OSISKO MINING

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

Presented in Canadian dollars

March 3, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Osisko Mining Inc. ("Osisko" or the "Corporation") were prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Management is responsible for ensuring that these consolidated financial statements, which include amounts based upon estimates and judgments, are consistent with other information and operating data contained in the annual financial review and reflect Osisko's business transactions and financial position.

Management is also responsible for the information disclosed in Osisko's management's discussion and analysis including responsibility for the existence of appropriate information systems, procedures, and controls to ensure that the information used internally by management and disclosed externally is complete and reliable in all material respects.

In addition, management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting. The internal control system includes a code of conduct and ethics, which is communicated to all levels in the organization and requires all employees to maintain high standards in their conduct of the corporation's affairs. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is relevant, reliable, and accurate and that Osisko's assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. The Board of Directors meets with management as well as with the independent auditors to review the internal controls over the financial reporting process, the consolidated financial statements and the auditors' report. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the internal controls over the financial reporting process, the consolidated financial statements and the auditors' report. The Audit Committee also reviews Osisko's management's discussion and analysis to ensure that the financial information reported therein is consistent with the information presented in the consolidated financial statements. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the consolidated financial statements for issuance to the shareholders.

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

(Signed) "John Burzynski"
Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

(Signed) "Blair Zaritsky"
Chief Financial Officer

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Osisko Mining Inc.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Osisko Mining Inc. and its subsidiary (together, the Company) as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS).

What we have audited

The Company's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2022 and 2021;
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Independence

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. These matters were

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addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Assessment of impairment indicators of exploration and evaluation assets *Refer to note 3(e) – Significant accounting policies – Impairment of non-financial assets, note 3(h) – Significant accounting policies – Exploration and evaluation assets, and note 9 – Exploration and evaluation assets to the consolidated financial statements.* The net book value of exploration and evaluation assets amounted to $730.403 million as at December 31, 2022. At each reporting period, management assesses exploration and evaluation assets to determine whether there are any indicators of impairment. If any such indicator exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (cash generating unit or CGU). An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Management assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment based on the following indicators: (i) the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the year or will expire in the near future; (ii) substantive expenditure on further exploration for an evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; (iii) sufficient data exists to determine that extracting the resources will not be technically feasible or commercially viable; and (iv) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. No impairment	Our approach to addressing the matter included the following procedures, among others: • Assessed the judgment made by management in determining the impairment indicators, which included the following: – Obtained, for a sample of claims, by reference to government registries, evidence to support (i) the right to explore the area and (ii) claim expiration dates. – Read board minutes and obtained budget approvals to evidence continued and planned exploration expenditure, which included evaluating results of current year work programs. – Assessed whether extracting the resources will not be technically feasible or commercially viable, or if other facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may exceed the recoverable amount, based on evidence obtained in other areas of the audit.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
indicators were identified by management as at December 31, 2022. We considered this a key audit matter due to (i) the significance of the exploration and evaluation assets and the judgments made by management in its assessment of indicators of impairment related to exploration and evaluation assets and (ii) the fact that these have resulted in a high degree of subjectivity in performing audit procedures related to these judgments applied by management.	

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Marelize Barber.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Ontario
March 3, 2023

OSISKO MINING

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Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars)

As at	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 62,904	$ 213,088
Restricted cash	1,100	6,729
Other receivables	29,298	332
Tax recoverable (note 5)	41,257	33,257
Marketable securities (note 6)	15,679	20,527
Other assets	2,785	2,192
Total current assets	**153,023**	**276,125**
Non-current assets		
Long-term receivables and advances	6,000	-
Investment in associate (note 7)	39,878	42,563
Property, plant and equipment (note 8)	36,032	23,353
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 9)	730,403	641,166
Total non-current assets	**812,313**	**707,082**
Total assets	**$ 965,336**	**$ 983,207**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 27,596	$ 26,707
Current lease liabilities (note 10)	385	134
Total current liabilities	**27,981**	**26,841**
Non-current liabilities		
Non-current lease liabilities (note 10)	989	87
Share-based payment liability (note 11)	20,271	18,506
Convertible debenture (note 12)	102,124	132,710
Asset retirement obligation (note 13)	7,941	9,519
Deferred tax liability (note 14)	105,796	95,738
Total non-current liabilities	**237,121**	**256,560**
Total liabilities	**265,102**	**283,401**
Equity		
Share capital (note 15(a))	869,597	854,439
Contributed surplus (note 15(d))	68,171	63,192
Warrants (note 15(e))	-	14,498
Equity component of convertible debenture (note 12)	15,852	15,852
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	629	-
Accumulated deficit	(254,015)	(248,175)
Total equity attributed to equity owners of the Corporation	**700,234**	**699,806**
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 965,336**	**$ 983,207**

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

Commitments (note 20)
Subsequent events (note 21)

On behalf of the Board:

(Signed) "Keith McKay" — Keith McKay, Director

(Signed) "John Burzynski" — John Burzynski, Executive Chairman

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

For the year ended	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Expenses/(income)		
Compensation expenses (note 16 and 17)	$ 15,932	$ 19,439
General and administration expenses (note 16 and 17)	4,940	3,764
General exploration expenses	20	20
Flow-through premium income (note 15(a))	(8,037)	(31,281)
Loss from marketable securities (note 6 and note 16)	4,765	10,131
Fair value (gain)/loss on convertible debenture (note 12)	(29,730)	279
Loss from disposition of property, plant and equipment (note 8)	829	2
Other income	(193)	(32)
Operating (income)/loss	**(11,474)**	**2,322**
Finance income	(3,628)	(1,514)
Finance costs	8,413	1,248
Net finance expense/(income)	**4,785**	**(266)**
Share of loss/(gain) of associates (note 7)	2,685	(6,926)
Loss on sale of investment in associate (note 7)	-	1,723
Income before tax	**(4,004)**	**(3,147)**
Deferred income tax expense (note 14)	9,844	26,055
Net loss	**$ 5,840**	**$ 22,908**
Change in fair value of convertible debenture attributable to the change in credit risk (note 12)	(856)	-
Income tax effect	227	-
Other comprehensive loss	**(629)**	-
Comprehensive loss	**$ 5,211**	**$ 22,908**
Basic and diluted loss per share (note 15(b) and (c))	**$ 0.02**	**$ 0.07**
Weighted average number of shares (note 15(b))	**348,125,896**	**351,514,857**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statement

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Equity Component of Convertible Debenture	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Deficit and Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance January 1, 2022	**346,279,008**	**$ 854,439**	**$ 14,498**	**$ 63,192**	**$ 15,852**	**$ -**	**$ (248,175)**	**$ 699,806**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(5,840)**	**(5,840)**
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	629	**-**	**629**
Stock-based compensation (note 15(d) and 16)	-	-	-	2,691	-	-	**-**	**2,691**
Issuance of shares upon exercise of stock options (note 15(a) and (d))	4,425,004	27,637	-	(12,210)	-	-	**-**	**15,427**
Expiry of warrants (note 15(e))	-	-	(14,498)	14,498	-	-	**-**	**-**
Private Placement (note 15(a))	2,891,088	11,920	-	-	-	-	**-**	**11,920**
Shares repurchased under normal course issuer bid (note 15(a))	(6,212,665)	(24,412)	-	-	-	-	**-**	**(24,412)**
Deferred tax asset (note 14)	-	13	-	-	-	-	**-**	**13**
Balance December 31, 2022	**347,382,435**	**$ 869,597**	**$ -**	**$ 68,171**	**$ 15,852**	**$ 629**	**$ (254,015)**	**$ 700,234**

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Equity Component of Convertible Debenture	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Deficit and Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance January 1, 2021	**344,207,806**	**$ 850,579**	**$ 15,909**	**$ 55,611**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ (225,267)**	**$ 696,832**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	(22,908)	**(22,908)**
Stock-based compensation (note 15(d))	-	-	-	8,827	-	**-**	-	**8,827**
Issuance of shares upon exercise of stock options (note 15(a) and (d))	1,878,802	6,301	-	(2,657)	-	**-**	-	**3,644**
Expiry of warrants (note 15(e))	-	-	(1,411)	1,411	-	**-**	-	**-**
Private Placement (note 15(a))	13,085,000	37,894	-	-	-	**-**	-	**37,894**
Shares repurchased under normal course issuer bid (note 15(a))	(12,892,600)	(41,355)	-	-	-	**-**	-	**(41,355)**
Issuance of convertible debenture (note 12)	-	-	-	-	21,569	**-**	-	**21,569**
Deferred tax asset/(liability) (note 14)	-	1,020	-	-	(5,717)	**-**	-	**(4,697)**
Balance December 31, 2021	**346,279,008**	**$ 854,439**	**$ 14,498**	**$ 63,192**	**$ 15,852**	**$ -**	**$ (248,175)**	**$ 699,806**

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the year ended	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash flows provided by/(used in) operating activities		
Loss for the year	$ (5,840)	$ (22,908)
Adjustments for:		
Loss from marketable securities (note 6 and 16)	4,765	10,131
Share of loss/(gain) of associates (note 7)	2,685	(6,926)
Depreciation (note 8)	318	336
Accretion on asset retirement obligation (note 13)	258	86
Loss from disposition of property, plant and equipment (note 8)	829	2
Flow-through premium income (note 15(a))	(8,037)	(31,281)
Stock-based compensation (note 11, 15(d) and 17)	7,727	12,570
Vesting of restricted share units (note 11)	(4,355)	(1,183)
Deferred income tax expense (note 14)	9,844	26,055
Fair value (gain)/loss on convertible debentures (note 12)	(29,730)	279
Interest expense on lease liabilities and convertible debenture (note 10 and 12)	7,401	800
Finance income	(3,628)	(1,514)
	(17,763)	**(13,553)**
Change in items of working capital:		
Change in taxes recoverable	26,695	16,467
Change in other receivables	(259)	-
Change in other assets	(593)	62
Change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,286	(2,299)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**12,366**	**677**
Cash flows provided by/(used in) investing activities		
Finance income	3,024	1,514
Acquisition of marketable securities (note 6)	(58,769)	(39,424)
Proceeds on disposition of marketable securities (note 6)	58,852	61,816
Acquisition of O3 Mining Inc. equity investment (note 7)	-	(185)
Proceeds on disposition of O3 Mining Inc. equity investment (note 7)	-	6,723
Investment in other receivables	(8,700)	-
Investment in long-term receivables and advances	(6,000)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (note 8)	(19,129)	(12,698)
Proceeds on disposition of property, plant and equipment (note 8)	771	1
Addition to exploration and evaluation assets (note 9)	(141,726)	(171,493)
Net cash paid on asset acquisitions	-	(100)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(171,677)**	**(153,846)**
Cash flows provided by/(used in) financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(159)	(1,360)
Interest expense on convertible debenture (note 12)	(7,315)	(741)
Cash received from entering into convertible debenture (note 12)	-	154,000
Changes in restricted cash	5,629	5,884
Net cash received from private placements (note 15(a))	19,957	66,158
Cash received from exercise of stock options (note 15(d))	15,427	3,644
Net cash used in repurchasing shares under normal course issuer bid (note 15(a))	(24,412)	(41,355)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**9,127**	**186,230**
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(150,184)**	**33,061**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**213,088**	**180,027**
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 62,904**	**$ 213,088**

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

1) Reporting entity

Osisko Mining Inc. ("Osisko" or the "Corporation") is a Canadian Corporation domiciled in Canada and was incorporated on February 26, 2010 under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario). The address of the Corporation's registered office is 155 University Ave, Suite 1440, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The Corporation is primarily in the business of acquiring, exploring, and developing precious mineral deposits in Canada.

The business of acquiring, exploring, and developing precious mineral deposits involves a high degree of risk. Osisko is in the exploration stage and is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage. These risks include, but are not limited to, the challenges of securing adequate capital, exploration, development, and operational risks inherent in the mining industry; changes in government policies and regulations; the ability to obtain the necessary environmental permitting; challenges in future profitable production or Osisko's ability to dispose of its interest on an advantageous basis; as well as global economic and commodity price volatility; all of which are uncertain. There is no assurance that Osisko's funding initiatives will continue to be successful. The underlying value of the mineral properties is dependent upon the existence and economic recovery of mineral reserves and is subject to, but not limited to, the risks and challenges identified above. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs of the carrying value of mineral properties and deferred exploration.

2) Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and are presented in thousands of Canadian dollars.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Corporation's board of directors (the "Board of Directors') on March 3, 2023.

b) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars (tables in thousands of Canadian dollars), which is Osisko's functional currency.

c) Use of critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income, and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed by management on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future year if the revision affects both current and future year.

The areas that require management to make significant judgments in applying the Corporation's accounting policies in determining carrying values include:

2) Basis of preparation (continued)

c) Use of critical estimates and judgements (continued)

i) Significant judgments in applying accounting policies

Income taxes:

The Corporation is subject to income taxes in various jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes, due to the complexity of legislation, including the judgments around the use of flow-through share financing. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business.

Determination of significant influence over equity investments:

Judgment is needed to assess whether the Corporation's interest in marketable securities meets the definition of significant influence and therefore would be accounted for under the equity method as opposed to fair value through profit and loss. Management makes this determination based on its legal ownership interest, board representation, and through an analysis of the Corporation's participation in the entity's policy-making process.

Management determined it was able to exert significant influence over O3 Mining Inc. ("O3 Mining") and accounted for this investment as an associate under the equity method.

Impairment of investments in associate:

The Corporation follows the guidance of IAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* to assess whether there is objective evidence that its net investment in the associate is impaired, which may lead to the recognition of an impairment loss with respect to its net investment in an associate. This determination requires significant judgement in evaluating objective evidence of impairment as a result of a loss event and whether a loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment. If there is objective evidence that the carrying value of an associate is impaired, it is written down to its recoverable amount. In making this judgement, the Corporation's management evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its carrying amount, the volatility of the investment and the financial health and business outlook for the investee, including factors such as the current and expected status of the investee's exploration projects and changes in financing cash flows.

ii) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The areas that require management to make significant estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

Impairment of non-financial assets:

The Corporation assesses its cash-generating units at each reporting date to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. The determination of the recoverable amount requires the use of estimates and assumptions such as long-term commodity prices, discount rates, future capital requirements, exploration potential, and future operating performance. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties.

2) Basis of preparation (continued)

c) Use of critical estimates and judgements (continued)

ii) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

Fair value of stock options and warrants:

Determining the fair value of stock options and warrants involves the application of the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The Black-Scholes option-pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions that can materially affect the fair value estimate. Stock options granted vest in accordance with the stock option plan. The valuation of stock-based compensation is subjective and can impact profit and loss significantly.

The following variables and observable data are used when determining the value of stock options and warrants:

- **Risk-free interest rate:** The Corporation uses the interest rate available for government securities of an equivalent expected term as at the date of the grant of the stock options and warrants.
- **Expected life:** The Corporation uses historical lifespan information of similar stock-based compensation instruments granted by the Corporation to determine expected life.
- **Forfeiture rate:** The Corporation has applied a forfeiture rate in arriving at the fair value of stock-based compensation in subsequent measurement, reflecting historical experience. Historical experience may not be representative of actual forfeiture rates incurred.
- **Volatility:** The Corporation uses historical information on the market price of peer companies or the Corporation to determine the degree of volatility at the date when the stock options are granted.

Fair value of the convertible debenture:

Determining the fair value of the convertible debenture involves the application of a scenario-based approach, which incorporates both the partial differential equation method and the discounted cash flow method. The valuation of the convertible debenture requires the input of highly subjective assumptions that can materially affect the fair value estimate. The valuation of the convertible debenture is subjective and can impact profit and loss significantly.

The following variables and observable data are used when determining the value of convertible debenture:

- **Risk-free interest rate:** The Corporation uses the interest rate available for government securities of an equivalent expected term at each valuation date.
- **Volatility:** The Corporation uses historical information on the market price of common shares of the Corporation to determine the degree of volatility at each valuation date.
- **Minority discount:** The Corporation selected the minority discount from a generally acceptable range of 10% to 30%.
- **Credit spread:** The Corporation uses the credit spread reasonable for an exploration stage mining company.

- **Probability of property conversion:** The exclusivity period for negotiation of the joint venture and associated rights of converting the convertible debenture into a joint venture interest expired on March 1, 2022. Prior to March 1, 2022, the Corporation estimated the probabilities used for each of the two scenarios in the weighted average calculation. The difference between the two scenarios is whether the conversion into a joint venture interest occurs or not.

3) Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below are in accordance with IFRS and have been applied consistently to the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

4) Significant accounting policies (continued)

a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements consolidate the accounts of the Corporation and its subsidiary, Osisko Green Sponsor Corp. for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Control exists when an investor is exposed or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with an investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Corporation obtains control and are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases to exist. All intercompany transactions, balances, and unrealized gains and losses from intercompany transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

b) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the Corporation's entities using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or an appropriate average exchange rate. Generally, foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Corporation's functional currency are recognized in the statement of loss.

c) Financial instruments

All highly liquid temporary cash investments with a low risk of loss and an original maturity of three months or less when purchased are cash equivalents. For the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above. Restricted cash includes bank deposits, where the availability of funds is restricted by equity swap, letter of credit arrangements, and corporate credit cards.

Financial instruments are recognized on the consolidated statements of financial position on the trade date, the date on which the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Corporation classifies its financial instruments in the categories below.

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost – Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. The Corporation's other receivables and long-term receivables and advances consist of fixed or determined cash flows related solely to principal and interest amounts. The Corporation's intent is to hold these financial assets until the related cash flows are collected. Other receivables and long-term receivables and advances are recognized initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred, and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method. The Corporation recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset that is measured at amortized cost.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL") – Financial assets measured at FVTPL are assets, which do not qualify as financial assets at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and marketable securities are classified as FVTPL. These financial assets are recognized at their fair value with changes to fair values recognized in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost – Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL, or the Corporation has opted to measure them at FVTPL. Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and lease liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, net of any transaction costs incurred, and subsequently at amortized cost, using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expenses over the corresponding year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter year, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3) Significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL –The Corporation has opted to measure the debt component of convertible debenture at FVTPL. The equity component of the convertible debenture is assigned the residual amount after deducting the amount determined for the debt component from the fair value of the convertible debenture. The debt component, which contains the host debt and the non-equity embedded derivatives, is initially recognized at its fair value. The amount of change in the fair value of the debt component that is attributable to changes in the credit risk is presented in other comprehensive income, and the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the debt component is presented in profit or loss.

Debt and equity instruments are classified either as financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Corporation are recorded at the proceeds received net of direct issue costs.

The Corporation derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statement of loss. The Corporation derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, canceled, or expelled. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

d) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting year-end. 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 asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

The criteria that the Corporation uses to determine if there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it has become probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

At each statement of financial position date, on a forward-looking basis, the Corporation assesses the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For other receivables, the Corporation applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables. The Corporation assumes that there is no significant increase in credit risk for instruments that have a low credit risk.

e) Impairment of non-financial assets

For the purposes of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the “cash-generating unit” or “CGU”).

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting year for any indications that the loss 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 only reversed to the extent that the asset’s carrying value amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation of amortization if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3) Significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories represent spare parts and processed gold and silver ore extracted through bulk sampling. Ore is measured as the number of contained ounces at the market price of these minerals at year-end.

g) Investment in associate

Associates are entities over which the Corporation has significant influence, but not control. The financial results of the Corporation's investments in its associates are included in the Corporation's results according to the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the Corporation's share of profits or losses of associates after the date of acquisition. The Corporation's share of profits or losses is recognized in the statement of loss and its share of other comprehensive loss or loss of associates is included in other comprehensive loss.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the Corporation and an associate are eliminated to the extent of the Corporation's interest in the associate. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Dilution gains and losses arising from changes in interests in investments in associates are recognized in the statement of loss.

The Corporation assesses at each period end whether there is any objective evidence that its investments in associates are impaired. If impaired, the carrying value of the Corporation's shares of the underlying assets of associates is written down to its estimated recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use, and charged to the statement of loss.

h) Exploration and evaluation assets

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.

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 profit and loss immediately. Costs incurred before the consolidated entity has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in the statement of loss.

Option-out agreements are accounted for as farm-out arrangements. The Corporation, as the farmor, does not record any expenditures made by the optionee on its behalf, does not recognize any gain or loss on the option-out arrangement, but rather re-designates any costs previously capitalized in relation to the whole interest as relating to the partial interest retained, any cash consideration received is credited against costs previously capitalized in relation to the whole interest with any excess accounted for by the Corporation as a gain on disposal.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the year or will expire in the near future, (ii) substantive expenditure on further exploration for an evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned, (iii) sufficient data exists to determine that extracting the resources will not be technically feasible or commercially viable, and (iv) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount (see impairment of non-financial assets).

3) Significant accounting policies (continued)

h) Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are considered to be determinable when proven reserves are determined to exist (or there is a high confidence of converting measured and indicated resources into reserves), 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 by the sale of the property. Specifically, for the Windfall Project, to demonstrate technical feasibility and commercial viability, further considerations are required, including government mining permit, the environmental impact assessment, the impact and benefit agreement, the powerline construction, the financing for the construction of the mine, and the Board of Directors of the Corporation's decision on construction.

Upon demonstration of technical feasibility and commercial viability, the exploration and evaluation asset ceases being accounted for under IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources. The 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, recorded under IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. Expenditures deemed to be unsuccessful are recognized in profit or loss immediately.

i) Refundable tax credits for mining exploration and evaluation assets

The Corporation is entitled to a refundable tax credit on qualified mining exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred in the Province of Québec. The credit is accounted for against the exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred.

j) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment ("PPE") are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as separate assets, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Corporation and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced asset is derecognized when replaced. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of loss during the year in which they are incurred.

The major categories of PPE are depreciated on the basis as follows:

Office equipment	20% declining balance
Computer equipment	30% declining balance
Exploration equipment	20% declining balance
Automobiles	30% declining balance
Right of use assets	Straight line over being the short of the useful life or the lease term

The Corporation allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of PPE to its material significant parts and depreciates each separately. Residual values, method of depreciation, and useful lives of the asset are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

Gains and losses on disposals of equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying value of the asset and are included as part of other gains and losses in the statement of loss.

k) Leases and right-of-use assets

The Corporation leases various offices and equipment. Lease agreements are typically made for fixed periods of two to six years but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

3) Significant accounting policies (continued)

k) Leases and right-of-use assets (continued)

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset, which is presented as PPE in the consolidated statements of financial position, and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Corporation. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Corporation at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets and liabilities arising from leases are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option;
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Corporation uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is generally not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. The interest expense is charged to profit or loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liabilities for each period. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments, or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise certain information technology equipment and office furniture.

l) Current and deferred income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income. Mining taxes represent Canadian provincial tax levied on mining operations and are classified as income tax since such taxes are based on a percentage of mining profits. Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect to the 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 substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or 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.

3) Significant accounting policies (continued)

l) Current and deferred income tax (continued)

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.

m) Asset retirement obligation

An asset retirement obligation is recognized for the expected costs of reclamation at mineral properties where the Corporation is legally or contractually responsible for such costs. Asset retirement obligations arise from the Corporation's obligation to undertake site reclamation and remediation in connection with the exploration of mineral properties. The Corporation recognizes the estimated reclamation costs when an environmental disturbance occurs but only when a reasonable estimate can be made.

The asset retirement obligation recognized is estimated on the risk-adjusted costs required to settle present obligations, discounted using a pre-tax risk-free discount rate consistent with the expected timing of expected cash flows. Changes in the estimated undiscounted cash flows and risk-free discount rate used in calculating the present value of the asset retirement obligation are offset to the reclamation cost asset previously recognized for the specific property. Actual reclamation expenditures incurred reduce the carrying value of the reclamation provision.

n) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow will be required to settle the obligation. 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 the risks specific to the liability. The Corporation performs evaluations each reporting year to identify potential obligations.

o) Share capital

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

p) Flow-through shares

Resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploration activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors under Canadian income tax legislation. On issuance, the Corporation separates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the difference between the current market price of the Corporation's common shares and the issue price of the flow-through share and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Corporation recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

q) Stock-based compensation

The Corporation maintains a share option plan, a deferred share unit ("DSU") plan, and a restricted share unit ("RSU") plan for its officers, directors, employees, and consultants. The maximum number of shares reserved for issuance under all security-based compensation arrangements of the Corporation is 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation.

3) Significant accounting policies (continued)

q) Stock-based compensation (continued)

i) Share option plan

Share options are settled in equity. The fair value of share options granted is recognized as an expense over the vesting period using the graded vesting method with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. 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 an appropriate option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest based on an estimate of the forfeiture rate.

ii) RSU plan

Each RSU represents an entitlement to one common share of the Corporation, upon vesting. RSUs provide the option of being settled in cash. The fair value of RSUs granted is recognized as an expense over the vesting period using the graded vesting method with a corresponding increase in share-based payment liability. The liability is re-measured to fair value at each reporting date and, upon redemption, at the Corporation's closing share price, with any changes in the fair value recognized in profit or loss. At each reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of RSUs that are expected to vest based on an estimate of the forfeiture rate. Upon redemption of the RSU, the liability is transferred to share capital.

iii) DSU plan

Each DSU represents an entitlement to one common share of the Corporation and vests immediately on the date of grant. DSUs provide the option of being settled in cash. The fair value of DSUs granted is recognized as an expense on the date of grant with a corresponding increase in share-based payment liability. The liability is re-measured to fair value at each reporting date and, upon redemption, at the Corporation's closing share price, with any changes in the fair value recognized in profit or loss. Upon redemption of the DSU, the liability is transferred to share capital.

r) Basic loss per share

The Corporation presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares. Basic and diluted loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Corporation by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

s) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest and dividend income on funds invested. It is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss. Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowing, bank fees, and brokerage fees.

t) Related party transactions

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Corporation; that has control or joint control over the Corporation; that has significant influence over the Corporation; or is a member of the key management personnel of the Corporation.

An entity is related to the Corporation if the entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary, and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services, or obligations between the Corporation, and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged. All transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business and are measured at fair value.

(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

4) Changes in IFRS accounting policies and future accounting pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee that are mandatory for accounting years after December 31, 2022. They are not applicable or do not have a significant impact on the Corporation and have been excluded.

5) Tax recoverable

As at December 31, 2022, tax recoverable consists of sales tax recoverable and refundable tax credits. Sales tax recoverable consists of harmonized sales taxes, goods and services tax, and Québec sales tax receivable from Canadian taxation authorities. The refundable tax credits, which were refunded to the Corporation subsequently to the year ended December 31, 2022 (note 21), relate to eligible exploration and evaluation expenditures (note 9) incurred in the Province of Québec.

6) Marketable securities

The Corporation holds shares and warrants in various public and private companies. During the year ended December 31, 2022, these shares and warrants were fair valued, and this resulted in an unrealized loss of $5,995,000 (2021 – $20,510,000). The Corporation sold shares during the year ended December 31, 2022, which resulted in a realized gain of $1,230,000 (2021 – $10,379,000).

The shares in the various public companies are classified as FVTPL and are recorded at fair value using the quoted market price as at December 31, 2022, and are therefore classified as level 1 within the fair value hierarchy. The warrants in the various public companies are classified as FVTPL and are recorded at fair value using a Black-Scholes option pricing model not using observable inputs and are therefore classified as level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

The following table summarizes information regarding the Corporation's marketable securities as at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

As at		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021
Balance, beginning of year	**$**	**20,527**	**$**	**74,938**
Additions		58,769		39,424
Disposals		(58,852)		(83,704)
Realized gain		1,230		10,379
Net change in realized loss		(5,995)		(20,510)
Balance, end of year	**$**	**15,679**	**$**	**20,527**

7) Investment in associate

O3 Mining is a mineral resource company focused on the exploration and development of its gold properties located in Canada. O3 Mining's head office is located in Canada and it is a public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. The trading price of O3 Mining's common shares on December 31, 2022 was $1.51 per share which corresponds to a quoted market value of $23,951,000 for the Corporation's investment in O3 Mining. The equity accounting for O3 Mining is based on the results to December 31, 2022.

The following table is a summary of the consolidated financial information of O3 Mining on a 100% basis, taking into account fair value adjustments made by the Corporation for equity accounting purposes. A reconciliation of O3 Mining's summarized unaudited financial information to the Corporation's investment carrying value is as follows:

(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

7) Investment in associate (continued)

As at		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021
Total current assets	$	30,614	$	41,676
Total non-current assets		185,171		162,438
Total current liabilities		(4,521)		(4,679)
Total non-current liabilities		(23,116)		(16,530)
Total net assets	$	188,148	$	182,905

For the year ended December 31,		2022		2021
Revenue	$	-	$	-
Loss/(Income) and comprehensive loss/(Income)		6,404		(20,409)

Reconciliation of O3 Mining's unaudited net assets to the Corporation's investment carrying value:

As at		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021
Net assets of O3 Mining	$	188,148	$	182,905
Osisko Mining ownership interest		21.20%		23.27%
Osisko's share of O3 Mining's net assets		39,878		42,563
Carrying value of investment in O3 Mining		39,878		42,563

The Corporation's investment relating to its associate as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are detailed as follows:

		O3 Mining Inc.
Balance, January 1, 2021	$	42,175
Cash investment in associate		185
Disposal investment in associate		(6,723)
Share of income for the year		6,926
Balance, December 31, 2021	$	42,563
Share of loss for the year		(2,685)
Balance, December 31, 2022	$	39,878

8) Property, plant and equipment

The following table summarizes information regarding the Corporation's property, plant and equipment as at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	December 31, 2022								
	Cost				Accumulated depreciation				
Class	**Opening balance**	**Additions/ transfers**	**Write-off / disposals**	**Closing balance**	**Opening balance**	**Depreciation**	**Write-off / disposals**	**Closing balance**	**Net book value**
Computer Equipment	$ 2,377	$ 202	$ -	$ 2,579	$ 1,429	$ 228	$ -	$ 1,657	$ 922
Office Equipment	200	47	-	247	139	17	-	156	91
Office Buildings	896	1,154	(207)	1,843	729	247	(114)	862	981
Exploration Equipment	34,733	17,389	(2,077)	50,045	12,787	4,086	(465)	16,408	33,637
Automobiles	475	291	-	766	244	121	-	365	401
Total	$ 38,681	$ 19,083	$ (2,284)	$ 55,480	$ 15,328	$ 4,699	$ (579)	$ 19,448	$ 36,032

(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

8) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

December 31, 2021									
	Cost				Accumulated depreciation				
Class	Opening balance	Additions	Write-off / disposals	Closing Balance	Opening balance	Depreciation	Write-off / disposals	Closing balance	Net book value
Computer Equipment	$ 2,266	$ 111	-	2,377	$ 1,192	$ 237	-	$ 1,429	$ 948
Office Equipment	200	-	-	200	121	18	-	139	61
Office Buildings	896	-	-	896	476	253	-	729	167
Exploration Equipment	22,411	12,322	-	34,733	9,274	3,513	-	12,787	21,946
Automobiles	221	265	(11)	475	152	100	(8)	244	231
Total	$ 25,994	$ 12,698	$ (11)	$ 38,681	$ 11,215	$ 4,121	$ (8)	$ 15,328	$ 23,353

9) Exploration and evaluation assets

The following table summarizes information regarding the Corporation's exploration and evaluation assets as at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	December 31, 2021	Additions	December 31, 2022
Windfall Lake	$ 589,628	$ 89,435	$ 679,063
Quévillon Osborne	19,654	380	20,034
Urban-Barry	30,012	(578)	29,434
Urban Duke	1,646	-	1,646
Other	226	-	226
Total exploration and evaluation assets	**$ 641,166**	**$ 89,237**	**$ 730,403**

	December 31, 2020	Additions	December 31, 2021
Windfall Lake	$ 403,277	$ 186,351	$ 589,628
Quévillon Osborne	19,072	582	19,654
Urban-Barry	25,446	4,566	30,012
Urban Duke	1,646	-	1,646
Other	125	1	226
Total exploration and evaluation assets	**$ 449,566**	**$ 191,500**	**$ 641,166**

a) Windfall Lake Property

The Windfall Lake Property is 100% owned by the Corporation and is located in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt in Québec, Canada. The Windfall Property is subject to NSR varying from 1.5% to 3.0%.

b) Quévillon Osborne Project

The Quévillon Osborne Project is 100% owned by the Corporation and is located in the Lebel-sur-Quévillon area of Québec, west of the Windfall Lake Property. There is no existing royalty covering the Osborne-Bell Gold Deposit, while a few claims are subject to different NSR varying from 1.0% to 3.0%.

c) Urban-Barry Property

The Urban-Barry Property is 100% owned by the Corporation and is adjacent to the Windfall Lake Property. The claims are subject to different NSR royalties which are described under the Windfall Lake Property.

(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

9) Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

d) Urban Duke Property

The Urban Duke Property is 100% owned by the Corporation and is located within the Urban Barry Greenstone Belt, Québec. In July 2018, Beaufield Resources Inc, which was acquired by the Corporation in October 2018 and amalgamated into Osisko in January 2019, entered into an exploration earn-in agreement with Bonterra Resources Inc. ("Bonterra") on the property. Following the completion of the exploration earn-in on July 19, 2021, Osisko and Bonterra entered into a joint venture agreement in respect of the property with Bonterra maintaining a 70% interest and Osisko maintaining a 30% interest.

10) Leases

The Corporation recognizes lease liabilities and right of use assets in relation to leases. The right of use assets are recorded in property, plant and equipment (note 8).

The following table summarizes the Corporation's right of use assets:

As at		**December 31, 2022**		**December 31, 2021**
Offices	$	981	$	167
Equipment		142		33
Total	**$**	**1,123**	**$**	**200**

Total additions to exploration and evaluation assets relating to short-term leases for the year ended December 31, 2022, were $1,327,000 (2021 – $934,000).

The following table summarizes the Corporation's lease liabilities:

As at		**December 31, 2022**		**December 31, 2021**
Balance, beginning of year	**$**	**221**	**$**	**1,522**
Additions		1,331		-
Accretion of interest		86		59
Payments		(159)		(1,360)
Disposal		(105)		-
Balance, end of year	**$**	**1,374**	**$**	**221**
Current	$	385	$	134
Non-current		989		87
Total lease liabilities	**$**	**1,374**	**$**	**221**

(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

11) Deferred share unit and restricted share unit plans

In April 2017, Osisko established a deferred share unit ("DSU") plan and a restricted share unit ("RSU") plan. Under the plans, the DSUs can be granted to non-executive directors and the RSUs can be granted to executive officers and key employees, as part of their long-term compensation package, entitling them to receive the payout in cash, shares, or a combination of both. Should the payout be in cash, the cash value of the payout would be determined by multiplying the number of DSUs and the RSUs vested at the payout date by the five-day volume-weighted average price from the closing price of the Corporation's shares on the day prior to the payout date. Should the payout be in shares, each RSU and each DSU represents an entitlement to one common share of the Corporation.

The following table summarizes information regarding the Corporation’s outstanding and exercisable DSUs and RSUs as at December 31, 2021 and 2022:

	Number of DSUs	Number of RSUs
Outstanding at January 1, 2021	**1,918,869**	**3,275,000**
Granted	588,522	725,000
Vested	-	(450,000)
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	**2,507,391**	**3,550,000**
Granted	912,828	3,115,000
Vested	-	(1,125,000)
Forfeited	-	(615,000)
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	**3,420,219**	**4,925,000**

During the year ended December 31, 2022, 912,828 DSUs were issued to directors (2021 – 588,522), 62,828 of which were issued in lieu of directors’ fees (2021 – 113,522). The weighted average fair value of the DSUs granted was $3.64 per DSU initially at the closing price of the common shares of the Corporation on the date of grant (2021 - $3.24). The DSUs vest immediately on the date of grant.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, 3,115,000 RSUs were issued to management and consultants (2021 – 725,000). The weighted average fair value of the RSUs granted was $3.73 per RSU initially at the closing price of the common shares of the Corporation on the date of grant (2021 - $3.31). The RSUs vest on the third anniversary date from the date of grant.

On December 31, 2022, the share-based payment liability related to each DSU and RSU of the Corporation was re-measured to fair value at the Corporation’s closing share price of $3.50 (2021 - $3.81).

The combined total expense recognized for RSUs and DSUs for the year ended December 31, 2022 was $6,119,000, (2021 – $7,004,000), from which expenses of $711,000 were capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets (2021 – $1,287,000).

12) Convertible debenture

On December 1, 2021, Osisko entered into an agreement for a private placement of $154 million in a convertible senior unsecured debenture due December 1, 2025 (the “Debenture”) with Northern Star Resources Limited (“Northern Star”). The Debenture bears interest at a rate of 4.75% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears, which may be accrued at the option of Northern Star. In addition, Osisko and Northern Star have agreed to negotiate, on an exclusive basis for three months, the terms of an earn-in and joint-venture on up to a 50% interest in Osisko’s Windfall Project. The Debenture may be converted by Northern Star at any time after December 1, 2022, subject to acceleration in the event of a change of control, at a conversion price (the “Conversion Price”) equal to $4.00 per common share of the Corporation (the “Equity Conversion Option”). Upon entering into the earn-in and joint venture agreement, Northern Star may convert the Debenture into an interest in the property at a conversion premium of 125%. In addition, the Debenture may be redeemed by Osisko at any time after December 1, 2023, for cash or common shares of the Corporation, provided that the volume-weighted average trading price of the common share of the Corporation are not less than 125% of the Conversion Price for the twenty consecutive trading days ending five days prior to the notice of redemption. Redemption shall occur 10 days after the notice

(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

12) Convertible debenture (continued)

is given by Osisko to Northern Star. Within the 10-day period, Northern Star has the right to exercise its conversion right to convert the Debenture to Common Shares. The Debenture is subject to standard anti-dilution, events of default, and early payment penalty provisions. In the event of an announced change of control transaction, the Debenture may be accelerated and converted into common shares of the Corporation at the Conversion Price or a proportionate interest in the Windfall Project. In addition, in event of an announced change of control transaction, Northern Star may require repayment immediately in cash, at a price equal to 105% of the principal amount outstanding plus accrued and unpaid interest. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, all amounts under the Debenture will become immediately due and payable upon demand.

As the Debenture contains embedded derivatives and an equity instrument, the debt and equity components of the Debenture are required to be bifurcated to record the value of the debt and equity separately. The equity component is the Equity Conversion Option, as described above. The debt component consists of the host debt and non-equity derivatives. The fair value of the debt component was determined using a scenario-based approach, which incorporates both the partial differential equation method and the discounted cash flow method, and therefore is classified as level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. At initial recognition, the fair value of the debt component was calculated to be $132,431,000, and the residual amount of $21,569,000 was allocated to the equity component.

The following table summarizes information regarding the Corporation's convertible debenture as at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

		Amount
Balance January 1, 2021	**$**	**-**
Fair value on issuance, December 1, 2021		132,431
Change in fair value in the period		279
Balance December 31, 2021	**$**	**132,710**
Change in fair value in the year		(30,586)
Balance December 31, 2022	**$**	**102,124**

The fair value of the debt component of the convertible debenture decreased from $132,710,000 on December 31, 2021 to $102,125,000 on December 31, 2022, resulting in a fair value gain of $29,730,000 for the period (2021 – loss of $279,000). The decrease in fair value was primarily due to the termination of joint venture negotiations with respect to Osisko's Windfall Project with Northern Star Resource Limited. The exclusivity period for negotiation of the joint venture and associated rights of converting the convertible debenture into a joint venture interest expired on March 1, 2022.

The change in the fair value due to credit risk for the period, which is presented in the other comprehensive loss, was $856,000 (2021 – $nil). As at December 31, 2022, the accrued interest payable included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities was $621,000 (2021 - $621,000).

The following table summarizes the assumptions used for the valuation of the convertible debenture's debt host as at December 31, 2022 and 2021:

As at		**December 31, 2022**		**December 31, 2021**
Time to maturity		2.9 years		3.9 years
Share price	$	3.50	$	3.81
Volatility		54.00%		57.38%
Risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds)		3.79%		1.13%
Minority discount		None		19.20%
Credit spread		17.95%		17.56%

(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

13) Asset retirement obligation

The obligation is estimated based on the Corporation's site remediation and restoration plan and the estimated timing of the costs to be paid in future years. The following table summarizes the Corporation's asset retirement obligation:

		Amount
Balance January 1, 2021	**$**	**6,385**
Accretion		86
Change in estimate		3,048
Balance December 31, 2021	**$**	**9,519**
Accretion		258
Change in estimate		(1,836)
Balance December 31, 2022	**$**	**7,941**

The following are the assumptions used to estimate the provision for the asset retirement obligation:

For the year ended December 31,		2022		2021
Total undiscounted value of payments	$	7,341	$	7,341
Weighted average discount rate		3.28%		1.42%
Weighted average expected life		12 years		20 years
Inflation rate		4.00%		2.75%

14) Income taxes

The following table outlines the composition of the deferred income tax expense between income and mining tax:

For the years ended		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021
Deferred income tax expense	**$**	**4,565**	$	12,856
Deferred mining taxes		**5,279**		13,199
Deferred tax expense	**$**	**9,844**	**$**	**26,055**

The reconciliation of the effective tax expense to the tax recovery computed using the Canadian statutory rate of 26.5% is as follows:

For the years ended		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021
Income before income taxes	**$**	**4,004**	**$**	**3,147**
Income tax expense computed at Canadian statutory tax rate		1,061		834
Amortization of flow-through shares premium		(2,130)		(8,289)
Flow-through shares expenditures renounced		5,302		21,731
Permanent items		1,125		1,232
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets		606		846
Deferred mining taxes		3,880		9,701
Deferred tax expense	**$**	**9,844**	**$**	**26,055**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset where they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Corporation has the legal right and intent to offset. Deferred tax assets are recognized when the Corporation concludes that sufficient positive evidence exists to demonstrate that it is probable that a deferred tax asset will be realized.

(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

14) Income taxes (continued)

The following table provides the components of the deferred income and mining tax assets and liabilities:

As at	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets		
Losses	$ 43,113	$ 32,913
Mining tax deductible for income tax purposes	17,081	15,682
Share issue costs	10,247	10,234
Investment tax credits	622	622
Other net deductible temporary differences	5,158	4,928
Total deferred tax assets	**$ 76,221**	**$ 64,379**
Deferred tax liability		
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ (103,815)	$ (95,299)
Convertible Debenture - Northern Star	(13,747)	(5,642)
Deferred mining tax liability	(64,455)	(59,176)
Total deferred tax liability	**$ (182,017)**	**$ (160,117)**
Net deferred tax liability	**$ (105,796)**	**$ (95,738)**

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Corporation recognized a deferred tax recovery in equity in the amount of $13,000 (2020 – deferred tax expense of $4,697,000). The deferred tax recorded in equity relates to deductible temporary differences in relation to share issuance costs and taxable temporary differences in relation to the equity component of the convertible debenture. As of December 31, 2022, the deferred tax asset recognized with respect to investment tax credits is $622,000 (2021 – $622,000). The deferred tax recovery associated with the deferred tax recorded in relation to investment tax credits is recorded as a reduction of exploration and evaluation assets.

15) Capital and other components of equity

a) Share capital – authorized

The authorized capital of Osisko consists of an unlimited number of common shares having no par value. The holders of common shares are entitled to one vote per share at shareholder meetings of the Corporation. All shares rank equally with regard to the Corporation's residual assets.

On February 12, 2021, the Corporation completed a private placement of 13,085,000 common shares of the Corporation at a price of $5.35 per common share issued as flow-through shares for aggregate gross proceeds of $70,005,000. The flow-through shares were issued at a premium of $2.16 to the closing market price of the Corporation's common shares on the day of issue. The premium was recognized as a long-term liability for $28,264,000 with a subsequent pro-rata reduction of the liability recognized as flow-through premium income as the required expenditures are incurred. The transaction costs amounted to $3,847,000 and have been netted against the gross proceeds on closing.

On April 5, 2022, the Corporation completed a private placement of 2,891,088 common shares of the Corporation at a price of $6.92 per common share issued as flow-through shares for aggregate gross proceeds of $20,006,000. The flow-through shares were issued at a premium of $2.78 to the closing market price of the Corporation's common shares at the day of issue. The premium was recognized as a long-term liability for $8,037,000 with a subsequent pro-rata reduction of the liability recognized as flow-through premium income as the required expenditures are incurred. The transaction costs amounted to $49,000 and have been netted against the gross proceeds on closing.

(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

15) Capital and other components of equity (continued)

a) Share capital – authorized (continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2022, flow-through premium income of $8,037,000 (2021 – $31,281,000) was recognized relating to the flow-through shares issued.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, Osisko repurchased and canceled 6,212,665 common shares of the Corporation (2021 – 12,892,600) at an average price of $3.93 (2021 - $3.21) for a total cost of $24,412,000 (2021 - $41,355,00).

b) Basic loss per share

The calculation of basic loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders and a basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding, calculated as follows:

For the year ended	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Common shares outstanding, at beginning of the year	346,279,008	344,207,806
Common shares issued during the year	1,846,888	7,307,051
Basic weighted average number of common shares	**348,125,896**	**351,514,857**
Loss attributable to owners of the Corporation	**$ 5,840**	**$ 22,908**
Basic loss per share	**$ 0.02**	**$ 0.07**

c) Diluted loss per share

The Corporation incurred net losses for each of the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, therefore all outstanding convertible debenture, stock options, warrants, RSUs, and DSUs have been excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share since the effect would be anti-dilutive. They could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future.

d) Contributed surplus

On June 29, 2018, the Board of Directors re-issued an incentive stock option plan to provide additional incentives to its directors, officers, employees, and consultants. The maximum number of shares reserved for issuance under the incentive stock option plan is 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation. The options issued under the plan may vest at the discretion of the board of directors and are exercisable for up to 5 years from the date of grant.

The Corporation has not requested shareholder approval for the incentive stock option plan at the 2021 and 2022 annual shareholders' meetings as the Corporation has moved away from the practice of granting options.

(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

15) Capital and other components of equity (continued)

c) Contributed surplus (continued)

The following table summarizes the stock option transactions for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Number of stock options		Weighted-average exercise price
Outstanding at January 1, 2021	**21,408,709**	**$**	**3.22**
Exercised	(1,778,802)		1.90
Forfeited	(568,336)		3.18
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	**19,061,571**	**$**	**3.35**
Exercised	(4,425,004)		3.49
Forfeited	(2,173,332)		4.26
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	**12,463,235**	**$**	**3.14**

During the year ended December 31, 2022, a total of 4,425,004 stock options (2021 – 1,778,802) were exercised for gross proceeds of $15,427,000 (2021 - $3,644,000) in exchange for the issuance of 4,425,004 common shares (2021 – 1,778,802) of the Corporation. The weighted average share price at the date of exercise during the year ended December 31, 2022 was $4.22 (2021 – $3.26).

The total recognized expense for stock options for the year ended December 31, 2022 was $2,691,000 (2021 – $8,827,000) from which $373,000 (2021 – $1,974,000) was capitalized to the Canadian projects.

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

	Options outstanding			Options exercisable		
Range of exercise prices per share ($)	Weighted-average remaining years of contractual Life	Number of stock options outstanding	Weighted-average exercise price ($)	Weighted-average remaining years of contractual life	Number of stock options exercisable	Weighted-average exercise price ($)
2.23 to 3.00	1.6	5,622,901	$2.65	1.6	5,556,234	$2.66
3.01 to 4.00	2.0	6,840,334	$3.54	1.8	5,332,004	$3.52
2.23 to 4.00	**1.8**	**12,463,235**	**$3.14**	**1.7**	**10,888,238**	**$3.08**

e) Warrants

The following table summarizes the transactions pertaining to the Corporation's outstanding standard warrants for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. These warrants were exercisable at one warrant for one common share of the Corporation.

	Number of warrants		Weighted-average exercise price
Outstanding at January 1, 2021	**24,250,000**	**$**	**5.25**
Expired	(2,150,600)		5.25
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	**22,099,400**	**$**	**5.25**
Expired	(22,099,400)		5.25
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	**-**	**$**	**-**

(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

15) Capital and other components of equity (continued)

d) Warrants (continued)

On December 13, 2021, the Corporation extended the expiry date on 22,099,400 warrants by an additional six months to June 23, 2022. The 2,150,600 warrants owned by insiders of the Corporation were not extended and therefore expired on December 23, 2021. On June 23, 2022, all remaining warrants expired.

16) Expenses

The following table summarizes information regarding the Corporation's expenses for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

For the year ended		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021
Compensation expenses				
Stock-based compensation expense (note 11 and 15(d))	$	7,727	$	12,570
Salaries and benefits (note 17)		8,205		6,869
Total compensation expenses	**$**	**15,932**	**$**	**19,439**
General and administration expenses				
Shareholder and regulatory (recovery)/expense	$	(39)	$	185
Travel expense		450		122
Professional fees		1,511		1,291
Office expense (note 17)		3,018		2,166
Total general and administration expenses	**$**	**4,940**	**$**	**3,764**
Marketable securities				
Realized gain from marketable securities (note 6)	$	(1,230)	$	(10,379)
Net change in unrealized loss from marketable securities (note 6)		5,995		20,510
Total marketable securities loss	**$**	**4,765**	**$**	**10,131**

17) Related party transactions

Balances and transactions between the Corporation and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of the transactions between the Corporation and other related parties are disclosed below.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, management fees, geological services, rent, and administration fees of $227,000 (2021 – $127,000) were incurred with Osisko Gold Royalties Ltd ("Osisko GR"), a related company that exercises significant influence over the Corporation. Accounts payable to Osisko GR as at December 31, 2022, were $23,000 (2021 – $nil).

During the year ended December 31, 2022, management fees, geological services, rent, and administration fees of and $71,000 (2021 – $71,000) were charged to Osisko GR by the Corporation.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, management fees, geological services, rent, and administration fees of $813,000 (2021 – $677,000) were charged to the Corporation's associate, O3 Mining, by the Corporation. Accounts receivable from O3 Mining as at December 31, 2022 was $65,000 (2021 - $224,000).

(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

17) Related party transactions (continued)

On January 8, 2021, the Corporation completed the acquisition of 50% of the Blondeau Guillet Property, which was located in Belleterre in Temiscamingue, from O3 Mining for $100,000 in cash. On July 22, 2022, the Corporation acquired 6,492,200 common shares of Osisko Metals Incorporated from O3 Mining at $0.315 per share for a total cost of $2,045,000. The closing price of common shares of Osisko Metals Incorporated on July 22, 2022 was $0.33 per share.

The following table summarizes remuneration attributable to key management personnel for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

For the year ended	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Salaries expense of key management	$ 3,483	$ 3,512
Directors' fees	442	380
Stock-based compensation expense	4,729	12,948
Total	**$ 8,654**	**$ 16,840**

18) Capital risk factors

The Corporation manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Corporation, in order to support the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties. The Corporation defines capital as its cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities. The Board of Directors does not establish a quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Corporation's management to sustain future operations and realize on its mineral resource estimates.

The properties in which the Corporation currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Corporation is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Corporation will spend its working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

The Corporation will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it is deemed there is sufficient geological or economic potential and if adequate financial resources are available. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes this approach, given the size of the Corporation, is reasonable. Neither the Corporation nor its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

As at December 31, 2022, the Corporation has cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities totaling $78,583,000 (2021 – $233,615,000), which were available for growing the Corporation.

19) Financial instruments

The fair market value represents the amount that would be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between willing parties that is best evidenced by a quoted market price if one exists.

The Corporation values instruments carried at fair value using quoted market prices, where applicable. Quoted market prices represent a Level 1 valuation. When quoted market prices are not available, the Corporation maximizes the use of observable inputs within valuation models. When all significant inputs are observable the valuation is classified as Level 2. Valuations that require the significant use of unobservable inputs are considered Level 3.

(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

19) Financial instruments (continued)

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Corporation classified cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, and publicly traded securities included in marketable securities as Level 1, warrants included in marketable securities as Level 2, and convertible debenture as Level 3.

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 62,904	$ -	$ -	$ 213,088	$ -	$ -
Restricted cash	1,100	-	-	6,729	-	-
Marketable securities	14,977	-	702	19,586	-	941
Convertible debenture debt host	-	-	102,124	-	-	132,710

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 3 and there were no changes in valuation techniques during 2022.

Financial risk factors

The Corporation's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, interest rate risk, commodity price risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The Corporation's exposure to these risks and its methods of managing the risks remain consistent. There have been no changes in the risks, objectives, policies, and procedures from the previous year.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet contractual obligations and arises principally from the Corporation's other receivables and long-term receivables. The carrying value of the financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The Corporation's credit risk is primarily attributable to receivables included in other receivables and long-term receivables and advances. The Corporation has no significant concentration of credit risk. Financial instruments included in other receivables and long-term receivables and advances consist of receivables from other companies. Management believes that the credit risk receivables concentration with respect to financial instruments included in other receivables and long-term receivables and advances is remote.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Corporation's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis and its expansionary plans.

The Corporation ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash. As at December 31, 2022, the Corporation had a cash balance of $62,904,000 (2021 – $213,088,000) to settle current liabilities of $27,981,000 (2021 – $26,841,000). The majority of the Corporation's accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Corporation has financial commitments outstanding as at December 31, 2022 (note 20).

c) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk arises from the possible adverse effect on current and future earnings due to fluctuations in commodity prices. The ability of the Corporation to develop its properties and the future profitability of the Corporation is directly related to these prices. The Corporation has not entered into any derivative financial instruments to manage exposures to price fluctuations.

(Tabular amounts express in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share and share amounts)

19) Financial instruments (continued)

d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Corporation monitors its exposure to interest rate and has not entered into any derivative financial instruments to manage this risk. The Corporation has a cash balance and no variable interest-bearing debt. The Corporation holds cash and cash equivalents in deposit form in a major Chartered Canadian bank.

If market interest rates for the year ended December 31, 2022, had increased or decreased by 0.1%, with all variables held constant, the loss for the year ended December 31, 2022, would have been approximately $63,000 lower/higher (2021 - $213,000), as a result of higher/lower interest income from cash and cash equivalents.

20) Commitments

The Corporation has the following commitments as at December 31, 2022:

	Total	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Office equipment leases	**$ 43**	$ 16	$ 16	$ 11	$ -	$ -
Camp trailers and equipment leases	**1,594**	721	632	162	68	11
Total	**$ 1,637**	**$ 737**	**$ 648**	**$ 173**	**$ 68**	**$ 11**

21) Subsequent events

From January 1, 2023 to January 4, 2023, Osisko repurchased and canceled $115,110 common shares of the Corporation at a weighted average price of $3.44 for a total cost of $396,000.

On January 3, 2023, Osisko received a payment of $10,898,000 in relation to the other receivables.

On January 24, 2023, Osisko received a refund of $35,837,000, which were refundable tax credits related to eligible exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred in the Province of Québec in 2021 (note 5).

On February 2, 2023, the Corporation completed a private placement of 4,568,051 common shares of the Corporation at a price of $6.00 per common share issued as flow-through shares for aggregate gross proceeds of $27,408,000.

On February 28, 2023, the Corporation completed a private placement of 32,260,000 units of the Corporation at a price of $3.10 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $100,006,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Corporation and one-half of one common share purchase warrant of the Corporation. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Corporation for 18 months from the closing of the offering at a price of $4.00 per common share.