GUYANA PRECIOUS METALS INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED

DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

Management's Responsibility for Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying audited consolidated financial statements of Guyana Precious Metals Inc. (the "Company" or "Guyana") are the responsibility of management and the Board of Directors.

The audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the audited consolidated financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In the opinion of management, the audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in compliance with all applicable International Financial Reporting Standards.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide it sufficient knowledge to support management representations that it has exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the audited consolidated financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of, and for the periods presented by, the audited consolidated financial statements and (ii) the audited consolidated financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the audited consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the audited consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the audited consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the audited consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company’s affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

(signed) *"J. Patrick Sheridan"*
J. Patrick Sheridan
Chief Executive Officer and President

(signed) *"Paul Murphy"*
Paul Murphy
Chief Financial Officer

Toronto, Canada
April 22, 2013

Collins Barrow
Chartered Accountants

Collins Barrow Toronto LLP
Collins Barrow Place
11 King Street West
Suite 700
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 4C7 Canada

T. 416.480.0160
F. 416.480.2646

www.collinsbarrow.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Guyana Precious Metals Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Guyana Precious Metals Inc. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2012 and 2011 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in equity for the years then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Guyana Precious Metals Inc. and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2012 and 2011 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Collins Barrow Toronto LLP

Licensed Public Accountants
Chartered Accountants
April 26, 2013
Toronto, Ontario

GUYANA PRECIOUS METALS INC.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	As at December 31, 2012	As at December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	**$ 4,684,910**	$ 5,402,508
Short-term investments (note 6)	**57,500**	205,290
Accounts receivable and other assets (note 7)	**48,664**	54,531
Total current assets	**4,791,074**	5,662,329
Non-current assets		
Restricted cash	**14,924**	15,255
Property and equipment (note 8)	**375,470**	531,860
Total assets	**$ 5,181,468**	$ 6,209,444
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Amounts payable and other liabilities	**$ 641,668**	$ 501,047
Capital and reserves		
Share capital (note 9)	**22,704,875**	22,361,905
Capital surplus	**7,694,892**	7,203,721
Warrant reserve	**4,303,987**	2,868,987
Deficit	**(30,163,954)**	(26,726,216)
Total capital and reserves	**4,539,800**	5,708,397
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 5,181,468**	$ 6,209,444

Nature of operations (note 1)
Contingencies and commitments (note 15)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

(Signed) "J. Patrick Sheridan" , Director

(Signed) "Alan Ferry" , Director

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

GUYANA PRECIOUS METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Operating expenses		
General and administrative (note 13)	**$ 1,084,539**	$ 1,491,294
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	**58,719**	(16,514)
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (note 16)	**574,826**	3,106,260
Amortization	**159,990**	46,044
Operating loss	**(1,878,074)**	(4,627,084)
Interest income	**23,126**	43,184
Miscellaneous income	**-**	2,275
Gain on sale of short-term investments	**-**	34,428
Unrealized loss on short-term investments	**(147,790)**	(347,410)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**$ (2,002,738)**	$ (4,894,607)
Basic and diluted net loss per post-consolidation common share (notes 1 & 11)	**$ (0.02)**	$ (0.06)
Weighted average number of post-consolidation common shares outstanding (notes 1 & 11)	**88,541,453**	87,147,845

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

GUYANA PRECIOUS METALS INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	**$ (2,002,738)**	$ (4,894,607)
Adjustments for:		
Amortization	**159,990**	46,044
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	**58,719**	(16,514)
Gain on sale of short-term investments	**-**	(34,428)
Unrealized loss on short-term investments	**147,790**	347,410
Share based payments (note 10)	**491,171**	1,066,255
Non-cash working capital items:		
Accounts receivable and other assets	**5,867**	3,709
Amounts payable and other liabilities	**140,621**	(152,674)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(998,580)**	(3,634,805)
Investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	**(3,600)**	(548,458)
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	**-**	34,428
Restricted cash	**-**	(14,379)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(3,600)**	(528,409)
Financing activities		
Issue of common shares	**350,000**	-
Cost of issuance	**(7,030)**	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	**342,970**	-
Net change in cash	**(659,210)**	(4,163,214)
Cash, beginning of year	**5,402,508**	9,550,084
Effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuation on cash held	**(58,388)**	15,638
Cash, end of year	**$ 4,684,910**	$ 5,402,508

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

GUYANA PRECIOUS METALS INC.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share capital	Reserves: Capital surplus (note 10)	Reserves: Warrant reserve (note 12)	Deficit	Total
Balance, December 31, 2010	**$ 22,361,905**	**$ 2,598,530**	**$ 6,407,923**	**$ (21,831,609)**	**$ 9,536,749**
Share based payments	-	1,066,255	-	-	1,066,255
Expired warrants	-	3,538,936	(3,538,936)	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(4,894,607)	(4,894,607)
Balance, December 31, 2011	**$ 22,361,905**	**$ 7,203,721**	**$ 2,868,987**	**$ (26,726,216)**	**$ 5,708,397**
Private placement (note 9)	350,000	-	-	-	350,000
Cost of issuance (note 9)	(7,030)	-	-	-	(7,030)
Share based payments (note 10)	-	491,171	-	-	491,171
Warrant modification (note 12)	-	-	1,435,000	(1,435,000)	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(2,002,738)	(2,002,738)
Balance, December 31, 2012	**$ 22,704,875**	**$ 7,694,892**	**$ 4,303,987**	**$ (30,163,954)**	**$ 4,539,800**

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

1. Nature of operations

Guyana Precious Metals Inc. (the "Company" or "Guyana") was incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporation Act on March 16, 1994 under the name of Minera Sierra Madre Inc. Effective December 15, 1999, the Company changed its name to MSA Capital Corp. and, subsequently, on October 28, 2002, changed its name to Coronation Minerals Inc. On April 5, 2004, the Company filed articles of continuance and was continued under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). Pursuant to a resolution passed by shareholders on June 18, 2009, the Company changed its name to Guyana Precious Metals Inc. which management believes better reflects the activities of the Company of acquiring early stage properties for mineralization in Guyana, South America and surrounding regions. On August 17, 2009, the Company announced that it had filed articles of amendment to change its name to “Guyana Precious Metals Inc.” The primary office is located at 141 Adelaide Street West Suite 1205 Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3L5.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they become due.

While the Company has no source of revenue, it believes it has sufficient cash resources to meet its administrative overhead and maintain its mineral investments for the next two to three years, depending on future events. In order to meet future expenditures and cover administrative and exploration costs beyond that point, the Company will need to raise additional financing. Although the Company has been successful in raising funds to date, there can be no assurance that adequate funding will be available in the future, or available under terms favourable to the Company.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal claims and noncompliance with regulatory and environmental requirements.

Share consolidation

On July 25, 2011, the Company announced that it had received TSX Venture Exchange approval for the consolidation of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares on the basis of one new common share for every two common shares presently issued and outstanding. The consolidation became effective July 27, 2011. The share consolidation has been reflected in these consolidated financial statements on a retrospective basis.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of Compliance

The Company applies International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”), effective for the Company’s reporting for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS issued and effective as of April 22, 2013, the date the Board of Directors approved the statements.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial assets to fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Of particular significance are the estimates and assumptions used in the recognition and measurement of items included in note 2(q).

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the periods presented are included in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated upon consolidation.

The following companies have been consolidated within the consolidated financial statements:

Corporation	Country of incorporation	Principal activity
Guyana Precious Metals Inc.	Canada	Parent company
Guyana Precious Metals (Barbados) Inc. (1)	Barbados	Holding company
PMG Inc. (2)	Guyana	Exploration company

(1) 100% owned by Guyana; and
(2) 100% owned by Guyana Precious Metals (Barbados) Inc.

(d) Foreign currencies

The functional currency, as determined by management, of Guyana Precious Metals Inc., Guyana Precious Metals (Barbados) Inc. and PMG Inc. is the Canadian Dollar. For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position are expressed in Canadian Dollars.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end exchange rates are recognised in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated based on the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(e) Financial Instruments

Financial assets:

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets ‘at fair value through profit or loss’ (“FVTPL”), ‘held-to-maturity investments‘, ‘available-for-sale‘ financial assets and ‘loans and receivables‘. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued):

All financial assets are recognized and derecognized on the trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the time frame established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value on each subsequent reporting date.

Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

All financial liabilities including borrowings are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value on each subsequent reporting date. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest recognized on the Consolidated Statement of Loss on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

De-recognition of financial liabilities:

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Transaction costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets and liabilities are incurred in the initial carrying value of the asset and liability.

The Company's financial instruments consist of the following:

Financial assets:	**Classification:**
Cash	FVTPL
Short-term investments	FVTPL
Restricted cash	FVTPL

Financial liabilities:	**Classification:**
Amounts payable and other liabilities	Other financial liabilities

As at December 31, 2012 and 2011, the fair value of the Company's financial instruments approximates the carrying value, due to the short term nature of the instruments.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets:

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been negatively impacted. Evidence of impairment could include: significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by any impairment loss directly for all financial assets. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value:

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the consolidated statements of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, cash, restricted cash and the Company's investment in Prophecy Coal Corp. ("Prophecy Coal") (note 6) are recorded at fair value and are considered as Level 1 financial instruments. Prophecy Coal warrant securities are considered as a Level 3 financial instrument. As at December 31, 2012, Prophecy Coal common shares are carried at a fair value of $57,500 (carried at Level 1) (December 31, 2010 - $205,000) and Prophecy Coal warrant securities are carried at a fair value of $nil (carried at Level 3) (December 31, 2011 - $290). The change in Level 3 investments during the year was due to a decrease in the value of the Prophecy Coal warrant securities which was recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss as unrealized losses.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets with finite lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. In addition, long-lived assets that are not amortized are subject to an annual impairment assessment.

(g) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Company expenses exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include acquisition costs of mineral properties, property option payments and evaluation activities.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Exploration and evaluation expenditures (continued)

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditure is capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs that give rise to a future benefit.

(h) Property and equipment

Property and equipment ("PE") are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of PE consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation is recognized based on the cost of an item of property and equipment, less its estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life at the following rates:

Detail	Percentage	Method
Vehicle	30%	Declining balance
Excavation equipment	30%	Declining balance

Where parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

An asset's residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

(i) Flow-through shares

Flow-through shares are a unique Canadian tax incentive. The Company has adopted a policy whereby flow-through proceeds are allocated between the offering of the common shares and the sale of tax benefits when the common shares are offered. The allocation is made based on the difference between the quoted price of the common shares and the amount the investor pays for the flow-through shares. A flow-through premium liability is recognized for the premium paid by the investors. The liability is reduced with a corresponding increase in deferred income tax recovery in the period of renunciation. A deferred tax liability is recognized in accordance with IAS 12, Income Taxes, for the tax base of the mineral properties less the amount renounced.

(j) Cash

Cash in the statements of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand. The Company does not invest in any asset-backed deposits/investments.

(k) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Provisions (continued)

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

The Company had no material provisions or onerous contracts at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

(l) Share based payment transactions

Share based payments to employees:

The Company measures share based payments to employees at the fair value of the options at the grant date. The fair value of share options granted to employees is recognized as an expense over the vesting or service period with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company.

Share based payments to non-employees:

The Company measures share based payments to non-employees at the fair value of the goods or services received at the date of receipt of the goods or services. The fair value of share options granted to non-employees is recognized as an expense over the period the services have been provided. If the fair value of the goods or services cannot be measured reliably, the fair value of the options granted will be used, measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

(m) Income taxes

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

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

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pretax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either a unit-of-production or the straight-line method as appropriate. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate and amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses.

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs as the disturbance to date is minimal.

(o) Interest income

Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis.

(p) Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all warrants and options outstanding that may add to the total number of common shares. The dilutive effect of outstanding stock options and warrants on earnings per share is calculated by determining the proceeds for the exercise of such securities which are then assumed to be used to purchase common shares of the Company. If the number of common shares outstanding increases or decreases as a result of share split or consolidation, the calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for all periods presented, is adjusted retrospectively.

(q) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These consolidated financial statements include estimates that, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

Critical accounting estimates

Significant assumptions about the future that management has made 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:

- the estimated useful lives and residual value of PE which are included in the consolidated financial statements and the related depreciation included in profit or loss;
- the inputs used in accounting for share based payment transactions and in valuation of warrants included in short-term investments;
- management assumption of no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations, based on the facts and circumstances that existed during the period; and
- management's position that there is no income tax asset recognized within these consolidated financial statements.

Critical accounting judgments

The categorization of financial assets and liabilities is an accounting policy that requires management to make judgments or assessments.

Management applied judgment in determining the functional currency of the Company as Canadian Dollars.

(r) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods after December 31, 2012. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded from the discussion below. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

(i) IFRS 9 – Financial instruments (“IFRS 9”) was issued by the IASB in October 2010 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“IAS 39”). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 9 on its consolidated financial statements.

(ii) IFRS 10 – Consolidated financial statements (“IFRS 10”) was issued by the IASB in May 2011. IFRS 10 is a new standard which identifies the concept of control as the determining factor in assessing whether an entity should be included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. Control is comprised of three elements: power over an investee; exposure to variable returns from an investee; and the ability to use power to affect the reporting entity’s returns. IFRS 10 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 10 on its consolidated financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

(iii) IFRS 11 – Joint arrangements (“IFRS 11”) was issued by the IASB in May 2011. IFRS 11 is a new standard which focuses on classifying joint arrangements by their rights and obligations rather than their legal form. Entities are classified into two groups: parties having rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of an arrangement, and rights to the net assets of an arrangement. Entities in the former case account for assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in accordance with the arrangement, whereas entities in the latter case account for the arrangement using the equity method. IFRS 11 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 11 on its consolidated financial statements.

(iv) IFRS 12 – Disclosure of interests in other entities (“IFRS 12”) was issued by the IASB in May 2011. IFRS 12 is a new standard which provides disclosure requirements for entities reporting interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, special purpose vehicles, and off balance sheet vehicles. IFRS 12 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 12 on its consolidated financial statements.

(v) IFRS 13 – Fair value measurement (“IFRS 13”) was issued by the IASB in May 2011. IFRS 13 is a new standard which provides a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement considerations for use across IFRSs. The key points of IFRS 13 are as follows:

- fair value is measured using the price in a principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market;
- financial assets and liabilities with offsetting positions in market risks or counterparty credit risks can be measured on the basis of an entity’s net risk exposure;
- disclosures regarding the fair value hierarchy has been moved from IFRS 7 to IFRS 13, and further guidance has been added to the determination of classes of assets and liabilities;
- a quantitative sensitivity analysis must be provided for financial instruments measured at fair value;
- a narrative must be provided discussing the sensitivity of fair value measurements categorised under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy to significant unobservable inputs; and
- information must be provided on an entity’s valuation processes for fair value measurements categorized under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

IFRS 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 13 on its consolidated financial statements.

3. Exploration and evaluation

(a) Coppermine River Project

The Company has a 100% interest in mining lease number 2797 located in the Coronation Gulf area, west of the Coppermine River (Coppermine River Property), approximately 60-75 km southwest of Kugluktuk, Nunavut, Canada. The Company intends to retain its ownership rights in the project by making any required payments to retain the property on a care and maintenance basis. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company accrued royalty fees on the project of $100,000, (2011 - $100,000).

(b) Rory Group

The Company has a 100% interest in the Rory Group consisting of 265 staked claims located in the Yukon Territory, Canada.

3. Exploration and evaluation (continued)

(c) RC Group

The Company has a 100% interest in the RC Group consisting of 30 staked claims located in Nunavut, Canada. The Company has decided not to continue with the RC Group due to management's concentration on other exploration projects.

(d) Peters and Aremu properties

On July 7, 2011, the Company completed the acquisition of Guyana Goldfield Inc.'s 100% interest in the Peters property and Aremu property located in Guyana, South America for US$2,400,000 paid in cash upon closing. In conjunction, the Company acquired a related US$15,000 bond for US$15,000 paid in cash (note 14(a)(viii)).

4. Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital with the following objectives:

- to ensure sufficient financial flexibility to achieve the ongoing business objectives including funding of future growth opportunities, and pursuit of accretive acquisitions; and
- to maximize shareholder return through enhancing the share value.

The Company monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions in an effort to meet its objectives given the current outlook of the business and industry in general. The Company may manage its capital structure by issuing new shares, repurchasing outstanding shares, adjusting capital spending, or disposing of assets. The capital structure is reviewed by management and the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis.

The Company considers its capital to be equity, which comprises share capital, reserves and deficit, which at December 31, 2012 $4,539,800 (2011 - $5,708,397).

The Company manages capital through its financial and operational forecasting processes. The Company reviews its working capital and forecasts its future cash flows based on operating expenditures, and other investing and financing activities. The forecast is updated based on activities related to its mineral properties. Selected information is provided to the Board of Directors. The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the year ended December 31, 2012.

The Company is not subject to any external capital requirements.

5. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign currency risk and equity price risk).

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and restricted cash. Cash and restricted cash are held with select major Canadian, Guyanese and Barbadian chartered banks, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

5. Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if its access to the capital market is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or matters specific to the Company. The Company generates cash flow primarily from its financing activities. As at December 31, 2012, the Company had cash of $4,684,910 (December 31, 2011 - $5,402,508) to settle current liabilities of $641,668 (December 31, 2011 - $501,047). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 90 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure preservation and security of capital as well as liquidity.

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian Dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian Dollars. As of December 31, 2012, the Company funds certain operations, exploration and administrative expenses in Guyana and Barbados on a cash call basis using US Dollar currency converted from its Canadian Dollar bank accounts held in Canada. The Company maintains US Dollar bank accounts in Canada, Barbados, and Guyana and Guyanese Dollar bank accounts in Guyana. The Company is subject to gains and losses from fluctuations in the US Dollar and Guyanese Dollar against the Canadian Dollar.

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. The Company's investment in the common shares and warrants of Prophecy Coal are subject to fair value fluctuations arising from changes in the equity market.

Sensitivity analysis

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are reasonably possible over a twelve month period:

(i) The Company holds balances in foreign currencies which could give rise to exposure to foreign exchange risk. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in the foreign exchange rate against the Canadian Dollar would affect the reported loss and comprehensive loss by approximately $235,100 (2011 - $276,000).

(ii) The Company's investment in the common shares of Prophecy Coal is subject to fair value fluctuations (included in 'short-term investments'). As at December 31, 2012, sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in the quoted market price of Prophecy Coal common shares, with all other variables held constant, would affect reported loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2012 by approximately $5,800 (2011 - $21,000).

(iii) The Company's investment in the warrants of Prophecy Coal (included in 'short-term investments') are subject to fair value fluctuations. As at December 31, 2012 and 2011, sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in the fair value of Prophecy Coal warrants, with all other variables held constant, would not have a material impact on the reported net loss and comprehensive loss.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Short-term investments

	As at December 31, 2012	As at December 31, 2011
Prophecy Coal Corp. ("Prophecy Coal") common shares	$ 57,500	$ 205,000
Prophecy Coal warrants [(1)]	-	290
	$ 57,500	$ 205,290

[(1)] On December 31, 2011, the fair value of the warrants was determined to be $290 by valuing the warrants using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: a 1.23 year term, 76.62% volatility, risk-free interest rate of 0.97% and a dividend rate of 0%. On December 31, 2012, the fair value of the warrants was determined to be $nil, using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following assumptions: a 0.23 year term, 74.10% volatility, risk-free interest rate of 1.00% and a dividend rate of 0%.

7. Accounts receivable and other assets

	As at December 31, 2012	As at December 31, 2011
Harmonized sales tax recoverable - (Canada)	$ 18,459	$ 18,584
Accounts receivable	679	-
Prepaid expenses	29,526	35,947
	$ 48,664	$ 54,531

8. Property and equipment

Cost	**Vehicle**	**Excavation equipment**	**Total**
Balance, December 31, 2010	$ 47,398	$ -	$ 47,398
Additions	-	548,458	548,458
Balance, December 31, 2011	47,398	548,458	595,856
Additions	-	3,600	3,600
Balance, December 31, 2012	$ 47,398	$ 552,058	$ 599,456

Accumulated Amortization	**Vehicle**	**Excavation equipment**	**Total**
Balance, December 31, 2010	$ 17,952	$ -	$ 17,952
Change during the period	8,834	37,210	46,044
Balance, December 31, 2011	26,786	37,210	63,996
Change during the period	6,183	153,807	159,990
Balance, December 31, 2012	$ 32,969	$ 191,017	$ 223,986

Carrying Value	**Vehicle**	**Excavation equipment**	**Total**
Balance, December 31, 2010	$ 29,446	$ -	$ 29,446
Balance, December 31, 2011	20,612	511,248	531,860
Balance, December 31, 2012	$ 14,429	$ 361,041	$ 375,470

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. Share capital

a) Authorized share capital

The authorized share capital consisted of unlimited number of common shares. The common shares do not have a par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

b) Common shares issued

At December 31, 2012, the issued share capital amounted to $22,704,875. The change in issued share capital for the periods were as follows:

	Number of common shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2011 (note 1)	87,147,845	$ 22,361,905
Private placement of common shares (i)	4,666,668	350,000
Costs of issuance	-	(7,030)
Balance, December 31, 2012	91,814,513	$ 22,704,875

(i) On September 13, 2012, the Company closed a non-brokered placement (the "Placement") of 4,666,668 common shares at a price of $0.075 per common share for gross proceeds of $350,000. All securities issued in connection with the Placement were subject to a statutory hold period expiring on January 14, 2013.

10. Stock options

The Company adopted a stock option plan for employees, consultants, officers and directors on April 24, 1995. The number of common shares reserved for issue under the stock option plan may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding capital of the Company at any given time. The term of options granted under the stock option plan may not exceed five years from the date of the grant and the option price, which may be determined by the directors of the Company, may not be less than the market price for the common shares at the grant date, less an approved discount.

The Company records a charge to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss using the Black-Scholes fair valuation option pricing model (for options granted to non-employees, the valuation is based on services provided if reliably measurable). The valuation is dependent on a number of estimates, including the risk free interest rate, the level of stock volatility, together with an estimate of the level of forfeiture. The level of stock volatility is calculated with reference to the historic traded daily closing share price at the date of issue.

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's share purchase options.

The following tables reflect the continuity of stock options for the periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2012:

	Number of stock options	Weighted average exercise price ($)
Balance, December 31, 2010	4,110,000	0.34
Granted	4,675,000	0.34
Cancelled	(185,000)	0.37
Balance, December 31, 2011 (note 1)	8,600,000	0.34
Weighted average exercise price for vested options		0.35

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. Stock options (continued)

The following tables reflect the continuity of stock options for the periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 (continued)):

	Number of stock options	Weighted average exercise price ($)
Balance, December 31, 2011 (note 1)	8,600,000	0.34
Granted	3,500,000	0.15
Expired	(2,125,000)	0.21
Cancelled	(1,250,000)	0.50
Balance, December 31, 2012	8,725,000	0.27
Weighted average exercise price for vested options		0.33

The following table reflects the actual stock options issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2012:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price ($)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Vested (Exercisable)	Number of Options Unvested
June 24, 2013	0.50	0.48	600,000	600,000	-
August 26, 2013	0.36	0.65	175,000	175,000	-
January 28, 2016 (i)	0.36	3.08	2,750,000	2,750,000	-
April 28, 2016 (ii)	0.48	3.33	250,000	250,000	-
November 7, 2016 (iii)	0.28	3.85	1,450,000	1,087,500	362,500
June 26, 2017 (iv)	0.10	4.49	250,000	125,000	125,000
August 22, 2015 (v)	0.10	2.64	1,000,000	250,000	750,000
October 12, 2015 (vi)	0.17	2.78	2,250,000	562,500	1,687,500
		3.13	8,725,000	5,800,000	2,925,000

(i) On January 28, 2011, the Company granted 2,875,000 options to certain directors, officers and consultants of the Company at a price of $0.36 per share for services rendered. Of the options granted, 2,750,000 remained outstanding at December 31, 2012. The fair value of these options at the date of grant of $0.324 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions: a five year expected term; 145% expected volatility based on historical trends; risk free interest rate of 2.24% per annum; share price on the date of grant of $0.36; and an expected dividend yield of 0%. The grant date fair value assigned to these options was $931,500. These options, which will vest by 25% upon date of grant and by 25% on each of the 6, 12 and 18 month anniversaries of the date of grant, will expire on January 28, 2016. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the impact on salaries and benefits (note 13) was $97,142 (year ended December 31, 2011 - $824,232).

(ii) On April 28, 2011, the Company granted 250,000 options to a director of the Company at a price of $0.48 per share. The fair value of these options at the date of grant of $0.434 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions: a five year expected term; a 145% expected volatility based on historical trends; risk free interest rate of 2.61%; share price at the date of grant of $0.48; and an expected dividend yield of 0%. The grant date fair value assigned to these options was $108,500. These options, which will vest by 25% upon date of grant and by 25% on each of the 6, 12 and 18 month anniversaries of the date of grant, will expire on April 28, 2016. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the impact on salaries and benefits (note 13) was $23,741 (year ended December 31, 2011 - $84,760).

10. Stock options (continued)

(iii) On November 7, 2011, the Company granted 1,550,000 options to a director and consultants of the Company at a price of $0.28 per share for services rendered. Of the options granted, 1,450,000 remained outstanding at December 31, 2012. The fair value of these options at the date of grant of $0.2519 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions: a five year expected term; a 145% expected volatility based on historical trends; risk free interest rate of 1.5%; share price at the date of grant of $0.28; and an expected dividend yield of 0%. The grant date fair value assigned to these options was $390,445. These options, which will vest by 25% upon date of grant and by 25% on each of the 6, 12 and 18 month anniversaries of the date of grant, will expire on November 7, 2016. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the impact on salaries and benefits (note 13) was $33,978 (year ended December 31, 2011 - $25,365). For the year ended December 31, 2012, the impact on consulting fees (note 13) was $171,339 (year ended December 31, 2011 - $131,898).

(iv) On June 26, 2012, the Company granted 250,000 options to a director of the Company at a price of $0.10 per share. The fair value of these options at the date of grant of $0.079 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions: a five year expected term; a 139% expected volatility based on historical trends; risk free interest rate of 1.21%; share price at the date of grant of $0.09; and an expected dividend yield of 0%. The grant date fair value assigned to these options was $19,750. These options, which will vest by 25% upon date of grant and by 25% on each of the 6, 12 and 18 month anniversaries of the date of grant, will expire on June 26, 2017. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the impact on salaries and benefits (note 13) was $14,113.

(v) On August 22, 2012, the Company granted 1,000,000 options to an officer of the Company at a price of $0.10 per share. The fair value of these options at the date of grant of $0.061 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions: a three year expected term; a 116% expected volatility based on historical trends; risk free interest rate of 1.23%; share price at the date of grant of $0.09; and an expected dividend yield of 0%. The grant date fair value assigned to these options was $61,000. These options, which will vest by 25% upon date of grant and by 25% on each of the 6, 12 and 18 month anniversaries of the date of grant, will expire on August 22, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the impact on salaries and benefits (note 13) was $35,285.

(vi) On October 12, 2012, the Company granted 2,250,000 options to certain directors, officers and consultants of the Company at a price of $0.17 per share. The fair value of these options at the date of grant of $0.114 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions: a three year expected term; a 118% expected volatility based on historical trends; risk free interest rate of 1.22%; share price at the date of grant of $0.165; and an expected dividend yield of 0%. The grant date fair value assigned to these options was $256,500. These options, which will vest by 25% upon date of grant and by 25% on each of the 6, 12 and 18 month anniversaries of the date of grant, will expire on October 12, 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the impact on salaries and benefits (note 13) was $25,683. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the impact on consulting fees (note 13) was $89,891.

11. Net loss per common share

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2012 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of $2,002,738 (year ended December 31, 2011 - loss of $4,894,607) and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 88,541,453 (year ended December 31, 2011 - 87,147,845). Diluted loss per share did not include the effect of 8,725,000 stock options and 35,000,000 warrants as they are anti-dilutive. All per share information reflects the share consolidation disclosed in note 1.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. Warrants

The following table reflects the continuity of warrants for the periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2012:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price ($)
Balance, December 31, 2010	49,331,333	0.36
Expired	(14,331,333)	0.60
Balance, December 31, 2011 (note 1)	**35,000,000**	**0.26**

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price ($)
Balance, December 31, 2012 (i)	**35,000,000**	**0.45**

The following table reflects the actual warrants issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2012:

Number of Warrants Outstanding	Fair Value	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
35,000,000	$4,326,000	$0.45	December 10, 2013 (i)
-	(22,013)	-	Warrant issue cost
35,000,000	**$4,303,987**	**$0.45**	

(i) On December 3, 2012, the TSX Venture Exchange approved the modification of the outstanding warrants from the original exercise price of $0.26 and expiry date of December 10, 2012 to an exercise price of $0.45 and an expiry date of December 31, 2013. The incremental fair value of this modification at the date of modification of $0.041 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model with the following assumptions: a 1.019 year expected term; 137% expected volatility based on historical trends; risk free interest rate of 1.06% per annum; share price on the date of grant of $0.155; and an expected dividend yield of 0%. The total incremental fair value assigned to these warrants was $1,435,000 and was debited to deficit.

13. General and administrative

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Salaries and benefits (note 10)	**$ 299,442**	$ 794,634
Consulting fees (note 10)	**460,380**	311,648
Administrative and general	**158,180**	139,394
Reporting issuer costs	**42,194**	68,225
Accounting fees	**31,520**	28,560
Professional fees	**64,065**	114,228
Insurance	**28,758**	34,605
	$ 1,084,539	$ 1,491,294

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

14. Related party balances and transactions

Related parties include the Board of Directors, officers, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals as well as certain persons performing similar functions. Related party transactions conducted in the normal course of operations are measured at the amount established and agreed to by the related parties.

(a) Guyana entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Notes	Year Ended December 31, 2012	2011
Marrelli Support Services Inc. ("Marrelli Support")	(i)	**$ 24,436**	$ 45,219
Bruce Rosenberg	(ii)	**48,602**	34,895
DSA Corporate Services Inc. ("DSA")	(iii)	**11,407**	11,380
1140301 Ontario Ltd.	(iv)	**12,000**	12,000
2260200 Ontario Inc.	(iv)	**12,000**	12,000
Lewis Downey Tornosky Lassaline & Timpano	(v)	**12,000**	6,000
Alexander Po	(vi)	**28,400**	12,000
Harry Burgess	(vi)	**10,500**	12,000
J. Patrick Sheridan	(vii)	**120,000**	120,000
Guyana Goldfields Inc.	(viii)	**-**	2,455,640

(i) For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company expensed $24,436 (year ended December 31, 2011 - $45,219) to Marrelli Support for professional services and the services of Carmelo Marrelli to act as Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Company prior to his resignation. Carmelo Marrelli is the president of Marrelli Support. Carmelo Marrelli resigned as CFO of the Company, effective August 22, 2012. As at December 31, 2012, his company was owed $8,825 (December 31, 2011 - $7,243) and these amounts were included in amounts payable and other liabilities.

(ii) Bruce Rosenberg is a director of the Company. Fees related to legal services provided by Mr. Rosenberg and director's fees. Director fees were paid to a company controlled by Mr. Rosenberg. As at December 31, 2012, his company was owed $3,000 (December 31, 2011 - $nil) and these amounts were included in amounts payable and other liabilities.

(iii) For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company expensed $11,407 (2011 - $11,380) to DSA for corporate secretarial services. DSA is a private company controlled by Carmelo Marrelli, the former CFO of the Company. Carmelo Marrelli is also the corporate secretary and sole director of DSA. As at December 31, 2012, his company was owed $1,017 (December 31, 2011 - $622) and these amounts were included in amounts payable and other liabilities.

(iv) Director fees paid to companies controlled by directors of the Company. As at December 31, 2012, these companies were owed $15,390 (December 31, 2011 - $3,390) and these amounts were included in amounts payable and other liabilities.

(v) Director fees paid to a firm in which a director of the Company is a partner. As at December 31, 2012, this firm was owed $3,390 (December 31, 2011 - $6,780) and these amounts were included in amounts payable and other liabilities.

(vi) Consultant fees and director fees paid to directors of the Company. As at December 31, 2012, these directors were owed $4,237 (December 31, 2011 - $nil) and these amounts were included in amounts payable and other liabilities.

(vii) Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") fees.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

14. Related party balances and transactions (continued)

(a) Guyana entered into the following transactions with related parties (continued):

(viii) On July 7, 2011, the Company completed the acquisition of Guyana Goldfield Inc.'s 100% interest in the Peter's property and Aremu property located in Guyana, South America for US$2,400,000 paid in cash upon closing. In conjunction, the Company acquired a related US$15,000 bond for US$15,000 paid in cash. Guyana Goldfields Inc. and Guyana have common management and directors. During the year, the Company transferred $292,715 (2011 – $155,000) to Guyana Goldfields Inc. to be held in trust and used for expenditures on the Peter’s property. As at December 31, 2012, a balance of $29,000 (December 31, 2011 - $55,000) was held in trust by Guyana Goldfields Inc. and is included in cash. During the year, the Company borrowed $20,000 (2011 - $nil) from Guyana Goldfields Inc. for expenditures on the Peter’s property. The loan is non-interest bearing, has no set terms of repayment, and is included in amounts payable and other liabilities. As at December 31, 2012, amounts payable and other liabilities includes $38,605 (December 31, 2011 - $18,605) payable to Guyana Goldfields Inc.

(b) Remuneration of Directors and key management personnel of the Company was as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Total salaries and benefits [1]	**$ 188,500**	$ 174,000
Total share based payments	**$ 191,681**	$ 575,993

[1] Salaries and benefits include director fees. The board of directors and select officers do not have employment or services contracts with the Company. Directors are entitled to director fees and stock options for their services and officers are entitled to stock options for their services.

15. Contingencies and commitments

Occupancy Lease Agreement

As at December 31, 2012, the Company is committed to minimum rent payments of $64,820 until the end of the underlying lease on June 30, 2013.

16. Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Company enters into exploration agreements or permits with other companies or foreign governments pursuant to which it may explore, or earn interests in mineral properties by issuing common shares and/or making option or rental payments and/or incurring expenditures in varying amounts by varying dates. Failure by the Company to meet such requirements can result in a reduction or loss of the Company’s ownership interests or entitlements under the agreements or permits.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

16. Exploration and evaluation expenditures (continued)

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

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Guyana, South America		
Acquisition costs	**$ -**	$ 2,598,640
Licence renewal fees	**14,002**	-
Supplies	**114,876**	119,884
General	**71,795**	75,113
Contractors	**100,196**	58,900
Geophysical	**11,305**	35,608
Transportation	**56,412**	14,601
Wages and salary	**19,568**	9,537
Repairs and maintenance	**11,596**	3,738
Consulting	**-**	47,151
	399,750	2,963,172
Canada		
Advance royalty payments	**100,000**	100,000
Maintenance costs	**14,618**	14,588
Exploration activities	**60,458**	28,500
	175,076	143,088
	$ 574,826	$ 3,106,260

17. Segmented information

At December 31, 2012, the Company operates primarily in two reportable geographical segments, being the exploration for minerals in Guyana and Canada. The Company maintains a head office in Toronto, Canada.

Year ended December 31, 2012

	Guyana	Canada	Total
Revenues	$ -	$ 23,126	$ 23,126
Net loss and comprehensive loss	$ (580,007)	$ (1,422,731)	$ (2,002,738)

Year ended December 31, 2011

	Guyana	Canada	Total
Revenues	$ -	$ 79,887	$ 79,887
Net loss and comprehensive loss	$ (3,009,135)	$ (1,885,472)	$ (4,894,607)

As at December 31, 2012

	Guyana	Canada	Total
Non-current assets	$ 375,965	$ 14,429	$ 390,394

As at December 31, 2011

	Guyana	Canada	Total
Non-current assets	$ 526,502	$ 20,613	$ 547,115

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

18. Income taxes

(a) Provision for income taxes

Income taxes differ from the amount that would be computed by applying the combined statutory income tax rates of 26.5% (2011 - 28.25%). The reasons for the differences are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Loss for the year before income taxes	**$ (2,002,738)**	$ (4,894,607)
Statutory rates	**26.50 %**	28.25 %
Expected tax recovery at statutory rates	**(530,726)**	(1,382,727)
Increase (decrease) resulting from		
Rate differential on foreign subsidiaries	**(18,367)**	(210,498)
Non-deductible stock-based compensation	**134,644**	301,216
Taxable portion of capital gain on expiry of warrants	**-**	499,432
Unrealized loss on short-term investment	**19,582**	49,072
Unrealized loss on foreign exchange	**7,780**	-
Deferred taxes not recognized and other	**351,134**	743,505
Cost of issue of shares	**(1,863)**	-
Change in rates and other	**37,816**	-
	$ -	$ -

(b) Deferred tax balances

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities at December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	As at December 31, 2012	As at December 31, 2011
Non-capital tax losses carry-forward - Canada	**$ 773,177**	$ 452,654
Non-capital tax losses carry-forward - Barbados	**37,570**	998
Non-capital tax losses carry-forward - Guyana	**1,114,907**	1,097,722
Resource expenditure pools	**2,063,293**	1,570,903
Fixed assets	**1,919**	(110)
Unrealized loss on short-term investment	**124,882**	99,339
Cost of issue of shares	**7,677**	19,528
Deferred taxes not recognized	**(4,123,425)**	(3,241,034)
Balance, end of year	**$ -**	$ -

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

18. Income taxes (continued)

(c) Non-capital losses

The Company has accumulated non-capital losses for income tax purposes which can be carried forward to be applied against future taxable income. The right to use these losses expires as follows:

Canada	Year	Tax loss
	2014	$ 206,995
	2015	265,380
	2026	80,186
	2027	458,287
	2029	441,166
	2030	515,109
	2031	496,372
	2032	454,153
		$ 2,917,648

Barbados	Year	Tax loss
	2018	$ 4,903
	2019	12,492
	2020	3,990
	2021	128,894
		$ 150,279

Guyana	Year	Tax loss
	Indefinite	$ 3,716,356