BRAVO MINING CORP.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

AND DECEMBER 31, 2021

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES DOLLARS)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Bravo Mining Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Bravo Mining Corp. ("the Entity"), which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022
- the consolidated statement of loss and other comprehensive loss for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements")

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

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

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

Key Audit Matters

Accounting for the Reverse Acquisition

Description of the matter

We draw attention to Notes 1 and 8 to the financial statements. On February 16, 2022, the Entity closed a Share Exchange Agreement (“SEA”) with the indirect shareholders of Bravo Mineração Ltda (“Mineração”). Under the terms of the SEA, Mineração’s indirect shareholders exchanged their common shares for 52,000,000 common shares of the Entity. The Entity and Mineração are controlled by the same beneficial shareholder both before and after the transaction. This transaction is considered a related party transaction as it involves a shareholder of the Entity.

Why the matter is a key audit matter

We identified the accounting for the reverse acquisition of the Entity by Mineração as a key audit matter. This matter represented an area of significant risk of material misstatement given the complexity of the accounting for the reverse acquisition, including determining if the Entity meets the definition of a business and determining the accounting acquirer.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

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

We assessed the Entity’s identification of Mineração as the accounting acquirer based on the key terms in the SEA.

We assessed the Entity’s identification that the acquisition does not constitute a business by assessing the substantive processes that could create outputs or convert inputs into outputs at the date of the transaction.

We assessed the Entity’s accounting application for the reverse acquisition by assessing the ownership and controlling interests in the companies owned directly or indirectly by the Entity’s beneficial owner both before and after the transaction.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2021 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements on January 14, 2022.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises:

- the information included in Management’s Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

  The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

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

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditor’s report is Daniel Gordon Ricica.

Toronto, Canada

April 3, 2023

Bravo Mining Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

As at December 31,	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 29,429,192**	$ 98,186
Prepaid expenses	**94,976**	2,681
Sales tax recoverable	**11,302**	-
Total current assets	**29,535,470**	100,867
Sales tax recoverable	-	1,042
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 7)	**8,885,743**	390,395
Property, plant and equipment (note 5)	**475,057**	5,523
Total assets	**$ 38,896,270**	$ 497,827
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 9)	**$ 1,997,169**	$ 1,601
Income taxes payable (note 12)	**134,397**	-
Other taxes payable	**60,466**	496
Current portion of long-term debt (note 10)	**25,679**	-
Total current liabilities	**2,217,711**	2,097
Long-term debt (note 10)	**20,154**	-
Total liabilities	**$ 2,237,865**	$ 2,097
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (note 11)	**38,265,286**	521,580
Contributed surplus	**1,705,796**	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**(10,868)**	(8,287)
Deficit	**(3,301,809)**	(17,563)
Total shareholders' equity	**$ 36,658,405**	$ 495,730
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**$ 38,896,270**	$ 497,827

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Luís Azevedo"
Director

"Nicole Adshead-Bell"
Director

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

Bravo Mining Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

Years Ended December 31,	2022	2021
Interest and other income	**$ 346,592**	$ -
Operating expenses		
Stock-based compensation (note 14)	**914,559**	-
Professional fees (note 9)	**834,471**	-
Office and administrative	**433,181**	17,071
Consulting fees (note 9)	**363,164**	-
Foreign exchange	**234,839**	-
Travel	**241,004**	-
Investor relations	**217,196**	-
Filing and listing fees	**143,224**	-
Depreciation	**6,130**	492
Total operating expenses	**$ 3,387,768**	$ 17,563
Net loss for the year before income taxes	**(3,041,176)**	(17,563)
Income taxes		
Current	**243,070**	-
Net loss for the year	**(3,284,246)**	(17,563)
Other comprehensive loss		
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to the profit and loss statements		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	**(2,581)**	(8,287)
Comprehensive loss for the year	**$ (3,286,827)**	$ (25,850)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	**$ (0.04)**	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted (note 12)	**77,504,112**	5,534,279

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

Bravo Mining Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

Years Ended December 31,	2022	2021
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	**$ (3,284,246)**	$ (17,563)
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation (note 5)	**6,130**	492
Stock-based compensation (note 14)	**914,559**	-
Interest	**1,938**	
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Sales tax recoverable	**(11,302)**	-
Prepaid expenses	**(92,295)**	(2,681)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**325,588**	1,601
Income taxes payable (note 12)	**243,070**	-
Other taxes payable	**59,970**	496
Net cash used in operating activities	**$ (1,836,588)**	$ (17,655)
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation assets	**(6,067,340)**	(390,395)
Sales tax recoverable	**1,042**	(1,042)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(450,194)**	(6,015)
Net cash used in investing activities	**$ (6,516,492)**	$ (397,452)
Financing activities		
Private placements ((note 11)(i)(ii)(iii)(iv))	**4,285,000**	521,580
Initial public offering ((note 11)(v))	**29,182,169**	-
Cash acquired on RTO (note 8)	**4,217,823**	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	**$ 37,684,992**	$ 521,580
Foreign exchange loss	**(906)**	(8,287)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**29,331,006**	98,186
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**98,186**	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 29,429,192**	$ 98,186

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

Bravo Mining Corp.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Advances for Capital Increase and Contributed surplus	Accumulated other Comprehensive (loss) Income	Deficit	Total
Balance, December 31, 2020	**1,000,000**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Advances for capital increase	-	-	21,769	-	-	21,769
Common shares issued	27,131,340	502,608	(21,769)	-	-	480,839
Payment of common shares issued on date of Incorporation of BPGM Mineração Ltda.	-	18,972	-	-	-	18,972
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(8,287)	(17,563)	(25,850)
Balance, December 31, 2021	**28,131,340**	**$ 521,580**	**$ -**	**$ (8,287)**	**$ (17,563)**	**$ 495,730**
Common shares issued on date of incorporation of Bravo Mining Corp. ((note 11)(i))	1	-	-	-	-	-
Elimination of Bravo Mineração Ltda. (note 8)	(28,131,340)	-	-	-	-	-
Private placements ((note 11)(i))	10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of common shares on RTO transaction (note 8)	52,000,000	452,864	-	-	-	452,864
Private placement ((note 11)(ii))	10,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	-	5,000,000
Private placement (note 11)(iv))	6,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	3,000,000
Initial public offering ((note 11)(v))	23,000,000	29,182,169	-	-	-	29,182,169
Stock-based compensation (note 14)	-	-	1,705,796	-	-	1,705,796
Income tax adjustment	-	108,673	-	-	-	108,673
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,581)	(3,284,246)	(3,286,827)
Balance, December 31, 2022	**101,000,001**	**$ 38,265,286**	**$ 1,705,796**	**$ (10,868)**	**$ (3,301,809)**	**$ 36,658,405**

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

BPGM Metals Corp. was incorporated on January 1, 2022, under the laws of British Columbia. On January 5, 2022, the name of the entity was changed to BPG Metals Corp. and then to Bravo Mining Corp. on May 19, 2022 (the "Company" or "Bravo").

On June 22, 2022, the name of the Company´s 100% owned subsidiary, BPGM Mineração Ltda. was changed to Bravo Mineração Ltda. ("Mineração").

On February 16, 2022, as described in note 8, the Company completed the acquisition of Mineração through a share exchange agreement (the "Acquisition") whereby the Company purchased indirectly all of the issued and outstanding shares of Mineração through the issuance of 52,000,000 common shares of the Company. Bravo and Mineração are controlled by the same beneficial shareholder both before and after the transaction. The former indirect shareholders of Mineração became the controlling shareholders of the Company and, as such, the transaction was accounted for as a reverse acquisition of Bravo by Mineração for accounting purposes ("RTO"). The historical figures as at and the year ended December 31, 2021 presented in these consolidated financial statements represent those of Mineração. The acquired assets and liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of the Company are reflected only for periods from the acquisition date of the closing of the RTO on February 16, 2022.

On July 21, 2022 the Company completed its initial public offering of common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange and began trading under the symbol BRVO.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of acquiring, exploring and, if warranted, developing and operating mineral properties in Brazil.

The Company's head office is located at Av. Jornalista Ricardo Marinho, nº. 360, room 111, Barra da Tijuca, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, Zip code 22631-350 and its registered office is located at Bentall 5, 550 Burrard Street, Suite 1008, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2B5.

Continuance of Operations

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in United States dollars, except as otherwise indicated. They have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that the Company will continue to operate for the next 12 (twelve) months and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company is subject to risks and challenges similar to other companies in a comparable stage of operation, exploration and development. These risks include, but are not limited to, losses, successfully raising cash flows through debt or equity markets and the successful development of its mineral property interests to satisfy its commitments and continue as a going concern. The Company believes it has sufficient funds available from existing cash on hand to maintain its mineral investments, fund its exploration and evaluation costs and administration costs, although the Company may require additional financing, if and when, a subsequent decision to complete the Phase 2 Work Program on the Luanga Project, as it is subject to the results of the Phase 1 Work Program, is made by the Company.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), effective for the Company's reporting for the year ended December 31, 2022. The statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on April 3, 2023.

(b) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company's subsidiaries are outlined below:

Subsidiaries	Place of incorporation	Percentage ownership
BPGM Holding Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	100%
BPGM Brasil Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	100%
Bravo Mineração Ltda. (formerly BPGM Mineração Ltda.)	Brazil	100%

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continues to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. Control is achieved when an investor has power over an investee to direct its activities, exposure to variable returns from an investee, and the ability to use the power to affect the investor's returns.

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

(c) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") which are stated at fair value. The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout all periods presented in these financial statements.

(d) Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements are presented in United Stated dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company, BPGM Holding Ltd., and BPGM Brasil Ltd. The functional currency of Mineração is the Brazilian Real.

Transactions and balances

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 period end exchange rates are recognized in the consolidated statement of income (loss). Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not re-translated. Mineração is translated from its functional currency into the presentation currency of USD.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and term deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(b) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Exploration and evaluation costs, including the cost of acquiring licenses, are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets on a project-by-project basis pending determination of the technical feasibility and the commercial viability of the project. The capitalized costs are presented as either tangible or intangible exploration and evaluation assets according to the nature of the assets acquired. Capitalized costs include costs directly related to exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest. General and administrative costs are only allocated to the asset to the extent that those costs can be directly related to operational activities in the relevant area of interest. When a license is relinquished or a project is abandoned, the related costs are recognized in net loss immediately.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) fact and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount (see Impairment).

The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is considered to be determinable when proven and/or probable mineral reserves are determined to exist, the rights of tenure are current and it is considered probable that the costs will be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area, or alternatively by sale of the property. Upon determination of proven and/or probable reserves, intangible exploration and evaluation assets attributable to those reserves are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from exploration and evaluation assets to a separate category within tangible assets. Expenditures deemed to be unsuccessful are recognized in net loss immediately.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment charges, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition and are recorded as part of the development and construction of the asset. Costs to acquire mineral properties are capitalized and represent the property's fair value at the time it was acquired, either as an individual asset purchase or as part of a business combination.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the consolidated statement of operations during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of plant and equipment and other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life of vehicles and computers is 5 years and 10 years for all other items included in property, plant and equipment.

The Company allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of property, plant and equipment to its significant components and depreciates each component separately. The residual values and useful lives of the assets are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Share-based Payment Transactions

The fair value of share options granted to employees is recognized as an expense over the vesting period using the graded vesting method with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company.

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

(e) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to income taxes in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset the amounts and the Company intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of all qualifying temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the assets can be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference 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.

(f) Basic and Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares of the Company outstanding during the period.

Provided that they are not anti-dilutive, diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated giving effect to the potential dilution that would occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares using the treasury stock method. This method assumes that proceeds received from the exercise of stock options and warrants and any unamortized share-based compensation amounts are used to repurchase common shares at the prevailing market rate.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares and share warrants are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(h) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

(i) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are measured on initial recognition at fair value, plus, in the case of financial instruments other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”), directly attributable transaction costs. Measurement of financial assets in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial asset has been classified as amortized cost, FVTPL or fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”). Measurement of financial liabilities subsequent to initial recognition depends on whether they are classified as amortized cost or FVTPL. Financial assets and financial liabilities classified as amortized cost are measured subsequent to initial recognition using the effective interest method.

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as: amortized cost, FVTPL, or FVTOCI. Such classification is determined according to the assets’ contractual cash flow characteristics and the business models under which they are held.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if meets the following criteria: (i) it is not designated as FVTPL, (ii) it is held with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows, and (iii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

FVTPL financial instruments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value charged or credited to earnings in the period in which they arise.

Loss allowances for ‘expected credit losses’ are recognized on financial assets measured at amortized cost, and on contract assets measured at FVOCI.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at cost or amortized cost, net of transaction costs.

The following is a summary of the financial instruments outstanding and classifications as at December 31, 2022:

Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL
Accounts payable and other liabilities	Amortized Cost
Long-term debt	Amortized Cost

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the 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).

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as Level 1.

(j) Impairment

Financial assets

Financial assets, other than those classified at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of the reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition based on all information available, and reasonable and supportive forward-looking information. For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach as permitted by IFRS 9. The simplified approach to the recognition of expected losses does not require the Company to track the changes in credit risk; rather, the Company recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date from the date of the trade receivable.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the counterparty debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults. Receivables are reviewed qualitatively on a case-by-case basis to determine whether they need to be written off.

Expected credit losses are measured as the difference in the present value of the contractual cash flows that are due to the Company under the contract, and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The Company assesses all information available, including past due status, credit ratings, the existence of third-party insurance, and forward looking macro-economic factors in the measurement of the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost.

The Company measures expected credit loss by considering the risk of default over the contract period and incorporates forward-looking information into its measurement.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(j) Impairment (continued)

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

When circumstances or events indicate that impairment may exist, resource property costs are tested for impairment and 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 costs of disposal or its value in use. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). The Company has identified the following cash-generating unit: the Luanga Project.

Management reviews the following industry-specific indicators for an impairment review when evaluating resource property costs:

- Exploration activities have ceased;
- Exploration results are not promising such that exploration will not be planned for the foreseeable future;
- Lease ownership rights expire;
- Sufficient funding is not expected to be available to complete the mineral exploration program; or
- An exploration property has no material economic value to the Company's business plan.

Management takes into consideration various information including, but not limited to, results of exploration activities conducted to date, estimated future mineral prices, and reports and opinions of outside geologists, mine engineers and consultants.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(k) Accounting Standards Adopted

Amendment to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment

In 2020, the IASB published Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16) ("IAS 16 amendments") which applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with earlier application permitted. The Company adopted the revision to IAS 16 when it became effective on January 1, 2022 with no impact on its historical accounting.

These IAS 16 amendments prohibit the deduction from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any net proceeds received from the sale of items produced while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, the Company recognizes the proceeds from the sale of such items, and the cost of producing those items in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

Future accounting policies

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's Financial Statements that the Company reasonably expects will have an impact on its disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date, are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)

The IASB has published Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1) which clarifies the guidance on whether a liability should be classified as either current or non-current. The amendments:

- clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should only be based on rights that are in place "at the end of the reporting period";
- clarify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability; and
- make clear that settlement includes transfers to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services that result in extinguishments of the liability.

This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The Company expects there will be no impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates'. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and apply to changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgments, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgments to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments to IAS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with earlier application permitted. Since the amendments to the Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on the application of the definition of material to accounting policy information, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) Accounting standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Future accounting policies (continued)

Amendments to IAS 12 Income taxes

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction clarifies the accounting for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations by removing the initial recognition exemption for transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

(m) Use of Estimates and Judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to select accounting policies and make estimates and judgments that may have a significant impact on the financial statements. Estimates are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Critical judgments exercised in applying accounting policies, apart from those involving estimates, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of mining rights

The Company has determined that mining rights, and related costs incurred, which are capitalized, have future economic benefits and are economically recoverable. In making this judgment, the Company has assessed various sources of information including, but not limited to, the geologic and metallurgic information, scoping and feasibility studies, proximity to existing ore bodies, existing permits, and life-of-mine plans.

Mining rights, property, plant and equipment

Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing historical characteristic of many properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its mining rights and all of its properties are in good standing.

Impairment of mineral properties, plant and equipment

Management considers both external and internal sources of information in assessing whether there are any indications that the Company's mineral properties, plant and equipment are impaired and whether previously recorded impairments should be reversed. External sources of information management consider includes changes in the market, economic and legal environment in which the Company operates that are not within its control and affect the recoverable amount of its mineral properties, plant and equipment. Internal sources of information that management considers include the manner in which mineral properties, plant and equipment are being used or are expected to be used and indications of economic performance of the assets.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(m) Use of Estimates and Judgment (continued)

Stock-based compensation

The Company includes an estimate of forfeitures, share price volatility, expected life and risk-free interest rates in the calculation of the fair value for certain long-term incentive plans. These estimates are based on previous experience and may change throughout the life of an incentive plan. Such changes could impact the carrying value of property, plant and equipment, mineral exploration projects, inventory equity and earnings.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its exposure to a number of different financial risks arising from operations as well as from the use of financial instruments, including market risks (foreign currency exchange rate and interest rate), credit risk and liquidity risk, through its risk management strategy. The objective of the strategy is to support the delivery of the Company's financial targets while protecting its future financial security and flexibility. Financial risks are primarily managed and monitored through operating and financing activities. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments. The financial risks are evaluated regularly with due consideration to changes in key economic indicators and to up-to-date market information. The Company’s risk exposures and the impact on the Company’s financial instruments are summarized below:

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the financial risk of non-performance of a contracted counter party. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents and recoveries from the governments in Canada and Brazil. The Company reduces its credit risk by maintaining its cash with reputable financial institutions.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities as they come due. The Company’s investment policy is to invest its excess cash in high grade investment securities with varying terms to maturity, selected with regard to the expected timing of expenditures for continuing operations. The Company monitors its liquidity position and budgets future expenditures, in order to ensure that it will have sufficient capital to satisfy liabilities as they come due.

As at December 31, 2022, the Company had current liabilities of $2,217,711 (December 2021: $2,097) and had cash and cash equivalents of $29,429,192 (December 2021: $98,186) to meet its current obligations. The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure preservation and security of capital as well as maintenance of liquidity.

(c) Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company has no significant risk to future cash flows from interest rate risk. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to interest rate risk.

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Market Risk (continued)

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash and cash equivalents, tax recoverable, taxes payable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, denominated in Brazilian Real. A 10% fluctuation between the US dollar and the Brazilian real would impact profit or loss for the year ended December 31, 2022 by approximately $56,108 (year ended December 31, 2021 - $10,532).

Bravo also has balances in Canadian dollars for cash and cash equivalents, recoverable taxes and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. A 10% fluctuation between the US dollar and the Canadian dollar would additionally impact profit or loss for year ended December 31, 2022, by approximately $97,486 (year ended December 31, 2021- nil).

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost

	Vehicles	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Site construction and Infrastructure	Total
Balance, December 31, 2020	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Additions	-	5,742	-	274	6,016
Balance, December 31, 2021	**-**	**5,742**	**-**	**274**	**6,016**
Additions	47,599	4,057	52,903	392,616	497,175
Balance, December 31, 2022	**$ 47,599**	**$ 9,799**	**$ 52,903**	**$ 392,890**	**$ 503,191**
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance, December 31, 2020	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Additions	-	470	-	23	493
Balance, December 31, 2021	**-**	**470**	**-**	**23**	**493**
Additions	2,380	768	4,840	19,653	27,641
Balance, December 31, 2022	**$ 2,380**	**$ 1,238**	**$ 4,840**	**$ 19,676**	**$ 28,134**
Net book value					
Balance, December 31, 2021	**$ -**	**$ 5,272**	**$ -**	**$ 251**	**$ 5,523**
Balance, December 31, 2022	**$ 45,219**	**$ 8,561**	**$ 48,063**	**$ 373,214**	**$ 475,057**

(Expressed in United States Dollars

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company includes the following items in its managed capital:

As at December 31,	2022	2021
DEBT		
Current portion of long-term debt (note 10)	**$ 25,679**	$ -
Long-term debt (note 10)	**20,154**	-
	$ 45,833	$ -
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (note 11)	**$ 38,265,286**	$ 521,580
Contributed surplus	**1,705,796**	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**(10,868)**	(8,287)
Deficit	**(3,301,809)**	(17,563)
Total shareholders' equity	**$ 36,658,405**	$ 495,730
TOTAL	**$ 36,704,238**	$ 495,730

The Company’s objectives when managing capital are:

(a) To maintain the necessary financing to complete exploration and development of its properties;

(b) To realize proceeds from sale of its current property or future properties, and;

(c) To maintain a flexible capital structure that optimizes the cost of capital at an acceptable level of risk.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. The Company maintains or adjusts its capital level to enable it to meet its objectives by:

- raising capital through equity financings; and
- reviewing and reducing capital spending on mineral properties when necessary.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a regulator. When using debt, the Company evaluates whether the debt level maintained is sufficient to provide adequate cash flows for capital expenditures, repayment of the debt, and for evaluating the need to raise funds for further expansion. To date, the Company has not declared any cash dividends to its shareholders. The Company’s management is responsible for the management of capital and reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis through the preparation of annual expenditure budgets, which are updated regularly to take into account factors such as successful financings to fund activities, changes in property holdings and related obligations and exploration activities and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The property in which the Company currently has an interest is in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration, the Company will be required to raise additional funding.

(Expressed in United States Dollars

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the twelve months ended December 31, 2022 and the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

7. LUANGA PROJECT

On October 13, 2020, the Company´s subsidiary Mineração entered into a definitive agreement with Vale S.A. (“Vale”) to acquire 100% of the mineral rights in the Luanga Project, registered with the Brazilian National Mining Agency (“ANM”) with the number 851.966/92, and located in Carajás region, Pará State, Brazil. Mineração exercised the option on January 27, 2021, made the first installment payment of US$300,000 on November 12, 2021, and the second installment payment of US$500,000 on November 9, 2022. The third installment payment in the amount of US$500,000 is due November 12, 2023, for a total of US$1,300,000 consideration to Vale under the Option Agreement (the “Mineral Rights Payments”). Ownership of 100% of the Luanga Project has been transferred to Bravo Mineração and is not subject to payment of the Mineral Rights Payments. In the event that the Mineral Rights Payments (or any portion thereof) are not paid upon such payment(s) becoming due and payable, Vale may commence action to enforce the payment of same or to transfer title back to Vale. Vale retained a 1% net smelter royalty. Mineração may terminate the Agreement at any time, by notifying Vale and assigning the mineral rights back to it.

The Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico ("BNDES"), a Brazilian governmental Development Bank, holds a royalty interest in the Luanga Project. Mineração must pay annually to BNDES a 2% royalty on the Net Operating Revenue generated by the production of platinum concentrate.

Summary of exploration and evaluation assets:

Balance as at January 1, 2020	**$ -**
Additions:	
- Exploration and evaluation expenditures	**90,395**
- Option payment - Luanga Project	**300,000**
Balance as at December 31, 2021	**390,395**
Additions:	
- Exploration and evaluation expenditures	**7,995,348**
- Option payment - Luanga Project	**500,000**
Balance as at December 31, 2022	**$ 8,885,743**

8. REVERSE TAKEOVER

On February 16, 2022, Bravo Mining Corp. closed a Share Exchange Agreement (“SEA”) with the indirect shareholders of Mineração. Under the terms of the SEA, Mineração indirect shareholders RD Consulting Ltd. and Harpya Ltd. exchanged their common shares for 52,000,000 common shares of the Company. Bravo Mining Corp. and Mineração are controlled by the same beneficial shareholder both before and after the transaction. This transaction is considered a related party transaction as it involves a shareholder of the Company. The following table represents the share capital of each company prior to the RTO:

(Expressed in United States Dollars

8. REVERSE TAKEOVER (CONTINUED)

	Number of Common Shares	Amount ($)
Bravo Mining Corp.		
Balance prior to RTO	**10,000,001**	**500,000**
Bravo Mineração Ltda.		
Balance prior to RTO	**28,131,340**	**521,580**

In accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations, the substance of the transaction is a reverse takeover of a non-operating company. The transaction does not constitute a business combination as Bravo Mining Corp. does not meet the definition of a business under the standard. As a result, the transaction is accounted for as a capital transaction with Mineração being identified as the acquirer and the equity consideration being measured at fair value. The resulting financial statements is presented as a continuance of Mineração.

On February 16, 2022, the RTO was completed. The fair value of the consideration in the RTO was equivalent to the identifiable net assets acquired. The following details the allocation of the purchase price consideration:

Consideration		
Common shares	$	452,864
Total consideration	**$**	**452,864**

Identifiable net assets acquired		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	4,217,823
Accounts payable		(49,959)
Common shares issued after the RTO (note 11(ii) and (iii))		(3,715,000)
Total identifiable assets acquired	**$**	**452,864**

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

These transactions below, occurred in the normal course of the operations, are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established as per agreements signed with related parties.

(a) Key Management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and, from an accounting perspective, non-executive members of the Company’s Board of Directors and corporate officers, and the companies controlled by these individuals.

(Expressed in United States Dollars

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(b) During the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company paid and accrued Key Management compensation and fees as follows:

Year ended December 31,		2022		2021
Salaries and consulting fees (i)	$	491,287	$	-
Director fees (iii)		102,000		-
Stock-based compensation (ii) (Note 14)		434,966		-
	$	**1,028,253**	**$**	**-**

(i) Of these expenses for the year ended December 31, 2022, $264,179 is included in exploration and evaluation expenditures (year ended December 31, 2021 - $nil), $227,108 is included in consulting fees (year ended December 31, 2021 - $nil).

(ii) Reflects costs associated with stock options granted as part of executive´s and director´s compensation.

(iii) Represents the portion of annual retainers for board and committee service paid or accrued to all of the directors during the period.

(c) During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company paid and / or accrued expenses and purchase of equipment totaling $557,247 (year ended December 31, 2021 - $nil), relative to: a) Luis Azevedo, and b) FFA Legal Ltda., VCA Representações, Locações e Serviços Ltda and BGold Mineração Ltda (collectively called “Azevedo Representações”), each an organization of which Luis Azevedo is a shareholder. Luis Azevedo is the Chief Executive Officer of the Company and majority shareholder. These expenses, for the year ended December 31, 2022, are included in the following accounts: $222,438 in office and administrative (year ended December 31, 2021 - $nil); $16,129 in professional fees (year ended December 31, 2021 - $nil); $19,944 in property, plant and equipment (year ended December 31, 2021 - $nil); and $298,736 in exploration and evaluation expenditures (year ended December 31, 2021 - $nil). As of December 31, 2022, Azevedo Representações was owed $30,378 (December 31, 2021 - $nil). This amount was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and fully settled in 2023.

10. LONG-TERM DEBT

The long-term debt is related to a purchase of a vehicle for transportation of Luanga Project employees and contractors. The financing was granted on September 30, 2022, by Banco Itau in the amount of $46,981 to be paid in 24 monthly instalments of $2,314, inclusive of interest at the rate of 17.93% per annum charged monthly. The long-term liability was measured at the present value of the payments discounted using the contractual interest rate of 17.93% per annum. The continuity of the liability is presented in the table below:

Itau Bank		
Balance, December 31, 2021	$	-
Issue of loan		46,981
Interest		1,938
Payment		(4,761)
Foreign exchange adjustment		1,675
Balance, December 31, 2022	**$**	**45,833**

(Expressed in United States Dollars

10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Allocated as follows:		
Current	**$**	**25,679**
Long-term	**$**	**20,154**

11. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized Share Capital

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

Common Shares Issued

As at December 31, 2022, the total number of shares issued was 100,000,001 and valued at $38,156,613. The change in issued share capital for the periods presented were as follows:

	Number of Shares		Share Capital
Balance, December 31, 2020	**1,000,000**	**$**	**18,972**
Common shares issued	27,131,340		502,608
Balance, December 31, 2021	**28,131,340**	**$**	**521,580**
Common shares issued on date of incorporation of Bravo Mining Corp. (i)	1		-
Common shares issued for private placements (ii)	10,000,000		-
Issuance of common shares on RTO transaction (note 8)	52,000,000		452,864
Elimination of BPGM Mineração Ltda. (note 8)	(28,131,340)		-
Common shares issued for private placements (iii)	10,000,000		5,000,000
Common shares issued for private placements (iv)	6,000,000		3,000,000
Initial public offering (v)	23,000,000		29,182,169
Income tax adjustment (note 12)	-		108,673
Balance, December 31, 2022	**101,000,001**	**$**	**38,265,286**

(i) On January 1, 2022, 1 common share was issued at a value of $0.01 upon the incorporation of Bravo Mining Corp.

(ii) On January 26, 2022, 10,000,000 common shares were issued in a private placement with directors, consultants and employees, in Bravo Mining Corp. As the private placement was completed before the RTO, the amount recognized in equity is zero as the equity prior to the RTO reflects that of the accounting acquirer which was determined to be Mineração.

(iii) On February 17, 2022, 10,000,000 common shares were issued in a private placement at a value of $0.50 per common share.

(iv) On April 26, 2022, the Company issued 6,000,000 Common Shares at a price of $0.50 per share for gross aggregate proceeds of $3,000,000.

(v) On July 21, 2022, the Company completed its initial public offering (the “Offering”) of 23,000,000 common shares of the Company (“Shares”) at a price of C$1.75 per Share for net proceeds of C$37,630,406 ($29,182,169).

(Expressed in United States Dollars

12. INCOME TAX

A reconciliation between income tax expense and the product of accounting loss multiplied by the Company's statutory tax rate is provided below:

Years ended December 31,	2022	2021
Loss before Income Tax	**$ 3,041,176**	$ 17,563
Statutory Tax Rate	**27%**	27%
Income tax at statutory rate of 27%	**(821,118)**	(4,654)
Difference in foreign tax rates	**(5,182)**	(1,317)
Permanent differences	**737,552**	-
Tax benefits not recognized / (previously unrecognized)	**331,818**	5,971
Income tax expense	**$ 243,070**	$ -
Current	**$ 243,070**	$ -
Deferred	**-**	-
	$ 243,070	$ -

(a) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The Company's deferred tax liability is a result of the origination and reversal of temporary differences Net deferred tax liability as at December 31, 2022, and 2021 comprise of the following:

As at December 31,	2022	2021
Deferred tax asset		
Finance fees	**$ 28,406**	$ -
Deferred tax liability		
Unrealized Foreign Exchange	**$ (28,406)**	$ -
Net deferred tax liability	**$ -**	$ -

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the carry-forward or unused tax losses and unused tax attributes to the extent that they represent the deductible temporary differences which have not been recognized in the financial statements.

As at December 31,	2022	2021
Canada		
Finance fees	**$ 1,547,307**	$ -
Brazil		
Loss carryforward - Brazil	**$ 705,908**	$ 17,563

(Expressed in United States Dollars

12. INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

(b) Non-capital losses

The following table summarizes the Company's non-capital losses that can be applied against future taxable profit:

Country	Amount	Expiry date
Brazil	**705,908**	indefinite

13. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2022 was based on the net loss attributable to common shares of $3,284,246 (year ended December 31, 2021 $17,563 and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2022 of 77,504,112 (year ended December 31, 2021 - 5,534,279). Diluted loss did not include the effect of stock options for the year ended December 31, 2022, as they are anti-dilutive.

14. STOCK OPTIONS

The Company has a "rolling" incentive Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") to attract, retain and motivate directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company, subject to any such amendments or variations thereto as may be required by any regulatory authorities including an applicable stock exchange. The maximum number of common shares reserved for issuance under the Plan may not exceed 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding common shares and, to any one option holder, may not exceed 5% of the issued common shares on a yearly basis. The exercise price of each stock option will not be less than the market price of the Company's stock at the date of grant. The stock options will be exercisable for a period of five years from the date of grant, generally with 25% vesting on the date of grant and an additional 25% vesting each year thereafter.

The exercise of any Option shall be contingent upon receipt by the Company of payment of the aggregate purchase price for the Common Shares in respect of which the Option has been exercised. The Stock Option Plan contains a cashless exercise provision whereby an Option that is eligible for exercise may be exercised on a cashless basis instead of a Participant making a cash payment for the aggregate exercise price of the Options being exercised, by using a short-term loan provided by an independent brokerage firm. The Stock Option Plan also contains a net exercise provision whereby an Option that is eligible for exercise may be exercised on a net exercise basis instead of the Participant making a cash payment for the aggregate exercise price of the Options being exercised.

A summary of changes in stock options is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (CAD)
Balance, December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2021	**-**	**$ -**
Granted (i)(ii)	3,582,150	**1.82**
Forfeited	(48,000)	(1.75)
Balance, December 31, 2022	**3,534,150**	**$ 1.82**

(Expressed in United States Dollars

14. STOCK OPTIONS (CONTINUED)

(i) On July 21, 2022, in conjunction with the closing of the Offering, the Company granted an aggregate of 3,082,150 options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company, with such options being exercisable at a price of C$1.75 per share until July 21, 2027 and vesting as to one-quarter immediately and one-quarter each year thereafter from the date of grant. A grant date fair value of $3,403,958 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on the following weighted average assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; risk free interest rate of 3.00%; expected life of 5 years; share price of C$1.75; and an expected volatility of 114% based on the trading data from similar companies. During the year, 48,000 of these stock options were cancelled.

(ii) On December 28, 2022, the Company granted an aggregate of 500,000 options to employees and consultants of the Company, with such options being exercisable at a price of C$2.25 per share until December 28, 2027 and vesting as to one-quarter immediately and one-quarter each year thereafter from the date of grant. A grant date fair value of $691,110 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on the following weighted average assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; risk free interest rate of 3.37%; expected life of 5 years; share price of C$2.25; and an expected volatility of 111% based on the trading data from similar companies.

The total value of stock-based compensation for the year ended December 31, 2022 was $1,705,796 (year ended December 31, 2021 - $nil) relating to these granted stock options. Of this amount, $791,237 was recorded as exploration and evaluation assets and $914,559 was included in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

As at December 31, 2022, the following stock options were outstanding:

Number of Options	Exercisable Options	Exercise Price (CAD)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Expiry Date
3,034,150	758,538	$1.75	4.56	July 21, 2027
500,000	125,000	$2.25	4.99	December 28, 2027
3,534,150	**883,538**	**$1.82**	**4.62**	