31, 2022, and have been consistently applied to all periods presented unless otherwise noted. These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 30, 2023.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise judgment in applying the Corporation's accounting policies. See note 4 – *Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates*.

(b) Basis of preparation

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Canadian dollars and are prepared on the historical cost basis. In addition, these Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

(c) Accounting standards and interpretations issued

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2022. Many are not applicable and have not been adopted by the Corporation, or do not have a significant impact on the Corporation, and have been excluded from these Annual Financial Statements.

(d) Accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Future accounting policies

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

on or after January 1, 2023, or later periods. Accordingly, the Corporation is currently assessing the potential impact of the following:

IAS 1 – In February 2021, the IASB issued ‘**Disclosure of Accounting Policies**’ with amendments that are intended to help preparers in deciding which accounting policies to disclose in their financial statements. The amendments are effective for year-ends beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (“IAS 1”) was amended in January 2020 to provide a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent is based solely on a company’s right to defer settlement at the reporting date. The right needs to be unconditional and must have substance. The amendments also clarify that the transfer of a company’s own equity instruments is regarded as settlement of a liability, unless it results from the exercise of a conversion option meeting the definition of an equity instrument. The amendments are effective for consolidated periods beginning on January 1, 2023.

IAS 8 – In February 2021, the IASB issued ‘**Definition of Accounting Estimates**’ to help entities distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The amendments are effective for year-ends beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements (“IFRS 10”) and IAS 28 – ‘Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures’ (“IAS 28”) were amended in September 2014 to address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. The effective date of these amendments is yet to be determined; however early adoption is permitted.

IFRS 16 Leases - The IASB has extended the rent concessions amendment issued May 2020 by one year. This amendment provides lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19 related rent concession is a lease modification. The practical expedient was originally available only for payments due on or before June 30, 2021, however, since the effects of COVID-19 are ongoing and significant, the IASB decided to extend the time period over which the practical expedient is available for use. The amendment is effective for year ends beginning on or after April 1, 2022.

(e) Foreign currencies

The Corporation and its subsidiaries consider the Canadian dollar to be the functional currency of their primary operations. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the currency of measurement at the exchange rates in effect on the transaction date. Monetary statement of financial position items expressed in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rates in effect at the statement of financial position date. The resulting exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. The Corporation’s presentation currency is the Canadian dollar.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

(f) Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and balances held at Canadian chartered banks. Whenever possible, funds are held in interest-bearing accounts.

(g) Property, plant and equipment and amortization

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the initial estimate of the rehabilitation provisions, and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises significant components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment. The property, plant and equipment noted below are amortized over their estimated useful lives using the following consolidated rates and methods. The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of amortization are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

- Vehicles 30% declining balance
- Field equipment 20% declining balance
- Camp and buildings 20% declining balance

Property, plant and equipment are derecognized upon disposal, when held for sale or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(h) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Amounts recorded for the related assets are increased by the amount of these obligations. The increase in provisions for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations due to the passage of time is charged to the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss as a finance cost. The Corporation did not have any material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations as of December 31, 2022, and 2021.

(i) Taxation

Current tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Corporation's

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Corporation is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Corporation expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Corporation intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(j) Equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Corporation after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Corporation are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Proceeds from unit financings are allocated between shares and warrants based on their relative fair values. The grant date fair value of the warrants issued are reflected in the reserve for warrants account until such time that the warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. If the warrants expire unexercised, the amount recorded is transferred to deficit.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)

(k) Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to eligible directors, officers, employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in the share-based payments description.

Stock options

The fair value of stock options is measured at the grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded vesting basis over the period in which the stock options vest. At the end of each reporting period, the Corporation may revise its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the reserve for share-based payments.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than directors, officers and employees 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.

Charges for options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from share-based payment reserve. For those options that expire or are cancelled after vesting, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

Deferred Share Units (“DSU”) and Restricted Share Units (“RSU”)

The Corporation has DSU and RSU compensation plans (the “DSU and RSU Plans”) whereby the Corporation may grant unto eligible directors, officers, employees and consultants, DSUs and RSUs in accordance with the terms of the DSU and RSU Plans. DSU and RSU payments may be awarded in shares, in cash or a combination of shares and cash. When these payments are cash-settled, the fair value of the units awarded, representing the estimated market value of the Corporation’s shares is recognized as share-based compensation expense at grant date with a corresponding amount recorded as a liability. The fair value of the units is re-measured at the end of each reporting year and at the date of settlement, with changes in fair value recognized as share-based compensation expense in the year. Where DSUs and RSUs are equity-settled, the fair value of the units at the date of grant is charged to the statement of loss over the vesting term. Equity settled units are not subsequently remeasured.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each statement of financial position reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Corporation’s non-financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm’s length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

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If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For the purposes of impairment testing, exploration properties and exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash-generating units to which the exploration activity relates. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(m) Financial assets and liabilities

The Corporation's financial assets and liabilities include cash, other receivables, other financial assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Financial instrument classification	
Under IFRS 9	
Financial assets	
Cash	Amortized cost
Other receivables	Amortized cost
Other financial assets	Amortized cost
Financial liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Non-derivative financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified and measured as "financial assets at fair value", as either fair value through profit and loss ("FVPL") or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), and "financial assets at amortized costs", as appropriate. The Corporation determines the classification of financial assets at the time of initial recognition based on the Corporation's business model and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs on the trade date at which the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Subsequent measurement – financial assets at amortized cost

After initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at the end of each reporting period at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

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Subsequent measurement – financial assets at FVPL

Financial assets measured at FVPL include financial assets management intends to sell in the short term and any derivative financial instrument that is not designated as a hedging instrument in a hedge relationship. Financial assets measured at FVPL are carried at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position with changes in fair value recognized in other income or expense in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. The Corporation does not measure any financial assets at FVPL.

Subsequent measurement – financial assets at FVOCI

Financial assets measured at FVOCI are non-derivative financial assets that are not held for trading and the Corporation has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to measure the assets at FVOCI. The Corporation does not measure any financial assets at FVOCI.

After initial measurement, investments measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive loss in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. When the investment is sold, the cumulative gain or loss remains in accumulated other comprehensive loss and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividends from such investments are recognized in other income in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss when the right to receive payments is established.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Corporation no longer retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Impairment of financial assets

The Corporation's only financial assets subject to impairment are amounts receivable, which are measured at amortized cost. The Corporation has elected to apply the simplified approach to impairment as permitted by IFRS 9, which requires the expected lifetime loss to be recognized at the time of initial recognition of the receivable. To measure estimated credit losses, accounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, including the number of days past due. An impairment loss is reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the expected loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the initial impairment was recognized.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVPL as is the case for held for trading or derivative instruments, or the Corporation has opted to measure the financial liability at FVPL. The Corporation's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, which are each measured at amortized cost. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of long-term debt, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement – financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at the end of each reporting period at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the

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EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance cost in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires with any associated gain or loss recognized in other income or expense in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(n) Investment income

Investment income on cash is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. The proceeds from options granted on exploration properties are credited to the cost of the related property, but where the proceeds exceed the property's carrying value, any excess proceeds are credited to profit or loss.

(o) Financing expense

Financing expense is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

(p) Other comprehensive income or loss

Other comprehensive income or loss includes unrealized gains and losses on FVOCI investments, gains and losses on certain derivative instruments, none of which are included in the calculation of net income until realized. During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Corporation did not have any FVOCI investments or derivative instruments.

(q) Income or loss per share

Basic income or loss per share is calculated by dividing the income or loss attributed to shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding in the period. Diluted income or loss per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential shares. This method assumes that any proceeds from the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants would be used to repurchase shares at the average market price during the period, with the incremental number of shares being included in the denominator of the diluted loss per share calculation. The diluted loss per share calculation excludes any potential conversion of options and warrants that would increase earnings per share or decrease loss per share.

(r) Segment reporting

A segment is a component of the Corporation that is distinguishable by economic activity (business segment), or by its geographical location (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Corporation operates in one business segment, mineral exploration, and two geographical segments, Canada and the Dominican Republic, during the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021.

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(s) Leases

IFRS 16 Leases provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. The Corporation has two short-term leases and is applying the exemptions provided for in IFRS 16.

4. Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Estimates by their nature, are uncertain and therefore actual outcomes could differ from the estimates. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the Consolidated Financial Statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, and the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that Management has made at the statement of financial position date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

Share-based payments

Management determines costs for share-based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors and corporate performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Corporation's interpretation of current regulatory requirements, constructive obligations and are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning of the mine or restoration of the property. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws and regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities.

Useful life of property, plant, and equipment (note 5).

Taxation – income, value-added, withholding and other taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the Corporation's provisions for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Corporation recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The determination of the Corporation's income, value added, withholding and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. The

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Corporation's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the financial statement reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax related accruals and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Contingencies

See note 12 – *Commitments and Contingencies*.

Asset carrying values and impairment charges

In the determination of carrying values and impairment charges, Management looks at the higher of recoverable amount, fair value less costs to sell in the case of assets and significant or prolonged decline of fair value on financial assets indicating impairment. These determinations and their individual assumptions require that Management make a decision based on the best available information at each reporting period.

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Vehicles	Field equipment	Camp and buildings	Total
Balance December 31, 2020	\$13,771	\$114,057	\$1,353,997	\$328,645	\$1,810,470
Additions	-	384,594	-	-	384,594
Balance December 31, 2021	\$13,771	\$498,651	\$1,353,997	\$328,645	\$2,195,064
Additions	-	84,295	1,257	-	85,552
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$13,771	\$582,946	\$1,355,254	\$328,645	\$2,280,616

Amortization	Land	Vehicles	Field equipment	Camp and buildings	Total
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$-	\$54,098	\$691,167	\$279,217	\$1,024,482
Amortization	-	108,090	132,906	11,523	252,519
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$-	\$162,188	\$824,073	\$290,740	\$1,277,001
Amortization	-	127,141	114,502	7,908	249,551
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$-	\$289,329	\$938,575	\$298,648	\$1,526,552

Carrying amounts	Land	Vehicles	Field equipment	Camp and buildings	Total
At December 31, 2020	\$13,771	\$59,959	\$662,830	\$49,428	\$785,988
At December 31, 2021	\$13,771	\$336,463	\$529,924	\$37,905	\$918,063
At December 31, 2022	\$13,771	\$293,617	\$416,679	\$29,997	\$754,064

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6. Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures (“E&E”)
Neita Property

The Corporation owns 100% of the exploration rights for gold, silver, zinc, copper and all associated minerals on the Neita Property (“Neita”) in the northwestern Dominican Republic, as well as a sole and exclusive option for the commercial mining of the mineral deposits. See note 12(e) regarding net smelter return commitment.

E&E

The following table summarizes the E&E expenditures incurred during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and cumulative E&E expenditures as at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

	Balance December 31, 2020	Additions	Balance December 31, 2021	Additions	Balance December 31, 2022
Geology/Field					
Drilling (including supplies and logistics expenses)	\$14,551,497	\$870,074	\$15,421,571	\$274,996	\$15,696,567
Consulting (contract geologists and other technical specialists)	7,357,991	808,182	8,166,173	436,168	8,602,341
Wages and salaries	5,519,677	548,284	6,067,961	627,089	6,695,050
Camp and field expense (including geochemistry and geophysics)	2,540,002	866,544	3,406,546	641,383	4,047,929
Community Social Responsibility (CSR)	169,079	223,110	392,189	109,967	502,156
Environment	23,831	160,938	184,769	312,842	497,611
Travel, domestic and international	1,633,695	33,779	1,667,474	41,749	1,709,223
Technical studies/Analysis					
Laboratory analysis	5,045,358	617,504	5,662,862	324,340	5,987,202
Feasibility study	-	-	-	1,115,569	1,115,569
Financial/Admin. Support					
Taxes and duties	571,060	236,642	807,702	34,150	841,852
Project management, Country Manager	-	585,002	585,002	711,047	1,296,049
Other G&A, legal, insurance	6,937,581	278,181	7,215,762	567,722	7,783,484
	\$44,349,771	\$5,228,240	\$49,578,011	\$5,197,022	\$54,775,033

Permits

In February 2022, Unigold applied to split the Neita Concession into 2 parts: Neita Sud and Neita Norte. The Neita Norte concession (the northern half of the Neita Fase II concession) is the subject of a new Exploration Concession application. The southern portion of the Concession, the Neita Sud area, is the subject of an Exploitation Concession application which would give the Corporation the sole right to extract specific minerals from this area for 75 years.

In May 2022, the Corporation submitted an application for the above-referenced Exploitation permit. The permit application is in process and subject to Ministerial and Presidential approvals. Although Management is unaware of any impediment to obtaining the permit, this is not assured.

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The Corporation also has an application to extend its Environmental permit to conduct exploration activities on Neita Fase II, however the extension is pending the finalization of both the Neita Sud Exploitation and Neita Norte Exploration applications.

7. Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Corporation

(a) Common shares

Authorized – The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

Issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation (“Common Shares”) at December 31, 2022 is 207,462,643 (2021 - 173,912,643).

- i. On August 10, 2021, Unigold completed a non-brokered private placement of 25,192,350 units of the Corporation (the “2021 August Units”) at a price of \$0.13 per 2021 August Unit, for gross proceeds of \$3,275,005 (the “2021 August Offering”). Each 2021 August Unit consists of one common share of the Corporation (“Common Share”) and one-half of one Common Share purchase warrant (“2021 August Warrant. See note 7(b)(i).”). Finder fees of \$7,540 and \$122,807 other share issue costs were incurred in relation to the 2021 August Offering.
- ii. On October 6, 2021, Unigold completed a non-brokered private placement of 18,000,000 units of the Corporation (the “2021 October Units”) at a price of \$0.13 per 2021 October Unit, for gross proceeds of \$2,340,000 (the “2021 October Offering”). Each 2021 October Unit consists of one Common Share and one Common Share purchase warrant (“2021 October Warrant”). See note 7(b)(ii).
- iii. On September 7, 2022, Unigold closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement of 17,500,000 units of the Corporation, (the “2022 September Units”), at a price of \$0.08 per 2022 September Unit, for gross proceeds of \$1,400,000 (the “2022 September Offering”). Each 2022 September Unit consists of one Common Share and one-half of one Common Share purchase warrant (“2022 September Warrant”). See note 7(b)(iii). Share issue costs of \$16,557 were incurred in relation to the 2022 September Offering.
- iv. On September 12, 2022, Unigold closed a second tranche of the 2022 September Offering with the issuance of 2,300,000 September Units, for gross proceeds of \$184,000. See note 7(b)(iv). Share issue costs of \$1,840 were incurred in relation to the second tranche of the 2022 September Offering.
- v. On October 31, 2022, Unigold completed a non-brokered private placement with the issuance of 13,750,000 Units of the Corporation (“2022 October Units”) at a price of \$0.08 per 2022 October Unit, for gross proceeds of \$1,110,000 (the “2022 October Offering”). Each 2022 October Unit consists of one Common Share and one-half of one Common Share purchase warrant (“2022 October Warrant”). A fair value of \$5,202 was assigned to the 2022 October Warrants. See note 7(b)(v).

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(b) Reserve for share purchase warrants

- i. On August 10, 2021, in connection with the 2021 August Offering, the Corporation issued 12,596,175 2021 August Warrants. Each 2021 August Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.30 at any time prior to August 10, 2023. The Corporation has the right to accelerate the expiry date of the 2021 August Warrants on notice to the holders if the closing price of the Common Shares is higher than \$0.60 for more than 20 consecutive trading days, at any time after December 11, 2021. A fair value of \$322,549 was assigned to the 2021 August Warrants.
- ii. On October 6, 2021, in connection with the 2021 October Offering, the Corporation issued 18,000,000 2021 October Warrants. Each 2021 October Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.15, at any time prior to February 7, 2022. A fair value of \$94,015 was assigned to the 2021 October Warrants.

The fair values of the 2021 August and 2021 October warrants were estimated at the date of issuance using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	2021 August Warrants	2021 October Warrants
Number of warrants	12,596,175	18,000,000
Exercise price	\$0.30	\$0.15
Expected life	2 years	0.34 years
Total fair value assigned	\$322,549	\$94,015
Expected volatility	77.34%	60%
Risk-free rate	0.47%	0.52%
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Grant date fair value	\$0.025	\$0.005

On February 7, 2022, the 2021 October Warrants expired, unexercised.

- iii. On September 7, 2022, in connection with the 2022 September Offering, the Corporation issued 8,750,000 whole 2022 September Warrants. Each 2022 Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.30, at any time after January 27, 2023 and prior to September 7, 2023. The Corporation has the right to accelerate the expiry date of the 2022 September Warrants on notice to the holders if the closing price of the Common Shares is higher than \$0.60 for more than 20 consecutive trading days, at any time after January 27, 2023.
- iv. On September 12, 2022, Unigold closed the second tranche of the 2022 September Offering. In connection with the Offering, the Corporation issued 1,150,000 whole 2022 September Warrants. Each Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.30, at any time after February 6, 2023 and prior to September 12, 2023. The Corporation has the right to accelerate the expiry date of the 2022 September Warrants on notice to the holders if the closing price of the Common

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Shares is higher than \$0.60 for more than 20 consecutive trading days, anytime after February 6, 2023.

The fair values of the 2022 September Warrants were estimated at the date of issuance using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	2022 September 07 Warrants	2022 September 12 Warrants
Number of warrants	8,750,000	1,150,000
Exercise price	\$0.30	\$0.30
Expected life	1 year	1 year
Total fair value assigned	\$13,598	\$1,372
Expected volatility	72.12%	68.77%
Risk-free rate	3.57%	3.58%
Expected dividends	Nil	Nil
Grant date fair value	\$0.001	\$0.001

- v. On October 31, 2022, in connection with the 2022 October Offering, the Corporation issued a total of 6,875,000 2022 October Warrants. Each Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share of the Corporation, at an exercise price of \$0.30, at any time prior to October 31, 2023.

The fair value of the 2022 October Warrants was estimated at the date of issuance using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	2022 October 31 Warrants
Number of warrants	6,875,000
Exercise price	\$0.30
Expected life	1 year
Total fair value assigned	\$5,202
Expected volatility	70.01%
Risk-free rate	3.92%
Expected dividends	Nil
Grant date fair value	\$0.001

- vi. During the year ended December 31, 2022:
- a) The expiry date for the 16,629,167 June 2020 warrants was extended to December 2022 and a further extension was approved to June 2023;
 - b) 1,912,470 of the June 2020 Finder warrants expired, unexercised.

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During the year ended December 31, 2021:

- a) Warrant holders exercised 3,600,000 warrants for cash proceeds of \$540,000;
- b) Finder warrant holders exercised 45,000 warrants for cash proceeds of \$4,500; and
- c) 75,000 warrants expired.

The following table summarizes the Corporation's warrants and finder warrants activity for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average grant date fair value
Balance, December 31, 2020	22,261,637	\$0.26	\$1,567,459
Expiry of 2019 Offering Warrants	(75,000)	(0.15)	(2,005)
Exercise of 2019 Offering Warrants	(3,600,000)	(0.15)	(96,351)
Exercise of 2019 Finder Warrants	(45,000)	(0.10)	(1,696)
2021 August Offering Warrants	12,596,175	0.30	322,549
2021 October Offering Warrants	18,000,000	0.15	94,015
Balance, December 31, 2021	49,137,812	\$0.24	\$1,883,971
Expiry of 2021 October Offering Warrants	(18,000,000)	(0.15)	(94,015)
Expiry of 2020 June Finder Warrants	(1,912,470)	(0.18)	(186,804)
2022 September Offering Warrants	9,900,000	0.30	14,970
2022 October Offering Warrants	6,875,000	0.30	5,202
Balance, December 31, 2022	46,000,342	\$0.30	\$1,623,324

The following is a summary of warrants outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2022:

Exercise Price	Number of Warrants Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life - Years	Expiry Date
\$0.30	16,629,167	0.48	June 23, 2023
\$0.30	12,596,175	0.61	August 10, 2023
\$0.30	8,750,000	0.68	September 06, 2023
\$0.30	1,150,000	0.70	September 12, 2023
\$0.30	6,875,000	0.83	October 31, 2023
	46,000,342	0.61	

(c) Reserve for share-based payments

The Corporation has a stock option plan (the "SOP"), a plan of restricted stock units (the "RSU Plan"), and a plan of deferred share units (the "DSU Plan"). The purpose of these plans is to equip the board of directors to be able to

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attract, retain and motivate management, staff, and consultants by providing them with the opportunity, through share options and share issuances, to acquire a proprietary interest in the Corporation and benefit from its growth.

The maximum number of options and common shares to be issued under the SOP shall not exceed 10% of the total number of common shares issued and outstanding.

Stock Options

The SOP options are non-transferable and may be granted for a term not exceeding five years. The exercise price of the options shall be determined by the board of directors on the basis of the market price of the common shares, subject to all applicable regulatory requirements.

- i. On February 5, 2021, the Corporation granted 1,000,000 stock options to employees of Unigold Dominicana S.R.L. Each stock option allows the holder to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.30, for up to five years from the grant date. The options vest at 25% every six months. The options were estimated to have a fair value of \$215,062 on the grant date. During the year ended December 31, 2022, a total of \$53,672 (2021 - \$158,738) has been recorded as share-based compensation expense and as at December 31, 2022, a total of \$212,410 has been cumulatively recorded for the fair value of the vested options.
- ii. On June 1, 2021, the Corporation granted 200,000 stock options to a new director. Each stock option allows the holder to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.22, for up to five years from the grant date. The options vested on the date of grant and were estimated to have a fair value of \$41,770.
- iii. On December 1, 2021, the Corporation granted 1,050,000 stock options to a new officer. Each stock option allows the holder to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.15, for up to five years from the grant date. The options vest 33% every six months. During the year ended December 31, 2022, a total of \$63,235 (2021 - \$8,507) was recorded as share-based compensation expense and as at December 31, 2022, a total of \$71,742 has been cumulatively recorded for the fair value of the vested options.

The fair values of the above-noted options were estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, based on the following assumptions:

	February 2021	June 2021	December 2021
Number of options	1,000,000	200,000	1,050,000
Exercise price	\$0.30	\$0.22	\$0.15
Total fair value	\$215,062	\$41,770	\$79,103
Vesting periods	25% every six months	Immediately	33% every six months
Expected life	5 years	5 years	5 years
Expected volatility	95.32%	120.52%	122.54%
Risk-free rate	0.48%	1.35%	1.42%
Expected dividends	\$nil	\$nil	\$nil
Expected forfeitures	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grant date fair value	\$0.22	\$0.18	\$0.08

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The following table summarizes the Corporation's stock option activity for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, December 31, 2020	9,796,000	\$0.29
Expired (granted 2020)	(4,500,000)	(0.34)
Expired (granted 2015)	(1,500,000)	(0.35)
Granted	1,000,000	0.30
Granted	200,000	0.22
Granted	1,050,000	0.15
Balance, December 31, 2021	6,046,000	\$0.22
Expired (granted 2020)	(1,500,000)	(0.34)
Balance, December 31, 2022	4,546,000	\$0.21

The following table summarizes the Corporation's share-based payments reserve activity during the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021:

Years ended December 31,	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	\$864,421	\$1,697,134
Expired – transferred to deficit	(266,017)	(1,111,961)
Vesting of options	116,907	279,248
Balance, end of year	\$715,311	\$864,421

The following table summarizes the Corporation's outstanding stock options as of December 31, 2022:

Exercise Price	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life – Years	Number of Options Exercisable	Expiry Date
\$0.20	1,950,000	1.74	1,950,000	September 25, 2024
\$0.23	196,000	1.93	196,000	December 6, 2024
\$0.15	150,000	2.18	150,000	March 4, 2025
\$0.30	1,000,000	3.10	750,000	February 5, 2026
\$0.22	200,000	3.42	200,000	June 1, 2026
\$0.15	1,050,000	3.92	700,000	December 1, 2026
\$0.21	4,546,000	2.64	3,946,000	

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RSUs and DSUs

- i. The maximum number of securities to be issued under the RSU plan shall not exceed 8,695,500 common shares. Upon vesting, each RSU entitles the holder, at the discretion of the Company, to receive a share or cash payment, or combination thereof. As at December 31, 2022, no restricted share units have been issued by the board of directors.
- ii. The maximum number of securities to be issued under the DSU plan shall not exceed 8,695,500 common shares. A participant who has ceased to be a director or employee of the Company, shall be entitled to receive a cash payment equal to the market value of the Company's shares for each vested DSU, as calculated in accordance with the plan. As at December 31, 2022, no deferred share units have been issued by the board of directors.

8. Net Loss per Share

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding was 182,488,879 (2021 – 143,367,974) and the effect of outstanding stock options and warrants on loss per share was anti-dilutive. As such, the effect of outstanding stock options and warrants used to calculate the diluted loss per share has not been disclosed for the periods presented.

9. Related Party and Transactions and Key Management Compensation

(a) Related Party Transactions

The Corporation's related parties as defined by IAS 24, *Related Party Disclosures*, include the Corporation's subsidiaries (note 1), the Board of Directors, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals and key management as well as certain persons performing similar functions.

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Corporation entered into the following transactions with a related party:

Years ended December 31,	2022	2021
Compensation paid to a company controlled by a key management person ⁽¹⁾	\$15,594	\$16,319

(1) A total of \$15,594 (2021 - \$16,319) was paid to a company ("Hanson") controlled by the V.P. Exploration for technical services provided by Hanson.

(2) See note 9(b) and 12(e) regarding issuer services fees.

This transaction was conducted in the normal course of operations.

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(b) Key Management

Since January 1, 2020, the Corporation has retained Grove Capital Services Ltd. ("Grove") to provide issuer corporate services, including those provided by the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and Corporate Secretary, and corporate communications and administration assistance (the "Services").

The following is the compensation recorded for Key Management, the aggregate of which was paid to individuals, personal management corporations and Grove, during the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021:

For the year ended December 31,	2022	2021
Corporate management fees ⁽¹⁾	\$272,325	\$551,726
Directors' fees	136,978	111,667
Technical management fees ⁽²⁾	628,096	368,000
Share-based compensation	116,907	279,248
	\$1,154,306	\$1,310,641

(1) Includes the total wages and fees incurred for the CEO, CFO, Corporate Secretary (Toronto), the COO and Country Director (DR);

(2) These wages and fees are classified as exploration and evaluation expenditures on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2022, is \$241,519 (2021 \$15,957) due and owing to Key Management for unpaid management fees, directors' fees and reimbursable expenses.

10. Financial Risk Management

The Corporation's risk exposures and the impact on the Corporation's financial instruments are summarized below. There have been no changes in the risks, objectives, policies and procedures during 2022, and 2021.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Corporation's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and other receivables.

Cash is held with a reputable Canadian financial institution, from which Management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

Financial instruments included in other receivables consist of harmonized sales tax ("HST") due from the Federal Government of Canada. Other receivables are in good standing as of December 31, 2022. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in other receivables is minimal.

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(b) Liquidity risk

The Corporation has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to support the Corporation's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and its capital, administrative, and exploration and evaluation expenditures. The Corporation ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash.

As at December 31, 2022, the Corporation has a working capital deficiency of \$(311,241) (December 31, 2021 – surplus of \$3,066,198) and a cash balance of \$252,646 (December 31, 2021 - \$3,003,939) to settle current accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$712,832 (December 31, 2021 - \$374,516). The Corporation's other current assets consist of other receivables of \$87,562 (December 31, 2021– \$320,977) which is principally HST and other financial assets and prepaid expenses of \$61,383 (December 31, 2021 – \$115,798). At December 31, 2022, Management believes the Corporation's liquidity risk to be significant.

(c) Market risk

At the present time, the Corporation does not hold any interest in a mining property that is in production. The Corporation's viability and potential success depends on its ability to develop, exploit, and generate revenue from the development of mineral deposits. Revenue, cash flow, and profits from any future mining operations in which the Corporation is involved will be influenced by precious and/or base metal prices and by the relationship of such prices to production costs. Such prices can fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Corporation's control.

(d) Foreign exchange risk

The Corporation's financings are in Canadian dollars. Certain of the Corporation's subsidiary Unigold Dominicana, S.R.L.'s activities are incurred in U.S. dollars (USD) and Dominican Pesos (DOP) and are therefore subject to gains or losses due to fluctuations in exchange rates. The Corporation is therefore subject to foreign exchange risk. As at December 31, 2022, the Corporation had foreign cash balances in the Canadian equivalent of \$239,149 (December 31, 2021 – \$75,218) and trade payables of \$191,163 (December 31, 2021 – \$23,852). Sensitivity to a plus or minus 5% change in the foreign exchange rate would have resulted in an decrease in the net assets of the Corporation in the amount of \$2,399 at December 31, 2022 (decrease of \$2,568 at December 31, 2021). The Corporation does not undertake currency hedging activities to mitigate its foreign currency risk.

(e) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Corporation's current policy is to earn interest on investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its financial institutions. The Corporation periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the creditworthiness of its financial institutions. As of December 31, 2022, interest rate risk is minimal since the Corporation has no interest-bearing debt instruments.

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A sensitivity analysis has determined that an interest rate fluctuation of 5% would not have resulted in significant fluctuation in the interest income during the year ended December 31, 2022.

(f) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value estimates are made at the reporting date based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

The carrying values of cash, other receivables, other financial assets and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

11. Capital Risk Management

The Corporation considers its capital structure to consist of share capital, warrants and share-based payments reserves and accumulated deficit. The Corporation manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in order to have the funds available to support its exploration and corporate activities.

The Corporation's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration of its exploration properties and maximize shareholder returns. The Corporation satisfies its capital requirements through careful management of its cash resources and by utilizing its existing credit facility or equity issues, as necessary, based on the prevalent economic conditions of both the industry and the capital markets and the underlying risk characteristics of the related assets.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis. The Corporation and its subsidiaries are not subject to externally imposed capital requirements other than the capital requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) \$50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for a period of 6 months. At December 31, 2022, Management believes the Corporation was not compliant with Policy 2.5 of the TSX Venture Exchange.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Legal proceedings

The Corporation and its entities are party to certain legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of Management, there are no current legal proceedings or other claims outstanding, which, on final disposition, could have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Corporation.

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(b) Environmental matters

The Corporation's exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Corporation conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Corporation has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

The Corporation has operated in the mineral exploration industry in the Dominican Republic for many years. The enforcement of environmental regulation in the Dominican Republic is evolving and the enforcement posture of government authorities is continually being reconsidered. The Corporation periodically evaluates its obligations under environmental regulations.

(c) Guarantees

The Corporation has no guarantees outstanding.

(d) Contingencies

The Corporation is a party to several employment-related contracts. These contracts may contain provisions for the Corporation to make payments upon termination for 'other than cause', or 'change of control'. As a triggering event has not occurred, these amounts are not reflected in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

(e) Operating contractual and payroll obligations

The Corporation is party to several operating contracts and commitments, in both Canada and the Dominican Republic.

At December 31, 2022, the minimum commitments for 2023 are estimated as follows:

Expressed in Canadian dollars	
CANADA	
Management fees (i)	\$240,000
Directors (ii)	100,000
Corporate services (iii)	143,100
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	
Management fees (i)	\$132,669
Directors' fees (ii)	40,000
Severance (iv)(b)	168,970
Office leases	9,066

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(i) Management Fees

The Corporation is a party to certain Management employment/consulting contracts in Canada and in the Dominican Republic. If the employees are terminated for "other than cause", certain employees shall be entitled to severance payouts in amounts established in their employment agreements. Employees and consultants may also be entitled to bonuses depending on the terms of their employment/engagement.

(ii) Directors' Fees

Directors' fees are set at \$20,000 per annum, per director. The Chair of the Audit Committee receives an additional \$20,000 per annum, for serving in that role.

(iii) Corporate Services Agreement

Since January 2020, the Corporation has retained Grove, a private company that provides CFO and Corporate Secretarial consulting services, corporate communications and administrative services, at a monthly cost of \$11,925 (2020 to 2021-\$7,000). This is a renewable agreement which may be terminated by the Corporation with 90 days' written notice provided to Grove of the Corporation's intention to terminate the agreement. See note 9 – *Related Party Transactions*.

(iv) Exploration Staff (non-resident) and Employees' Severance

- a) If qualified personnel are not available in the DR, Unigold may retain non-resident geologists and other contractors to staff the exploration programs.
- b) The Dominican Republic has laws requiring severance payments if employees are terminated. As at December 31, 2022, the total liability is approximately CAD\$168,970 (December 31, 2021 - \$178,326). This figure changes subject to fluctuating foreign exchange rates and the number of employees hired/terminated. As the likelihood of the terminations taking place is not determinable, the contingent payments have not been recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(v) Specialty Technical Contracts

From time to time, the Corporation engages technical consulting firms to deliver specialty services for the Corporation's ongoing projects. These contracts are structured on standard commercial terms and rates and may include a 'break fee' if early termination is sought by the Corporation. As the Corporation moves towards development more technical service contracts will be contemplated.

Other

2015 Private Placement Rights and Options

In connection with the 2015 private placement, an investment agreement was signed which gives Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd. ("Osisko") certain rights as long as Osisko continued to hold Unigold shares equal to at least 10% of the issued and outstanding Unigold shares on a non-diluted basis. Osisko dropped below 10% ownership based on the June 23, 2020, financing. As a result, many of the rights granted to Osisko in the 2015 placement have terminated. Osisko continues to hold an option to purchase a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty on Unigold's Neita property for a consideration of \$2,000,000, exercisable 90 days following the delivery of a feasibility study. Once exercised, Unigold will have the right to repurchase a 1% NSR (being 50% of the 2% NSR held by Osisko) for \$1,000,000 until 90 days following the achievement of commercial production.

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13. Segmented Information

The Corporation's only activity is mineral exploration and evaluation. All of the Corporation's land, vehicles, field equipment, and camp and buildings are physically located in the Dominican Republic. All of the Corporation's exploration and evaluation activities referred to in note 6 relate to properties in the DR.

As at and for year ended December 31, 2022			
	Canada	Dominican Republic	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Assets	233,641	922,014	1,155,655
Property, plant and equipment	-	754,064	754,064
Liabilities	652,156	60,676	712,832
Interest (income) expense	(2,410)	-	(2,410)
E&E expenditures	287,745	4,909,277	5,197,022
G&A and other expenses	972,850	208,272	1,181,122

As at and for year ended December 31, 2021			
	Canada	Dominican Republic	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Assets	3,336,428	1,022,349	4,358,777
Property, plant and equipment	-	918,063	918,063
Liabilities	338,544	35,972	374,516
Interest (income) expense	(7,219)	-	(7,219)
E&E expenditures	368,000	4,860,240	5,228,240
G&A and other expenses	1,920,378	297,331	2,217,709

14. Taxation – Income and Deferred
(a) Provision for Income Taxes

Major items causing the Corporation's income tax rate to differ from the 2022 combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate of approximately 26.5% (2021 – 26.5%) were as follows:

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	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Loss before income taxes:	(6,378,144)	(7,445,949)
Expected income tax (recovery) based on statutory rate	(1,690,000)	(1,973,000)
Adjustment to expected income tax benefit:		
Stock-based compensation	31,000	74,000
Share issue costs	5,000	49,000
Other	38,000	16,000
Change in benefit of tax assets not recognized	1,616,000	1,834,000
Deferred income tax provision (recovery)	—	—

(b) Deferred Income Tax Balances

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible differences:

	2022 (\$)	2021 (\$)
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	23,581,000	22,708,000
Capital loss carry-forwards	6,945,000	6,945,000
Share issue costs	399,000	579,000
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	57,465,000	52,121,000
Property, plant and equipment	1,157,000	1,223,000
	89,547,000	83,576,000

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits.

At December 31, 2022, the Corporation has approximately \$57,465,000 (2021 – \$44,631,000) of various Canadian resource pools including foreign exploration expenditures which, under certain circumstances, may be utilized to reduce taxable income for future years. As at December 31, 2022, the Corporation had available for deduction against future taxable income, non-capital losses in Canada as follows:

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Year of Expiry	Amount (\$)
2027	1,306,000
2028	665,000
2029	1,399,000
2030	1,630,000
2031	1,731,000
2032	2,481,000
2033	2,386,000
2034	2,026,000
2035	1,065,000
2036	1,147,000
2037	721,000
2038	690,000
2039	856,000
2040	1,775,000
2041	1,878,000
2042	874,000
Total	23,581,000

15. Subsequent event

Subsequent to December 31, 2022, a director has advanced a total of \$160,000 to the Corporation as short-term bridge financing. These advances are unsecured, non-interest-bearing, and due on demand.