DISCOVERY-CORP ENTERPRISES INC.
(an exploration stage company)

January 31, 2020

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc. (an exploration stage company) are the responsibility of the Company's management. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and reflect management's best estimates and judgment based on information currently available. The financial information contained elsewhere in this report has been reviewed to ensure consistency with the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Management maintains systems of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance that the assets are safeguarded, all transactions are authorized and duly recorded, and financial records are properly maintained to facilitate the preparation of condensed consolidated interim financial statements in a timely manner. The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the condensed consolidated interim financial statements. The Board carries out this responsibility principally through its Audit Committee.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc. ("the Company"), for the six months ended January 31, 2020, have been prepared by management and have not been subject to a review by the Company's independent auditor.

In the opinion of the Company's management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been included and all such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Operating results for the six-month period ended January 31, 2020 are not necessarily indicative of the results that can be expected for the fiscal year ending July 31, 2020.

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2019.

"Alex Pannu"

Alex Pannu
Chief Executive Officer

"Iain Brown"

Iain Brown
Chief Financial Officer

Vancouver, British Columbia
March 13, 2020

DISCOVERY-CORP ENTERPRISES INC.
(an exploration stage company)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Three Months Ended Jan. 31, 2020	Six Months Ended Jan. 31, 2020	Three Months Ended Jan. 31, 2019	Six Months Ended Jan. 31, 2019
Expenses					
Administration	11	$ 39,541	$ 68,606	$ 32,158	$ 54,850
Exploration	12	13,000	29,500	-	4,042
Impairment of marketable securities	13	-	-	-	-
		(52,541)	(98,106)	(32,158)	(58,892)
Interest Income		103	159	70	104
Net loss for the period		(52,438)	(97,947)	(32,088)	(58,788)
Items of other comprehensive gain (loss)					
Recycled change in fair value of marketable securities		-	-	-	-
Change in fair value of marketable securities	13	-	-	(6,875)	(24,104)
Total recycled other comprehensive gain (loss)		-	-	(6,875)	(24,104)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		$ (52,438)	$ (97,947)	$ (38,963)	$ (82,892)
Loss per share (basic and diluted)		$ (0.006)	$ (0.011)	$ (0.005)	$ (0.009)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	8	9,173,618	8,945,357	6,860,575	6,638,836

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

DISCOVERY-CORP ENTERPRISES INC.
(an exploration stage company)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	As at January 31, 2020	As at July 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		$ 281,185	$ 30,713
Marketable securities	13	-	6,844
Accounts receivable		3,151	2,628
Total current assets		284,336	40,185
Non-current assets			
Reclamation bonds	6	8,000	8,000
Resource property interests	7	20,916	20,916
Total assets		**$ 313,252**	**$ 69,101**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 13,930	$ 12,240
EQUITY			
Share capital	8	7,411,466	7,071,058
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	13	(503,156)	(503,156)
Deficit		(6,608,988)	(6,511,041)
Total equity		299,322	56,861
Total equity and liabilities		**$ 313,252**	**$ 69,101**

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

"Iain Brown"
_______________________________ Director
Iain Brown

"Alex Pannu"
_______________________________ Director
Alex Pannu

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

DISCOVERY-CORP ENTERPRISES INC.
(an exploration stage company)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of Shares		Amount		Reserves		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Deficit		Total Equity
Balance, July 31, 2018	**7,217,096**	**$**	**6,924,591**	**$**	**53,844**	**$**	**16,240**	**$**	**(6,923,034)**	**$**	**71,641**
Net loss	-		-		-		-	$	(26,700)	$	(26,700)
Expired/Cancelled Options				$	(53,844)			$	53,844		
Change in fair value of marketable securities (note 13)	-		-		-	$	(17,229)		-	$	(17,229)
Balance, October 31, 2018	**7,217,096**	**$**	**6,924,591**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**(989)**	**$**	**(6,895,890)**	**$**	**27,712**
Net loss	-		-		-		-	$	(32,088)	$	(32,088)
Change in fair value of marketable securities (note 13)	-		-		-	$	(6,875)		-	$	(6,875)
Balance, January 31, 2019	**7,217,096**	**$**	**6,924,591**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**(7,864)**	**$**	**(6,927,978)**	**$**	**(11,251)**
Net loss	-		-		-		-	$	(32,398)	$	(32,398)
Change in fair value of marketable securities (note 13)	-		-		-	$	(2,184)		-	$	(2,184)
Shares issued for private placement, net of share issuance costs (note 8)	1,500,000	$	146,467		-		-		-	$	146,467
Balance, April 30, 2019	**8,717,096**	**$**	**7,071,058**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**(10,048)**	**$**	**(6,960,376)**	**$**	**100,634**
Net loss	-		-		-		-	$	(38,318)	$	(38,318)
Reclassify Impaired Losses							(487,653)		487,653		
Change in fair value of marketable securities (note 13)	-		-		-	$	(5,455)		-	$	(5,455)
Balance, July 31, 2019	**8,717,096**	**$**	**7,071,058**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**(503,156)**	**$**	**(6,511,041)**	**$**	**56,861**
Net loss	-		-		-		-	$	(45,509)	$	(45,509)
Balance, October 31, 2019	**8,717,096**	**$**	**7,071,058**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**(503,156)**	**$**	**(6,556,550)**	**$**	**11,352**
Net loss	-		-		-		-	$	(52,438)	$	(52,438)
Shares issued for private placement, net of share issuance costs on post consolidation (note 8)	3,500,000	$	340,408		-		-		-	$	340,408
Balance, January 31, 2020	**12,217,096**	**$**	**7,411,466**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**(503,156)**	**$**	**(6,608,988)**	**$**	**299,322**

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

DISCOVERY-CORP ENTERPRISES INC.
(an exploration stage company)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Three Months Ended Jan. 31, 2020	Six Months Ended Jan. 31, 2020	Three Months Ended Jan. 31, 2019	Six Months Ended Jan. 31, 2019
Operating Activities					
Net loss for the period		$ (52,438)	$ (97,947)	$ (32,088)	$ (58,788)
Adjustment for non-cash items					
Share-based payment	8	-	-	-	-
Impairment of marketable securities	13	-	-	-	-
		(52,438)	(97,947)	(32,088)	(58,788)
Changes in non-cash working capital items					
Accounts receivable		127	(523)	(2,601)	(2,235)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(33,734)	1,690	25,465	51,483
Cash used in operating activities		(86,045)	(96,780)	(9,224)	(9,540)
Investing activities					
Reclamation bonds		-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities		-	6,844	-	-
Cash provided by investing activities		-	6,844	-	-
Financing Activities					
Exercise of options, net of costs	8	-	-	-	-
Private placement, net of costs		340,408	340,408	-	-
Cash provided by financing activities		340,408	340,408	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in cash		254,363	250,472	(9,224)	(9,540)
Cash, beginning of period		26,822	30,713	15,413	15,729
Cash, end of period		$ 281,185	$ 281,185	$ 6,189	$ 6,189

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

NOTE 1 – NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Discovery-Corp Enterprises Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on May 6, 1986, and maintains its head office and registered office at Suite 1108 - 193 Aquarius Mews, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6Z 2Z2. The Company is an exploration stage company engaged in exploration for base and precious metals.

Effective January 14, 2020, the Company consolidated its common shares on the basis of 10 pre-consolidation common shares to 1 post-consolidation common share. All the figures as to the number of common shares, warrants, prices of issued shares, exercise prices of warrants, as well as loss per share, in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are post-consolidation amounts and the prior year comparatives have been retroactively restated to present the post-consolidation amounts.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes the Company will realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. Several adverse conditions cast significant doubt on the validity of this assumption. The Company has incurred significant losses since inception and as at January 31, 2020, has an accumulated deficit of $6,608,988 (2019 - $6,927,978).

The recoverability of amounts shown for resource property interests and the Company's continued viability is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete their development, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of its interests. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in achieving these goals.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to secure additional financing on a timely basis and achieve sufficient positive cash flows from operating activities to cover obligations and expenses. Management may actively seek additional financing opportunities through the issuance of equity as the need for capital arises. There can be no assurance that management's plans will be successful.

NOTE 2 – STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and in accordance and compliance with International Accounting Standard ('IAS") 34 Interim Financial Reporting. These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements, including comparatives, of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and should be read in conjunction with annual audited statements. The preparation of condensed consolidated interim financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are disclosed in Note 3. The accounting standards set out in Note 3 have been applied consistently to all periods presented.

Approval of the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 13, 2020.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value. In addition, these condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. Amounts are stated in Canadian dollars, which is the functional and reporting currency for the Company and its subsidiary. The following reflects the significant accounting policies:

(a) Principles of Consolidation

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Prebble Resources USA, Inc. (a Nevada corporation). A subsidiary is an entity in which the Company has control, where control requires exposure or rights to variable returns and the ability to affect those returns through power over the investee. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

(b) Interest Income

Interest income derived from cash is recognized on an accrual basis as earned at the stated rate of interest.

(c) Exploration and Evaluation

The Company is in the exploration stage and capitalizes all acquisition costs related to its resource property interests until such time as the properties are put into commercial production, sold or abandoned. The Company expenses all exploration expenditures in the period incurred. Amounts shown as resource property interests represent acquisition costs incurred to date less amounts amortized and/or written off, and do not necessarily represent present or future values. If a property is put into commercial production, the acquisition costs relating to that property will be depleted based upon the proven reserves available.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of a resource property pursuant to the terms of an option agreement. As the options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received. When the amount of recoveries exceeds the total amount of capitalized costs of the property, the amount in excess of costs is recorded in income.

(d) Provisions for Environmental Rehabilitation

The Company records a liability based on the best estimate of costs for site closure and reclamation activities that the Company is legally or constructively required to remediate. The liability is recognized at the time environmental disturbance occurs and the resulting costs are capitalized to the corresponding asset. The provision for closure and reclamation liabilities is estimated using expected cash flows based on engineering and environmental reports prepared by third-party industry specialists and discounted at a pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The capitalized amount is depreciated on the same basis as the related asset. The liability is adjusted for the accretion of the discounted obligation and any changes in the amount or timing of the underlying future cash flows. Significant judgments and estimates are involved in forming expectations of the amounts and timing of future closure and reclamation cash flows.

Additional disturbances and changes in closure and reclamation estimates are accounted for as incurred with a change in the corresponding capitalized cost. Costs of rehabilitation projects for which a provision has been recorded are recorded directly against the provision as incurred, most of which are incurred at the end of the life of the mine.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Share-based Payments

The Company has a stock option plan that is described in Note 8(c). The Company may grant share options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of share-based payments to employees is measured at grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period using the graded method. Fair value of share-based payments to non-employees is recognized and measured at the date the goods or services are received based on the fair value of such goods or services. If it is determined that the fair value of goods and services received cannot be reliably measured the share-based payment is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Upon option expiry, related amounts are transferred from reserves to deficit.

For both employees and non-employees, the fair value of share-based payments is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in reserves. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded in share capital and the related share-based payment in reserves is transferred to share capital.

(f) Common Shares

Instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(g) Equity Units

Proceeds received on the issuance of units, consisting of common shares and warrants, are allocated to common shares and warrants on a residual value basis. The value allocated to the common shares is based on the market price of the shares and the residual, if any, is allocated to the warrants. Consideration received for the exercise of warrants is recorded in share capital and the related amount recognized in warrant reserve is transferred to share capital.

(h) Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on earnings per share is calculated presuming the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds of such exercise would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the year. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive. Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Impairment of Non-current Assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually. Other non-financial assets, including resource property interests, are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

An impairment loss is charged to net loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

(j) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net loss, except to the extent that if the income tax expense related to items recognized directly in equity, the income tax expense would also be recognized in equity.

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

Deferred tax is recognized using the statement of financial position liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities and the related deferred income tax expense or recovery are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different entities, but they intend to settle current liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

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

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Financial Instruments

On August 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"), which replaced IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 provides a revised model for classification and measurement of financial assets, including a new expected credit loss ("ECL") impairment model. The revised model for classifying financial assets results in classification according to their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business models under which they are held. IFRS 9 also introduces a reformed approach to hedge accounting. IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification of financial liabilities. The change did not result in a change in carrying value of any of our financial instruments on transition date. The adoption of the ECL impairment model did not have an impact on the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

For equity investments not held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognize changes in fair value through other comprehensive income rather than profit or loss. The Company elected to designate its equity investments as financial assets at FVTOCI, where they will be recorded initially at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value will be recognized in other comprehensive income only and will not be recycled into income (loss) upon disposition. As a result of this change, the Company reclassified $487,653 of impairment losses recognized in prior years on marketable securities from opening deficit to accumulated other comprehensive income on August 1, 2018.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significant impact on the Company's policies related to financial assets of cash, marketable securities, and accounts payables and accrued liabilities.

i) Financial Assets

The Company recognizes a financial asset when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company classifies financial assets at initial recognition as financial assets: measured at amortized cost, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortized costs

A financial asset that meets both of the following conditions is classified as a financial asset measured at amortized cost.

- The Company's business model for the such financial assets, is to hold the assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset gives rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding.

A financial asset measured at amortized cost is initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, the carrying amount of the financial asset measured at amortized cost is determined using the effective interest method, net of impairment loss, if necessary.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

A financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized initially at fair value plus transaction cost directly attributable to the asset. After initial recognition, the asset is measured at fair value with changes in fair value included as "financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income" in other comprehensive income. The Company's marketable securities are classified as FVTOCI.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Financial Instruments (continued)

i) Financial Assets (continued)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

A financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized initially at fair value with any associated transaction costs being recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Subsequently, the financial asset is re-measured at fair value, and a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss in the reporting period in which it arises.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset if the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. Any interests in transferred financial assets that are created or retained by the Company are recognized as a separate asset or liability. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The Company's cash is classified as FVTPL.

ii) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or when it expires. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost. All interest-related charges are reported in profit or loss within interest expense, if applicable. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost.

iii) Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company provides information about its financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair value:

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

Cash, reclamation bonds, accounts payables and accrued liabilities are recorded at their carrying amounts and approximate their fair values due to their short- term nature. The fair values of the marketable securities are based on quoted market prices in accordance with Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

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

Critical accounting estimates

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and include, but are not limited to, the following:

<u>Recovery of deferred tax assets</u>

The Company estimates the expected manner and timing of the realization or settlement of the carrying value of its assets and liabilities and applies the tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted on the estimated dates of realization or settlement. In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities.

Critical accounting judgments

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

<u>Exploration and evaluation assets</u>

Management is required to make judgments on the status of each mineral property and the future plans with respect to finding commercial reserves. Resource exploration and development is highly speculative and involves inherent risks. While the rewards if an ore body is discovered can be substantial, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Estimates and assumptions made in the realization of the Company’s investment in mineral property interests may change if new information becomes available. New information may become available during the use of these assets that causes the Company to adjust its estimates.

Cash-generating units (“CGUs”) are evaluated at each reporting date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. The Company considers both internal and external sources of information when making the assessment of whether there are indications of impairment for the Company’s mineral properties.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

In respect of costs incurred for its mineral properties, management has determined that exploratory drilling, evaluation, and related costs incurred, which have been capitalized, continue to be appropriately recorded on the consolidated statements of financial position at its carrying value as management has determined there are no indicators of impairment for its mineral properties as at January 31, 2020 and July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018.

Going concern

The assessment of whether the going concern assumption is appropriate requires management to take into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, 12 months from the end of the reporting period. Management assesses the amount of cash on hand at each reporting date to determine whether the Company pursues any exploration programs or adjusts management salaries and other expenses in the following year. Management ensures that the Company has enough cash to cover the operating expenses. During the Quarter ended January 31, 2020, the Company received $344,081 in net funds from shares issuances (Note 8).

NOTE 4 – RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash and reclamation bonds. The Company limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash and reclamation bonds with major financial institutions.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to provide reasonable assurance that it will have sufficient funds to meet liabilities when due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows required for operations and anticipated investing and financing activities.

At January 31, 2020, the Company had cash of $281,185 (2019 - $30,713) available to apply against short-term business requirements and current liabilities of $13,930 (2019 - $12,240). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

(c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows from the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk. The Company held 280,449 Global Resource Investment Trust, plc ("GRIT") common shares traded on the London Stock Exchange and as such the Company is exposed to significant market risk and foreign currency risk. The Company's exposure to and management of credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk related to financial instruments above have not changed materially since July 31, 2019. During the six months ending January 31, 2020 the Company sold the GRIT shares for $6,844 (Note 13).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

NOTE 5 – CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its resource property interests. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of equity as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, option its resource property interests for cash and/or expenditures or dispose of assets. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary.

The Board of Directors does not establish a quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company has not changed its capital risk management strategy since the year ended July 31, 2019 and is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTE 6 – RECLAMATION BONDS

The reclamation bonds are comprised of a $1,000 (2019 - $1,000) cash deposit plus term deposits held in a financial institution as security for reclamation obligations pursuant to the *Mines Act* and *Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for Mines* in British Columbia. The $2,000 (2019 - $2,000) term deposit bears interest at 1% per annum and matures September 9, 2020. The $5,000 (2019 - $5,000) term deposit bears interest at prime minus 2.7% and matures January 4, 2021. The deposits are renewed annually.

NOTE 7 – RESOURCE PROPERTY INTERESTS

	January 31, 2020	July 31, 2019
Galaxy Property, British Columbia, Canada	$ 20,916	$ 20,916

Galaxy Property, British Columbia, Canada

The Company holds an undivided 100% interest in seven mineral claims and two Crown-granted mineral claims in the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada, known as the Galaxy Property.

Rock Creek, Nevada, USA

The Company holds a 50% interest in the Rock Creek property. The Company has written off the property for accounting purposes in 2006, but retains its interest for viable projects in the future.

Environmental

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and properties in which it has previously had an interest. The Company conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current or former properties that may result in material liability to the Company.

NOTE 7 – RESOURCE PROPERTY INTERESTS (continued)

Environmental (continued)

Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation on the Company's operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions. If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of exploration and development on the resource properties, the potential for production on the property may be diminished or negated.

Title

Title to resource properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its resource properties and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all its properties are in good standing. However, such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfer and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Realization

The investment in resource properties comprises a significant portion of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investment in these assets is dependent upon the confirmation of legal ownership, the attainment of successful production from the properties or from the proceeds of their disposal.

NOTE 8 – EQUITY

(a) Authorized: unlimited number of common shares without par value

(b) Issued:

During the six months ended January 31, 2020:

(i) On January 14, 2020, the Company consolidated all outstanding shares on the basis of 10 pre-consolidation common shares to 1 post-consolidation common share. All figures as to the number of common shares, warrants, prices of issued shares, exercise prices of warrants are post-consolidation amounts. The common share consolidation was approved by 99.6% of Shareholders that voted on December 4, 2019 at the Company's AGM and Special Meeting. There is no name change and the Company's shares will continue to trade under symbol DCY on the TSX Venture exchange.

(ii) On January 20, 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 3,500,000 units at a price of $0.10 per unit for total gross proceeds of $350,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant of the Company. Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase an additional share in the capital of the Company at an exercise price of $0.15 until January 20, 2023. All securities issued pursuant to the Private Placement will be subject to a four-month resale restriction expiring on May 21, 2020. Three Directors of the Company purchased an aggregate of 740,000 Units for an aggregate total of $74,000. No finder's fees were paid. Total share issuance costs of $9,592 were incurred yielding net proceeds of $340,408.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

NOTE 8 – EQUITY (Issued continued)

During the year ended July 31, 2019:

(iii) On March 12, 2019, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 1,500,000 units at a price of $0.10 per unit for total gross proceeds of $150,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant of the Company. Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase an additional share in the capital of the Company at an exercise price of $0.50 until March 7, 2022. No finder's fees were paid. Total share issuance costs of $3,533 were incurred yielding net proceeds of $146,467.

During the year ended July 31, 2018:

(iv) On December 12, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 800,000 units at a price of $0.15 per unit for total gross proceeds of $120,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant of the Company. Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase an additional share in the capital of the Company at an exercise price of $0.50 until December 11, 2020. No finder's fees were paid. Total share issuance costs of $3,804 were incurred yielding net proceeds of $116,196.

(c) Stock Options

The Company established a stock option plan under which it may grant stock options totaling in aggregate up to 10% of the Company's total number of shares issued and outstanding on a non-diluted basis. The stock option plan provides for the granting of stock options to employees and persons providing investor-relation or consulting services up to a limit of 5%, 2% and 2%, respectively, of the Company's total number of issued and outstanding shares per year. The stock options are fully vested on the date of grant, except for options granted to persons providing investor relations services, which vest over a twelve-month period. The option price must be greater or equal to the discounted market price on the grant date and the option expiry date cannot exceed five years after the grant date.

The Company applies the fair value method using the Black-Scholes option pricing model in accounting for its stock options granted. There were no options granted during the six month period ending January 31, 2020 or during the years ended July 31, 2019 and 2018.

During the year ended July 31, 2019, 500,000 options exercisable at $0.12 per share expired unexercised (150,000 options expired on January 17, 2019 and 400,000 options expired on September 23, 2018). The related reserve amount of $53,844 was transferred to deficit.

During the year ended July 31, 2018, 500,000 options exercisable at $0.12 per share expired unexercised (on August 25, 2017). The related reserve amount of $73,650 was transferred to deficit.

A summary of the changes in the Company's stock options is as follows:

	January 31, 2020		July 31, 2019	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of the Period	-	$ -	55,000	$ 1.20
Expired		$ -	(55,000)	$ 1.20
Outstanding, end of the Period	-	$ -	-	$ -

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at January 31, 2020 is nil years (2019 – nil years).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

NOTE 8 – EQUITY (continued)

(d) Warrants

Details of the status of the Company's warrants as at January 31, 2020 and July 31, 2019 and changes during the years then ended are as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, July 31, 2018	1,900,000	$ 0.50
Issued	1,500,000	$ 0.50
Balance, July 31, 2019	3,400,000	$0.50
Issued	3,500,000	$0.15
Balance, January 31, 2020	6,900,000	$ 0.05

The warrants outstanding at January 31, 2020 are as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
200,000	$ 1.00	June 16, 2020*
900,000	$ 0.50	September 6, 2021**
800,000	$ 0.50	December 11, 2020
1,500,000	$ 0.50	March 7, 2022
3,500,000	$ 0.15	January 20, 2023
6,900,000		

The weighted average remaining contractual life of warrants outstanding at January 31, 2020 is 2.3 years. (2019 – 2.1 years).

* These warrants were originally issued with an expiration date of June 16, 2017. The expiration date of these warrants has been extended to June 16, 2020.
** These warrants were originally issued with an expiration date of September 6, 2019. The expiration date of these warrants has been extended to September 6, 2021.

NOTE 9 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements include transactions with directors and/or officers of the Company and/or corporations related to or controlled by them. The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel was as follows:

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
Short-term employee benefits (Note 11 and 12)	$ 64,900	$ 36,000

Key management personnel were not paid any post-employment benefits, termination benefits or other long-term benefits during the respective periods.

NOTE 10 – SEGMENT DISCLOSURE

The Company operates in one business segment, which is the acquisition and exploration of mineral property interests, and its non-current assets are held in Canada.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

NOTE 11 – ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

The administration expenses for the Company are broken down as follows:

	Three Month Period ended Jan. 31, 2020	Six Month Period ended Jan.31, 2020	Three Month Period ended Jan. 31, 2019	Six Month Period ended Jan. 31, 2019
Share-based payment expense (Note 8)	**$ -**	$ -	**$ -**	$ -
Consulting fees (Note 9)	**19,900**	34,900	**21,000**	36,000
Professional fees	**7,239**	10,110	**2,056**	2,394
Travel	**315**	368	**-**	-
Listing, filing and transfer agent fees	**6,135**	11,909	**3,675**	5,983
Office	**5,421**	10,514	**5,329**	10,269
Shareholder and investor relations	**370**	508	**-**	-
Bank charges and interest	**161**	297	**98**	204
	$ 39,541	$ 68,606	**$ 32,158**	$ 54,850

NOTE 12 – EXPLORATION EXPENSES

The exploration expenses for the Company related to its Galaxy Property are broken down as follows:

	Three Month Period ended Jan.31, 2020	Six Month Period ended Jan 31, 2020	Three Month Period ended Jan 31, 2019	Six Month Period ended Jan. 31, 2020
Geochem Field Exploration	**$ -**	$ -	**$ -**	$ 3,542
First Nations Consultation	**13,000**	29,500	**-**	-
Government fees	**-**	-	**-**	500
	$ 13,000	$ 29,500	**$ -**	$ 4,042

NOTE 13 – MARKETABLE SECURITIES

On March 4, 2014, the Company entered into a share exchange agreement with GRIT, an arm's length party, listed on the London Stock Exchange. The Company received 280,449 ordinary shares of GRIT at a deemed value of £1 per GRIT share for a total value of $510,000 (£280,449). The fair value of the GRIT shares is based on the quoted market price on the London Stock Exchange. In 2019 the shares were sold on the London Stock Exchange for $6,844 with proceeds used for working Capital.