MOROCCO STRATEGIC MINERALS CORPORATION
(Formerly GENIUS METALS INC.)

Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended
July 31, 2025 and 2024

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(formerly Genius Metals Inc.)
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Years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

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To the Shareholders of
Morocco Strategic Minerals Corporation
(formerly Genius Metals Inc.)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Morocco Strategic Minerals Corporation (formerly Genius Metals Inc.) (hereafter "the Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at July 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, the consolidated statements of changes in equity and the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at July 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 (hereafter "IFRS Accounting Standards").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, which indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were 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. Except for the matter described in the "Material uncertainty related to going concern" section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our auditor's report.

Information other than the consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in 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.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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;

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes 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 Karine Desrochers.

Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton LLP[1]

Montréal
November 26, 2025

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[1] CPA auditor, public accountancy permit no. A127023

MOROCCO STRATEGIC MINERALS CORPORATION
(formerly Genius Metals Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at July 31, 2025 and July 31, 2024
(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
		$	$
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash	5	799,969	177,194
Short-term investments	6	30,000	30,000
Marketable securities in quoted companies	7	9,000	30,600
Other receivables	8	46,794	28,355
Prepaid expenses		24,774	14,711
Total current assets		910,537	280,860
Non-current assets:			
Property and equipment		-	41
Right-of-use assets	9	77,966	-
Mining properties	10	1,072,356	1,604,240
Exploration and evaluation assets	11	3,916,968	4,426,796
Total non-current assets		5,067,290	6,031,077
Total assets		5,977,827	6,311,937
Liabilities and Equity			
Current liabilities:			
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	12	302,916	481,421
Current portion of lease liabilities	13	18,023	-
Total current liabilities		320,939	481,421
Non-current liabilities:			
Lease liabilities	13	56,835	-
Total non-current liabilities		56,835	-
Total liabilities		377,774	481,421
Equity:			
Share capital	14	12,944,842	10,551,587
Warrants	14	582,087	334,942
Agent options	14	45,563	-
Share options	15	402,148	495,915
Contributed surplus		1,783,030	1,547,156
Deficit		(10,157,602)	(7,099,084)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(15)	-
Total equity		5,600,053	5,830,516
Total liabilities and equity		5,977,827	6,311,937

Going concern, see Note 2.

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

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 26, 2025.

(S) Guy Goulet	(S) John Booth
Director	Director

MOROCCO STRATEGIC MINERALS CORPORATION
(formerly Genius Metals Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
Years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024
(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
		$	$
General and administrative expenses:			
Salaries and employee benefit expense		303,108	283,174
Management and consulting fees		203,559	181,865
Travel, promotion and marketing		452,072	267,535
Registration, listing fees and shareholders information		75,801	51,060
Professional fees		118,564	115,837
Supplies and office expenses		69,626	61,834
Write-down of mining properties	10	668,258	-
Write-down of exploration and evaluation assets	11	1,109,088	-
Part XII.6 tax		1,048	4,630
Depreciation of property and equipment		41	1,047
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	9	17,455	-
Operating loss before other revenues and income tax		3,018,620	966,982
Other expenses:			
Finance expense	16	10,683	4,048
Change in fair value of marketable securities	7	21,600	7,200
Exchange loss		7,615	274
Total other expenses		39,898	11,522
Net loss		(3,058,518)	(978,504)
Other comprehensive loss			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Currency translation adjustment		(15)	-
Other comprehensive loss net of tax		(15)	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss		(3,058,533)	(978,504)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		117,051,001	96,561,179
Basic and diluted loss per share:		(0.03)	(0.01)

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

MOROCCO STRATEGIC MINERALS CORPORATION
(formerly Genius Metals Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
Years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024
(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Number of shares outstanding	Share capital	Warrants	Agent Options	Share Options	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total equity
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at July 31 2024		97,686,343	10,551,587	334,942	-	495,915	1,547,156	(7,099,084)	-	5,830,516
Units issued:										
Private placements	14	31,200,000	2,277,910	418,090						2,696,000
Share issuance costs	14		(203,493)		45,563					(157,930)
Warrants exercised	14	2,900,000	318,838	(28,838)						290,000
Warrants expired	14			(142,107)			142,107			-
Share options expired	15					(93,767)	93,767			-
Transaction with owners		131,786,343	12,944,842	582,087	45,563	402,148	1,783,030	(7,099,084)	-	8,658,586
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year								(3,058,518)	(15)	(3,058,533)
Balance as at July 31 2025		131,786,343	12,944,842	582,087	45,563	402,148	1,783,030	(10,157,602)	(15)	5,600,053
Balance as at July 31 2023		86,556,343	10,139,428	206,960	-	715,824	1,327,247	(6,120,580)	-	6,268,879
Units issued:										
Private placements	14	11,130,000	428,518	127,982						556,500
Share issuance costs	14		(16,359)							(16,359)
Share options expired	15					(219,909)	219,909			-
Transaction with owners		97,686,343	10,551,587	334,942	-	495,915	1,547,156	(6,120,580)	-	6,809,020
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year								(978,504)		(978,504)
Balance as at July 31 2024		97,686,343	10,551,587	334,942	-	495,915	1,547,156	(7,099,084)	-	5,830,516

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

MOROCCO STRATEGIC MINERALS CORPORATION
(formerly Genius Metals Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024
(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
		$	$
Operating activities:			
Net loss		(3,058,518)	(978,504)
Adjustments for:			
Change in fair value of marketable securities		21,600	7,200
Interest on lease liabilities		5,946	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		17,455	-
Depreciation of property and equipment		41	1,047
Write-down of mining properties		668,258	-
Write-down of exploration and evaluation assets		1,109,088	-
Operating activities before changes in working capital items		(1,236,130)	(970,257)
Change in other receivables		(3,749)	2,538
Change in prepaid expenses		(10,063)	8,016
Change in trade accounts payable and other liabilities		(73,862)	(36,147)
Change in working capital items		(87,674)	(25,593)
Cash flows used for operating activities		(1,323,804)	(995,850)
Financing activities:			
Lease liabilities repayments		(18,935)	-
Proceeds from private placements		2,696,000	556,500
Proceeds from warrants exercised		290,000	-
Share issuance costs		(157,930)	(22,053)
Cash flows from financing activities		2,809,135	534,447
Investing activities:			
Upfront payments for right-of-use assets		(7,574)	-
Proceeds from disposal of marketable securities in quoted companies		-	16,200
Acquisition of mining properties		(134,380)	(15,306)
Increase in exploration and evaluation assets		(720,574)	(740,943)
Tax credits related to resources received		-	433,688
Mining tax credits received		-	54,841
Cash flows used for investing activities		(862,528)	(251,520)
Net change in cash		622,803	(712,923)
Cash, beginning of year		177,194	890,117
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held in foreign currencies		(28)	-
Cash, end of year		799,969	177,194

Additional disclosures of cash flows information (Note 18).
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Reporting entity, change of name and nature of operations:

Morocco Strategic Minerals Corporation and its subsidiary (hereafter the “Company” or “Morocco Strategic Minerals” or “MCC”) is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties.

On January 31, 2025, Genius Metals Inc. changed its name to Morocco Strategic Minerals Corporation. Morocco Strategic Minerals is a company domiciled in Canada. The Company was incorporated on May 25, 2018 under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. Morocco Strategic Minerals is a public company listed on the TSX.V Stock Exchange (“TSXV”) trading under the symbol “GENI” and is also trading under the symbol "GNSMF" on the OTC Pink Market. Since January 31, 2025, Morocco Strategic Minerals Corporation is trading on the TSXV under symbol "MCC".

The Company's head office, which is also the main establishment is located at 68 de la Gare Avenue, suite 205, Saint-Sauveur, Québec, Canada J0R 1R0 and its web site is www.moroccosm.com.

2. Going concern:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption meaning the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes 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 is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events and conditions that may cast a significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and, accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, expenses and financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate. These adjustments could be material.

For the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company recorded a net loss of $3,058,518 ($978,504 for the year ended July 31, 2024) and had negative cash flows from operations of $1,323,804 ($995,850 for the year ended July 31, 2024). In addition, the Company had accumulated deficit of $10,157,602 as at July 31, 2025. Besides the usual needs for working capital, the Company must obtain funds to enable it to meet the timelines of its exploration programs and to pay its overhead and administrative costs. As at July 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital (total current assets less total current liabilities) of $589,598 (a negative working capital of ($200,561) as at July 31, 2024) including cash of $799,969 ($177,194 in cash as at July 31, 2024). Management believes that these funds will not be sufficient to meet the obligations and liabilities of the Company. These material uncertainties cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Any funding shortfall may be met in the future in a number of ways, including but not limited to, the issuance of new equity instruments. Given that the Company has not yet determined whether its mineral properties contain mineral deposits that are economically recoverable, the Company has not yet generated income nor cash flows from its operations. The recovery of the cost of exploration and evaluation assets as well as other tangible and intangible assets, is subject to certain conditions: the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to continue the exploration, evaluation, development, construction and ultimately disposal of these assets. During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company has raised $2,696,000 ($556,500 during the year ended July 31, 2024) from private placements to fund exploration works and working capital. There is no assurance that it will succeed in obtaining additional financing in the future.

3. Basis of preparation:

3.1 Statement of compliance:

These annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (hereafter “IFRS Accounting Standards”) applicable to the preparation of annual consolidated financial statements. The accounting policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on IFRS Accounting Standards issued and in effect as at year end.

3.2 Basis of measurement:

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for where IFRS Accounting Standards requires recognition at fair value.

3. Basis of preparation (continued):

3.3 Basis of consolidation:

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A subsidiary is fully consolidated from the date on which control is acquired and de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The financial statements of the subsidiary is prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. The subsidiary has a reporting date of December 31. The Company attributes total comprehensive loss of subsidiary between the owners of the parent and the non-controlling interests based on their respective ownership interests. All intra-group transactions and balances are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Subsidiary	Status	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	% of Ownership
Kenz Copper and Gold SARL AU	Active	Morocco	100%

3.4 Functional and presentation currency:

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars. The functional currency of Morocco Strategic Minerals is the Canadian dollars. The functional currency of Kenz Copper and Gold SARL AU is the Moroccan dirham.

3.5 Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

(a) Significant management judgment:

The following are significant management judgments in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effects on the consolidated financial statements.

Going concern

The assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures, meets its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned and contractual exploration programs, involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. See Note 2 for more information.

Recognition of deferred income tax assets and measurement of income tax expense

Management continually evaluates the likelihood that its deferred tax assets could be realized. This requires management to assess whether it is probable that sufficient taxable income will exist in the future to utilize these losses within the carry-forward period. By its nature, this assessment requires significant judgment. To date, management has not recognized any deferred tax assets in excess of existing taxable temporary differences expected to reverse within the carry-forward period (see Note 4.13).

(b) Estimation uncertainty:

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Determining if there are any facts or circumstances indicating an impairment loss or reversal of impairment losses is a subjective process involving judgment and a number of estimates and interpretations in many cases (see Note 4.12).

When an indication of impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount of the individual asset or the cash-generating units must be estimated.

3. Basis of preparation (continued):

3.5 Use of estimates and judgements (continued):

(b) Estimation uncertainty (continued):

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

In assessing impairment, the Company must make some estimates and assumptions regarding future circumstances, in particular, whether a technically or economically viable extraction operation can be established, the probability that the expense will be recovered from either future exploitation or sale when the activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of existence of reverses, the Company's capacity to obtain financial resources necessary to complete the evaluation and development and to renew permits. Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written-down in profit or loss in the period when the new information become available.

Share-based compensation

The estimation of share-based compensation costs requires the selection of an appropriate valuation model and data and consideration as to the volatility of the Company's own share, the probable life of share options and warrants granted and the time of exercise of those share options and warrants. The model used by the Company is the Black-Scholes valuation model (see Note 15).

Tax credits receivable

Tax calculation of the Company's refundable tax credit on qualified exploration expenditure incurred and refundable tax credit involves a degree of estimation and judgment in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until a notice of assessment has been issued by the relevant taxation authority and payment has been received. Difference arising between the actual results following final resolution of some of these items and the assumptions made could necessitate adjustments to the refundable tax credit, exploration and evaluation assets, and income tax expense in future periods (see Note 4.8).

Lease liabilities

The determination of the interest used in the calculation of the lease liabilities discounted value requires judgment. The interest rate is management's best estimate of the cost of borrowing based on comparable entities and historical data. Judgment is also used to determine wether ther is a reasonable certainty that a lease extension or cancellation option sill be exercised. (see Note 4.9).

4. Material accounting policies:

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies set out by IFRS Accounting Standards effective at the end of the year for submission of financial information. The material accounting policies used in preparing these consolidated financial statements are summarized below.

4.1 Financial instruments:

(a) Recognition and derecognition:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expired.

(b) Classification and initial measurement of financial assets:

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- amortized cost;
- fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL");
- fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI").

4. Material accounting policies (continued):

4.1 Financial instruments (continued):

(b) Classification and initial measurement of financial assets (continued):

In the years presented, the Company does have marketable securities categorized as fair value through profit or loss and does not have any financial assets categorized through other comprehensive income.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset;
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented within finance expense.

(c) Subsequent measurement of financial assets:

i) Financial assets at amortized cost:

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows;
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash, short-term investments and other receivables (except sales tax receivable, mining tax credits receivable and tax credits related to resources receivable) fall into this category of financial instruments.

ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply.

The category contains marketable securities in quoted companies. The Company accounts for the investments at FVTPL and did not make the irrevocable election to account for the investment listed equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The fair value was determined in line with the requirement of IFRS 9, which does not allowed for measurement at cost.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

4.2 Impairment of financial assets:

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognize expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. Instruments within the scope of the requirements included other receivables (except sales tax receivable, mining tax credits receivable and tax credits related to resources receivable).

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Company first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

4.3 Classification and measurement of financial liabilities:

The Company's financial liabilities include trade accounts payable and other liabilities.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Company designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

4.4 Foreign currency transactions and balances:

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars (see Note 3.4). Foreign currency transactions and balances in the Morocco Strategic Minerals and Kenz Copper and Gold SARL AU are translated in their respective functional currency using the following method:

- Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated at the closing exchange rate in effect at the reporting date, whereas other assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date.
- Revenues and expenses are translated at the average rate in effect during the year.
- Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement of monetary items at year end exchange rates are included in profit or loss.
- Non-monetary items are not re-translated at year-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction). Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

Assets, liabilities and transactions of the subsidiary with a functional currency other than the Canadian dollars are translated into Canadian dollars on consolidation. On consolidation, assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars at the closing rate of the reporting date. Income and expenses are translated under the Company's presentation currency at the average rate over the reporting year. Exchange differences are presented as other comprehensive loss and recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive loss in equity. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative translation differences recognized in equity are reclassified to profit or loss and recognized as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

4.5 Basic and diluted loss per share:

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is calculated by adjusting loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company, and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares which include options and warrants. Dilutive potential common shares are deemed to have been converted into common shares at the average market price at the beginning of the year or, if later, at the date of issue of the potential common shares. The diluted loss per share is equal to the basic loss per share as a result of the anti-dilutive effect of the outstanding warrants and share options. Details of share options and warrants issued that could potentially dilute earnings per share in the future are given in Note 14 and Note 15.

4.6 Cash:

Cash consist of cash and other short-term highly liquid investments, easily convertible in a known amount of cash and subject to negligible risk of value impairment.

4.7 Marketable securities:

Marketable securities comprise of shares of other publicly trading companies and are recorded at fair value as of the date of the statement of financial position. The difference from the original cost base related to share of other public trading companies is recorded in net loss.

4.8 Tax Credit Relating to Resources and Mining Tax Credit:

The Company is entitled to refundable tax credits on eligible exploration expenses incurred and to refundable mining rights tax credits as duties under the law on the mining tax. These tax credits are recorded based on management's estimates and provided that the Company is reasonably certain that they will be collected. Tax credits are recorded as a reduction of the deferred exploration and evaluation expenses.

4. Material accounting policies (continued):

4.9 Leases:

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment assets. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the consolidated statements of financial position. The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months of less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.10 Mining Properties Options Agreements:

Options on interests in mining properties acquired by the Company are recorded at the value of the consideration paid, including other future benefit given up but excluding the commitment for future expenditures. Commitment for future expenditures does not meet the definition of a liability and thus are not accounted for immediately. Expenditures are accounted for only when incurred by the Company.

When the Company sells interest in a mining property, it uses the carrying amount of the interest before the sale of the option as the carrying amount for the portion of the property retained, and credits any cash consideration received against the carrying of this portion (any excess is recognized as a gain in profit or loss).

4.11 Mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets:

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are costs incurred in the course of the initial search of mineral resources before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resources are demonstrable. Costs incurred before the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

Once the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities has been obtained, all costs of acquiring mineral rights, expenses related to the exploration and evaluation of mining properties, less refundable tax credits related to these expenses, are recognized as exploration and evaluation assets.

Expenses related to exploration and evaluation include topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies, exploration drilling, trenching, sampling, general expenses, financial charges, management fees and other costs related to the evaluation of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource.

The various costs are capitalized on a property-by-property basis pending determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. These assets are recognized as intangible assets and are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. No depreciation expenses are recognized for these assets during the exploration and evaluation phase.

4. Material accounting policies (continued):

4.11 Mining properties and exploration and evaluation assets (continued):

Whenever a mining property is considered no longer viable, or is abandoned, the capitalized amounts are written down to their recoverable amounts, the difference is then immediately recognized in profit or loss.

When technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets related to the mining property are transferred to property and equipment in Mining assets under construction. Before the reclassification, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and any impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss before reclassification.

To date, neither the technical feasibility nor the commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource has been demonstrated.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the mining properties in which it holds an interest, in accordance with industry practices for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the validity of the Company's titles. Property titles may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

4.12 Impairment of mining properties, exploration and evaluation assets and property and equipment:

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at a cash-generating unit level.

Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, an asset or cash-generating unit is reviewed for impairment.

Impairment reviews for exploration and evaluation assets are carried out on a project-by-project basis, with each project representing a potential single cash-generating unit. An impairment review is undertaken when indicators of impairment arise, but typically when one of the following circumstances apply:

- the right to explore the areas has expired or will expire in the near future with no expectation of renewal;
- no further exploration or evaluation expenditures in the area are planned or budgeted;
- no commercially viable deposits have been discovered, and the decision has been made to discontinue exploration in the area;
- sufficient work has been performed to indicate that the carrying amount of the expenditure carried as an asset will not be fully recovered.

Additionally, when technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, the exploration and evaluation assets of the related mining property are tested for impairment before these items are transferred to property and equipment.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

An impairment charge is reversed if the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

4.13 Income taxes:

When applicable, tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized directly in equity.

However, since the Company is in the exploration phase and has no taxable income, tax expense recognized in profit or loss is currently comprise only of deferred tax.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill, or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit.

4. Material accounting policies (continued):

4.13 Income taxes (continued):

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilized against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company’s forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as deferred income tax in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in equity.

Under the provisions of tax legislation relating to flow-through shares, the Company is required to renounce its right to tax deductions for expenses related to exploration activities to the benefit of the investors. When the Company has renounced to its tax deductions and has incurred its admissible expenditures, the sale of tax deductions is recognized in profit or loss as a reduction to deferred tax expense and a deferred tax liability is recognized for the taxable temporary difference that arises from the difference between the carrying amount of admissible expenditures capitalized as an asset and its tax base.

4.14 Share capital:

Share capital represents the amount received on the issue of shares, less issuance costs, net of any underlying income tax benefit from these issuance costs.

If shares are issued following the exercise of share options, or warrants, this account also includes the charge previously accounted to the warrants and share options accounts. Furthermore, if shares are issued following the acquisition of mining property or other non-financial assets, shares are valued at fair value of mining property on the day the agreement was concluded.

4.15 Unit placements:

The funds from unit placement are allocated between shares and warrants using the relative fair value method. The fair value of the common shares is recognized in equity based on the share price at the date of issue. The fair value of the warrants is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model and is recorded separately under "warrants".

4.16 Flow-through placements:

Issuance of flow-through shares represents in substance an issue of ordinary shares and the sale of the right to tax deductions to the investors. When the flow-through shares are issued, the sale of the right to tax deductions is deferred and presented as other liabilities related of flow-through financings in the consolidated statement of financial position. The proceeds received from flow-through placements are allocated between share capital and other liabilities related of flow-through financings using the residual method. Proceeds are first allocated to shares according to the quoted price of shares at the time of issuance and the residual proceeds, if any, are allocated to other liabilities. The liability component recorded initially on the issuance of shares is reversed on renouncement of the right to tax deductions to the investors and when eligible expenses are incurred and recognized in profit or loss in reduction of deferred income tax expense.

The proceeds received from flow-through units are allocated between share capital, warrants and the liability using the residual method. Proceeds are first allocated to shares according to the quoted price of existing shares at the time of issuance and the residual proceeds are allocated to warrants and to the liability, allocating a first amount to warrant measured at fair value using Black-Scholes model.

4.17 Other elements of equity:

Warrants, share options and agent options accounts include unrealized charges related to share options and warrants until they are exercised, if applicable. Contributed surplus includes compensation expense related to share options and warrants not exercised and expired.

Deficit includes all current and prior year retained losses.

(in Canadian dollars)

4. Material accounting policies (continued):

4.18 Equity-settled share-based compensation:

The Company has an equity-settled share-based compensation plan for its eligible directors, employees and consultants. The Company's plan is not cash-settled.

All goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based compensations are measured at their fair values, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably. If the Company cannot estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or services received, it must measure their value indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

For transactions with employees and with parties providing similar services, the Company evaluates the fair value of services received by reference to the fair value of equity instruments granted.

All equity-settled share-based compensation (except warrants to brokers) are ultimately recognized as an expense in the profit or loss with a corresponding credit to the Share options account. Equity-settled share-based compensation to brokers, in respect of an equity financing are recognized as issuance cost of the equity instruments with a corresponding credit to warrants, in equity.

If vesting periods or other vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognized in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognized in prior period if share options ultimately exercised are different to that estimated on vesting.

4.19 Segment reporting:

The Company presents and discloses segment information based on information that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker, i.e. the President and the Board of Directors.

The Company has only one operating segment which consist in the mining activities. All non-current assets are in Canada and Morocco.

	Canada	**Morocco**	**Total**
	$	$	$
Right-of-use assets	77,966	-	77,966
Mining properties	1,072,356	-	1,072,356
Exploration and evaluation assets	3,895,889	21,079	3,916,968
	5,046,211	21,079	5,067,290

4.20 New standards and interpretations that are not yet effective and have not been adopted:

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, there were no new standards and interpretations applicable to the Company that were issued but not yet effective, except for:

(i) *IFRS 18 Presentation and disclosure in financial statements*

In April 2024, 2018, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued the new standard *IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, which sets out the requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general-purpose financial statements. The requirements aim to help ensure the financial statements provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses.

The key requirements in *IFRS 18* include:

- presentation of two new defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss: (1) Operating profit; and (2) Profit before financing and income taxes;
- required disclosures in the notes to the financial statements of management-defined performance measures; and
- enhanced principles on the aggregation and disaggregation of information which apply to the financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

IFRS 18 applies to all entities that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards and replaces *IAS 1 Presentation of Financial*

IFRS 18 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 and will be applied retroactively. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting *IFRS 18* on the consolidated financial statements.

(in Canadian dollars)

4. Material accounting policies (continued):

4.20 New standards and interpretations that are not yet effective and have not been adopted (continued):

(ii) *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures*

In August 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)to provide guidance in IFRS 9:

- on when a financial liability should be derecognized when it is settled by electronic payment; and
- to help an entity assess whether the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are consistent with a basic lending arrangement.

IFRS 9 has also been updated to provide additional guidance to clarify the characteristics of contractually linked instruments as well as the definition of the underlying pool used to assess whether a transaction contains contractually linked instruments. The amendments also specify that transactions that contain multiple debt instruments are not automatically contracts with multiple contractually linked instruments.

The amendments to *IFRS 7* add new required disclosures for:

- any investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- each class of financial asset measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

The amendments are effective January 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these amendments on the consolidated financial statements.

5. Cash:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Cash	799,969	177,194
	799,969	177,194

Obligations related to flow-through private placements:

On November 28, 2022 and December 13, 2022, the Company completed two flow-through private placements of $378,020. The Company has until December 31, 2023 to incur eligible exploration and evaluation expenditures in order to comply with the requirements of flow-through private placement. As at July 31, 2025, the Company has fulfilled its obligation by incurring an amount of $378,020 in exploration and evaluation expenditures before December 31, 2023 (completed during the quarter ended October 31, 2023).

On June 29, 2023, the Company completed a flow-through private placement of $243,320. The Company has until December 31, 2024 to incur eligible exploration and evaluation expenditures in order to comply with the requirements of flow-through private placement. As at July 31, 2025, the Company has fulfilled its obligation by incurring an amount of $243,320 in exploration and evaluation expenditures before December 31, 2024 (completed during the quarter ended October 31, 2024).

There is no guarantee that the Company’s exploration and evaluation expenditures will qualify as Canadian exploration expenses, even if the Company is committed to taking all the necessary measures in this regard. Refusal of certain expenses by the tax authorities could have a negative tax impact for investors.

6. Short-term investments:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Guaranteed investment certificate, 2.25 % maturing in October 2025 is used as guarantee for credit cards	30,000	-
Guaranteed investment certificate, 2.25 % maturing in October 2024 is used as guarantee for credit cards	-	30,000
	30,000	30,000

(in Canadian dollars)

7. Marketable securities in quoted companies:

	Number of shares				Carrying value				
	July 31 2024	Acquisition	Disposition	July 31 2025	July 31 2024	Acquisition	Disposition	Change in fair value	July 31 2025
					$	$	$	$	$
Shares									
NSAU [(1)]	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-
CMET [(2)]	360,000	-	-	360,000	30,600	-	-	(21,600)	9,000
	610,000	-	-	610,000	30,600	-	-	(21,600)	9,000

	Number of shares				Carrying value				
	July 31 2023	Acquisition	Disposition	July 31 2024	July 31 2023	Acquisition	Disposition	Change in fair value	July 31 2024
					$	$	$	$	$
Shares									
NSAU [(1)]	250,000	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-
CMET [(2)]	720,000	-	(360,000)	360,000	54,000	-	(16,200)	(7,200)	30,600
	970,000	-	(360,000)	610,000	54,000	-	(16,200)	(7,200)	30,600

[(1)] MegumaGold Corp. - CNSX - Symbol "NSAU". On November 16, 2022, the shares of MegumaGold Corp. have been delisted from the Canadian Stock Exchange.
[(2)] Clarity Metals Corp. - CNSX - Symbol "CMET"

8. Other receivables:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Other receivables	-	11,539
Sales tax receivable	32,117	16,816
Mining tax credits receivable	2,450	-
Tax credits related to resources receivable	12,227	-
	46,794	28,355

9. Right-of-use assets:

	Office spaces
	$
Cost	
As at July 31, 2024	-
Additions	95,421
As at July 31, 2025	95,421
Accumulated depreciation	
As at July 31, 2024	-
Depreciation	17,455
As at July 31, 2025	17,455
Net book value	
As at July 31, 2024	-
As at July 31, 2025	77,966

(in Canadian dollars)

10. Mining properties:

Mining properties can be detailed as follows:

	July 31 2024	Acquisition	Licences & permits	Impairment	Disposition	July 31 2025
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gold Properties:						
Sakami - QC	735,278	-	32,147	(135,735)	-	631,690
Iserhoff - QC	103,107	-	172	(103,279)	-	-
Total Gold Properties	838,385	-	32,319	(239,014)	-	631,690
Base Metals:						
Tifermine - Morocco	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
BMR Project - Morocco	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
Timarighine - Morocco	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Total Base Metals	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Industrials & High-Tech Metals:						
Dissimieux Lake - QC	336,463	-	-	-	-	336,463
Lithium381 - QC	148	-	4,055	-	-	4,203
Paka - QC	429,244	-	-	(429,244)	-	-
Total Industrials & High-Tech Metals	765,855	-	4,055	(429,244)	-	340,666
Grand total	1,604,240	100,000	36,374	(668,258)	-	1,072,356

	July 31 2023	Acquisition	Licences & permits	Impairment	Disposition	July 31 2024
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gold Properties:						
Sakami - QC	734,885	-	393	-	-	735,278
Iserhoff - QC	102,959	-	148	-	-	103,107
Total Gold Properties	837,844	-	541	-	-	838,385
Industrials & High-Tech Metals:						
Dissimieux Lake - QC	336,463	-	-	-	-	336,463
Lithium381 - QC	-	-	148	-	-	148
Paka - QC	427,348	-	1,896	-	-	429,244
Total Industrials & High-Tech Metals	763,811	-	2,044	-	-	765,855
Grand total	1,601,655	-	2,585	-	-	1,604,240

Sakami Property (Gold):

The Property is located in the James Bay area of the Province of Québec. The property straddles the contact between Opinaca and La Grande geological sub-provinces over a distance of 35 km. The gold property comprises 484 mining claims (24,889 Hectares). During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company abandoned 104 claims and wrote down a part of the cost of the Sakami property ($135,735 in mining properties and $687,824 in exploration and evaluation assets).

Iserhoff Property (Gold):

On November 13, 2018, the Company acquired a 100% interest in Iserhoff Property from an independent prospector (former consultant) by issuing on November 23, 2018, 500,000 common shares at a price of $0.24 per share for a consideration of $120,000. The Property is subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty (NSR) on production, of which 1% may be purchased at any time by the Company for $1,000,000 at any time. The Iserhoff Property is located in the northern Abitibi Greenstone belt, Québec in the central and western areas of Bergères Township, about 55 km NNE of Lebel-sur-Quévillion, Québec. The gold property comprises 41 mining claims totaling 2,293 hectares which will be 100% owned by Morocco Strategic Minerals. The property can be accessed by a network of forestry roads some of which join provincial highway 113 connecting Lebel-sur-Quévillion with Chibougamau. During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company wrote down to $Nil the cost of the Iserhoff Gold property and the exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred, as it no longer fit the Company's development strategy ($103,279 in mining properties and $297,433 in exploration and evaluation assets).

(in Canadian dollars)

10. Mining properties (continued):

Dissimieux Lake (Phosphate):

The property consists of 70 claims covering 3,887 hectares, and is accessible via Provincial Highway #138 from Forestville, then driving northward on Highway #385 to Labrieville, and from there using a network of secondary gravel forestry roads to reach the east-southeast shore of Dissimieux Lake. The Property hosts titanium-phosphate (ilmenite-apatite) mineralization. The Property is dominated by steep hills, with elevations ranging from 435 m to 700 m above sea level.

The property is subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty (NSR) on production in favour of the vendor which 1% can be bought back at any time by paying an amount of 1,000,000$.

Lithium381 (Lithium):

The Lithium381 property consists of 21 mining claims (1,108 Hectares). The property is located in the James Bay Eeyou Istchee territory, Quebec, Canada, approximately 3km NE from the James Bay Road (Billy-Diamond Highway) and the KM381 service station, which serves as an infrastructure for the local area.

On December 6, 2022, the Company has entered into an option agreement (the “Agreement”) with Clarity Gold Corp. (“Clarity”) to acquire 50% of the Lithium381 Property in Québec. Following the exercise of the option for the acquisition of the 50% interest by Clarity, a joint venture will be created by the Company and Clarity as per a 50% share each.

To earn its 50% interest, Clarity must issued shares and incurred exploration expenses in the following timelines:

	Shares	Exploration expenses
		$
On December 29, 2022	720,000 (1)	-
On or before December 31, 2024	-	750,000
	720,000	750,000

(1) These common shares were issued on December 29, 2022 at a price of $0.175 per share.

In December 2024, Clarity confirmed the termination of the Agreement. Therefore, the Company still holds an interest of 100% in the claims comprised in the Agreement.

Paka (Lithium):

On June 27, 2023, the Company signed a Sales and Purchase Agreement with one individual in order to acquire a 100% interest in 189 contiguous claims covering 9,700 Hectares.

The property is subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty (NSR) on production in favour of the vendor which can be bought back entirely or in two tranches of 1% by paying an amount of 1,000,000$ per tranche of 1%, for total cash consideration of $2,000,000.

To earn its 100% interest, the Company must make a cash payment and issue shares in the following timelines:

	Cash payments	Shares
	$	
On June 27, 2023	60,000 (1)	-
On or before July 27, 2023	-	6,000,000 (2)
	60,000	6,000,000

(1) The cash payment was made on July 11, 2023.
(2) These common shares were issued on July 6, 2023 at a price of $0.06 per share for a value of $360,000. The shares have been released on July 6, 2024.

During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company wrote down to $Nil the cost of the Paka property and the exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred, as it no longer fit the Company's development strategy ($429,244 in mining properties and $123,831 in exploration and evaluation assets).

BMR Property (Copper - Gold):

On June 21, 2024, the Company signed an Option Agreement with Société Bleida Mineral Ressources SARL in order to acquire a 100% interest in the BMR Property located in the Kingdom of Morocco, which consists of research permit # 3843030 covering 1,600 Hectares.

(in Canadian dollars)

10. Mining properties (continued):

BMR Property (Copper - Gold) (continued):

To earn its 100% interest, the Company must make a cash payment and incurred exploration expenses in the following timelines:

	Cash payments	Exploration expenses
	$	
On August 31, 2024	25,000 [1]	-
On or before August 31, 2025	30,000	50,000
On or before August 31, 2026	45,000	75,000
On or before August 31, 2027	150,000	100,000
	250,000	225,000

[1] The cash payment was made on October 25, 2024.

Tifernine Property (Copper):

On October 15, 2024, the Company signed an Option Agreement with Atlas Mineral Resources in order to acquire a 100% interest in the Tifernine Property located in the Kingdom of Morocco, which consists of research permit # 3842500 covering 1,600 Hectares.

To earn its 100% interest, the Company must make a cash payment and incurred exploration expenses in the following timelines:

	Cash payments	Exploration expenses
	$	
On October 20, 2024	25,000 [1]	-
On or before October 20, 2025	30,000	50,000
On or before October 20, 2026	45,000	75,000
On or before October 20, 2027	150,000	100,000
	250,000	225,000

[1] The cash payment was made on October 25, 2024.

Timarighine Property (Copper):

On November 12, 2024, the Company signed an Option Agreement with Atlas Mineral Resources in order to acquire a 100% interest in the Timarighine Property located in the Kingdom of Morocco, which consists of research permits # 3842563, # 3842734, # 3842735 and # 3842736 covering approximately 5,000 Hectares.

To earn its 100% interest, the Company must make a cash payment and incurred exploration expenses in the following timelines:

	Cash payments	Exploration expenses
	$	
On November 20, 2024	50,000 [1]	-
On or before November 20, 2025	75,000	150,000
On or before November 20, 2026	75,000	200,000
On or before November 20, 2027	400,000	300,000
	600,000	650,000

[1] The cash payment was made on December 9, 2024.

(in Canadian dollars)

11. Exploration and evaluation assets:

Exploration and evaluation assets by nature are detailed as follows:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Exploration and evaluation costs:		
Analysis	11,650	-
Drilling	371,972	-
Geology	22,124	2,679
Prospecting	142,669	318,332
Geophysics	21,943	131,594
Geochemistry	-	7,620
General field expenses	29,079	36,195
Reporting	14,500	-
Impairment	(1,109,088)	-
Tax credits related to resources and mining tax credits	(14,677)	-
	(509,828)	496,420
Balance, beginning of year	4,426,796	3,930,376
Balance, end of year	3,916,968	4,426,796

Exploration and evaluation assets by properties are detailed as follows:

	July 31 2024	Exploration costs	Tax credits	Impairment	Disposition	July 31 2025
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gold Properties:						
Sakami - QC	3,887,490	2,047	(685)	(687,824)	-	3,201,028
Iserhoff - QC	297,222	211	-	(297,433)	-	-
Total Gold Properties	4,184,712	2,258	(685)	(985,257)	-	3,201,028
Base Metals:						
Tifermine - Morocco	-	17,060	-	-	-	17,060
BMR Project - Morocco	-	22,224	-	-	-	22,224
Timarighine - Morocco	-	459,575	-	-	-	459,575
Total Base Metals	-	498,859	-	-	-	498,859
Industrials & High-Tech Metals:						
Dissimieux Lake - QC	112,799	112,142	(13,752)	-	-	211,189
Lithium381 - QC	5,454	678	(240)	-	-	5,892
Paka - QC	123,831	-	-	(123,831)	-	-
Total Industrials & High-Tech Metals	242,084	112,820	(13,992)	(123,831)	-	217,081
Grand total	4,426,796	613,937	(14,677)	(1,109,088)	-	3,916,968

	July 31 2023	Exploration costs	Tax credits	Impairment	Disposition	July 31 2024
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gold Properties:						
Sakami - QC	3,623,347	264,143	-	-	-	3,887,490
Iserhoff - QC	276,637	20,585	-	-	-	297,222
Total Gold Properties	3,899,984	284,728	-	-	-	4,184,712
Industrials & High-Tech Metals:						
Dissimieux Lake - QC	22,663	90,136	-	-	-	112,799
Lithium381 - QC	5,229	225	-	-	-	5,454
Paka - QC	2,500	121,331	-	-	-	123,831
Total Industrials & High-Tech Metals	30,392	211,692	-	-	-	242,084
Grand total	3,930,376	496,420	-	-	-	4,426,796

(in Canadian dollars)

12. Trade accounts payable and other liabilities:

Trade accounts payable and other liabilities recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position can be analyzed as follows:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Current		
Trade accounts payable	275,423	453,864
Accrued liabilities	27,493	27,557
	302,916	481,421

13. Lease liabilities:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Balance, beginning of year	-	-
New debt obligations under lease liabilities	87,847	-
Reimbursement of lease liabilities	(12,989)	-
Balance, end of year	74,858	-
Less: current portion	(18,023)	-
Non-current portion	56,835	-

Other amounts recognized in profit or loss:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5,946	-
	5,946	-

On July 31, 2024, the Company and another company, in which two directors serve on both boards, entered into a shared lease for office premises in Saint-Sauveur, Quebec, Canada. The lease is effective from September 1, 2024, to August 31, 2029 and includes two renewal options of five years each. Each company covers 50% of the rental costs. The Company's monthly payment is $1,894. The debt obligations under lease liabilities is valued at $87,847 using an interest rate of 7.50%. The right-of-use asset has been value at $87,847 plus the upfront payments paid in August 2024 which amounted to $7,574 for a total value of $95,421 for the right-of-use asset.

The Company's lease commitment totals $87,101, and the payments to be made over the next 4 fiscal years are as follows:

	$
2026	22,722
2027	22,722
2028	22,722
2029	18,935
	87,101

14. Share capital, warrants and agent options:

(a) Authorized:

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares, without par value, issuable in series.

(b) Issued and outstanding:

2025:

On October 3, 2024, the Company concluded a private placement by issuing 9,462,500 units at a price of $0.08 per unit for net proceeds of $732,829 after deducting share issuance costs of $24,171. There were $13,020 of finder's fees paid in connection with this private placement. Each unit consists of one common share and one half warrant for a total of 9,462,500 common shares and 4,731,250 warrants. Each warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.12 until October 3, 2026. These warrants have been valued at $109,715 based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the assumptions described below (Note 14 (c)).

On December 16, 2024, the Company concluded a private placement by issuing 8,750,000 units at a price of $0.08 per unit for net proceeds of $656,166 after deducting share issuance costs of $43,834. There were finder's fees of $41,300 paid in connection with this private placement. Each unit consists of one common share and one half warrant for a total of 8,750,000 common shares and 4,375,000 warrants. Each warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.12 until December 16, 2026. These warrants have been valued at $105,901 based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the assumptions described below (Note 14 (c)). As part of this private placement, the Company also issued a total of 516,250 agent warrants. Each agent warrant entitles its holder to purchase one common share at $0.12 per share until December 16, 2026. These agent warrants have been valued at $14,724 based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the assumptions described below (Note 14 (d)).

On January 23, 2025, the Company concluded a private placement by issuing 2,987,500 units at a price of $0.08 per unit for net proceeds of $228,718 after deducting share issuance costs of $10,282. There were $1,400 of finder's fees paid in connection with this private placement. Each unit consists of one common share and one half warrant for a total of 2,987,500 common shares and 1,493,750 warrants. Each warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.12 until January 23, 2027. These warrants have been valued at $35,634 based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the assumptions described below (Note 14 (c)).

On February 25, 2025, the Company concluded a private placement by issuing 10,000,000 units at a price of $0.10 per unit for net proceeds of $920,357 after deducting share issuance costs of $79,643. There were $70,000 of finder's fees paid in connection with this private placement. Each unit consists of one common share and one half warrant for a total of 10,000,000 common shares and 5,000,000 warrants. Each warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.15 until February 25, 2027. These warrants have been valued at $166,840 based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the assumptions described below (Note 14 (c)). As part of this private placement, the Company also issued a total of 700,000 agent warrants. Each agent warrant entitles its holder to purchase one common share at $0.15 per share until February 25, 2027. These agent warrants have been valued at $30,839 based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the assumptions described below (Note 14 (d)).

2024:

On September 6, 2023, the Company concluded a private placement by issuing 11,130,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for net proceeds of $540,141 after deducting share issuance costs of $16,359. There were $5,600 of finder's fees paid in connection with this private placement. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant for a total of 11,130,000 common shares and 11,130,000 warrants. Each warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.10 until September 6, 2025. These warrants have been valued at $127,982 based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the assumptions described below (Note 14 (c)).

(in Canadian dollars)

14. Share capital, warrants and agent options (continued):

(c) Warrants:

The changes to the number of outstanding warrants granted by the Company and their weighted average exercise price are as follows:

		July 31 2025		**July 31 2024**
	Number of outstanding warrants	**Weighted average exercise price**	**Number of outstanding warrants**	**Weighted average exercise price**
		$		**$**
Outstanding at beginning	34,570,000	0.11	23,440,000	0.11
Granted	15,600,000	0.13	11,130,000	0.10
Exercised	(2,900,000)	0.10	-	-
Expired	(14,290,000)	0.10	-	-
Outstanding at end	32,980,000	0.12	34,570,000	0.11

The following table provides outstanding warrants information as at July 31, 2025:

			Outstanding warrants
Expiry date	**Number of outstanding warrants**	**Exercise price**	**Remaining life**
		$	**(years)**
September 6, 2025	11,130,000	0.10	0.1
November 28, 2025 [1]	6,250,000	0.15	0.3
October 3, 2026	4,731,250	0.12	1.2
December 16, 2026	4,375,000	0.12	1.4
January 23, 2027	1,493,750	0.12	1.5
February 25, 2027	5,000,000	0.15	1.6
	32,980,000	0.12	0.8

The following table provides outstanding warrants information as at July 31, 2024:

			Outstanding warrants
Expiry date	**Number of outstanding warrants**	**Exercise price**	**Remaining life**
		$	**(years)**
November 28, 2024 [1]	5,650,000	0.15	0.3
December 13, 2024 [1]	600,000	0.15	0.4
June 29, 2025	17,190,000	0.10	0.9
September 6, 2025	11,130,000	0.10	1.1
	34,570,000	0.11	0.9

[1] On November 8, 2024, the expiry date of 5,650,000 outstanding warrants and 600,000 outstanding warrants issued pursuant to private placements on November 28, 2022 and December 13, 2022 respectively, was extended to November 28, 2025.

(in Canadian dollars)

14. Share capital, warrants and agent options (continued):

(c) Warrants (continued):

The following table provides the weighted average fair value of warrants granted:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Weighted average fair value of warrants granted	0.0268	0.0115

The fair value of each warrant granted is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
Weighted average expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Weighted average share price at grant date	\$0.089	\$0.065
Weighted average expected volatility	85.41%	73.58%
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	2.90%	4.68%
Weighted average exercise price at grant date	\$0.13	\$0.10
Weighted average expected life	2.0 years	2.0 years

(d) Agent options:

The changes to the number of outstanding agent options granted by the Company and their weighted average exercise price are as follows:

		July 31 2025		July 31 2024
	outstanding agent options	average exercise price	outstanding agent options	average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding at beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Granted	1,216,250	0.14	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	1,216,250	0.14	-	-

The following table provides outstanding agent options information as at July 31, 2025:

	Outstanding agent options		
Expiry date	outstanding agent options	Exercise price	Remaining life
		$	
December 16, 2026	516,250	0.12	1.4
February 25, 2027	700,000	0.15	1.6
	1,216,250	0.14	1.5

The following table provides the weighted average fair value of agent options granted:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Weighted average fair value of agent options granted	0.0375	-

(in Canadian dollars)

14. Share capital, warrants and agent options (continued):

(d) Agent options (continued):

The fair value of each agent option granted is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
Weighted average expected dividend yield	0%	-
Weighted average share price at grant date	$0.097	-
Weighted average expected volatility	86.85%	-
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	2.80%	-
Weighted average exercise price at grant date	$0.137	-
Weighted average expected life	2.0 years	-

15. Share-based compensation:

(a) Share option plan:

The Company has a share option plan "The Plan" , amended on July 27, 2023, whereby the Board of Directors, may grant to directors, officers or consultants of the Company, options to acquire common shares. The Board of Directors has the authority to determine the terms and conditions of the grant of options. The Board of Directors approved a share option plan reserving a maximum of 8,600,000 share options of the Company, with a vesting period allowed of zero to a period fixed by the Board of Directors, when the grant of option is made at market price, for the benefit of its directors, officers, employees and consultants. The Plan provides that no single person may hold options representing more than 5% of the outstanding common shares.

The exercise price of any option granted under The Plan is fixed by the Board of Directors at the time of the grant and cannot be less than the market price per common share the day before the grant. The term of an option will not exceed ten years from the date of grant. Options are not transferable and can be exercised while the beneficiary remains a director, an officer, an employee or consultant of the Company.

The changes to the number of outstanding share options granted by the Company and their weighted average exercise price are as follows:

		July 31 2025		July 31 2024
	outstanding share options	average exercise price	outstanding share options	average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding at beginning	4,950,000	0.22	6,580,000	0.23
Expired	(770,000)	0.33	(1,630,000)	0.26
Outstanding at end	4,180,000	0.19	4,950,000	0.22
Exercisable at end	4,180,000	0.19	4,950,000	0.22

The following table provides outstanding share options information as at July 31, 2025:

			Outstanding share options	
Expiry date	granted share options	exercisable share options	Exercise price	Remaining life
			$	(years)
August 31, 2025	870,000	870,000	0.30	0.1
September 16, 2026	1,110,000	1,110,000	0.30	1.1
July 27, 2028	2,200,000	2,200,000	0.10	3.0
	4,180,000	4,180,000	0.19	1.9

(in Canadian dollars)

15. Share-based compensation (continued):

(a) Share option plan (continued):

The following table provides outstanding share options information as at July 31, 2024:

	Outstanding share options			
Expiry date	**granted share options**	**exercisable share options**	**Exercise price**	**Remaining life**
			$	(years)
September 16, 2024	320,000	320,000	0.30	0.1
September 16, 2024	450,000	450,000	0.35	0.1
August 31, 2025	870,000	870,000	0.30	1.1
September 16, 2026	1,110,000	1,110,000	0.30	2.1
July 27, 2028	2,200,000	2,200,000	0.10	4.0
	4,950,000	4,950,000	0.22	2.5

There was no amount of share-based compensation accounted for in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended July 31, 2025 ($Nil for the year ended July 31, 2024).

16. Finance expenses:

Finance expenses recognized in the net loss of the years is as follows:

	July 31 2025	**July 31 2024**
	$	$
Bank charges & other interest	4,737	4,048
Interest on lease liability	5,946	-
	10,683	4,048

17. Income taxes:

(a) Relationship between expected tax expense and accounting profit or loss:

The effective income tax rate of the Company differs from the combined federal and provincial income tax rate in Canada. This difference results from the following items:

	July 31 2025	**July 31 2024**
	$	$
Loss before income taxes	(3,058,518)	(978,504)
Expected tax expense calculated using the combined federal & provincial income tax rate in Canada	26.50%	26.50%
Expected income tax recovery	(810,507)	(259,304)
Changes in unrecorded temporary differences	651,442	122,989
Tax effect on flow-through shares	18,787	123,503
Resersal of initial exemption recognition	129,896	-
Other non-deductible expenses	10,382	12,812
Deferred income tax recovery	-	-

(in Canadian dollars)

17. Income taxes (continued):

(b) Composition of deferred income taxes expense (recovery) in the statement of comprehensive loss:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Inception and reversal of temporary differences	(670,229)	(246,492)
Changes in unrecorded temporary differences	651,442	122,989
Tax effect on flow-through shares	18,787	123,503
Deferred income tax recovery	-	-

(c) Movement in recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year:

	July 31 2024	Recognized in profit or loss	Foreign exchange	July 31 2025
	$	$	$	$
Exploration and evaluation assets	(606,516)	266,296	-	(340,220)
Right-of-use assets	-	(20,661)	-	(20,661)
Non-capital losses	606,516	(245,635)	-	360,881
	-	-	-	-
Reversal of other liability related to flow-through shares		-		
Deferred income tax recovery of the year		-		

	July 31 2023	Recognized in profit or loss	Foreign exchange	July 31 2024
	$	$	$	$
Exploration and evaluation assets	(482,749)	(123,767)	-	(606,516)
Non-capital losses	482,749	123,767	-	606,516
	-	-	-	-
Reversal of other liability related to flow-through shares		-		
Deferred income tax recovery of the year		-		

(d) Unrecognized deductible temporary differences:

Unrecognized deductible differences for which the Company has not recognized a deferred tax asset are presented in the following tables. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can utilize benefits therefrom.

		July 31 2025		July 31 2024
	Federal	Québec	Federal	Québec
				$
Property and equipment	156,427	156,427	156,386	156,386
Marketable securities	43,563	43,563	32,763	32,763
Lease Obligation	74,858	74,858	-	-
Mining properties	1,621,332	1,621,332	1,406,980	1,406,980
Share issuance costs	182,144	182,144	101,314	101,314
Non-capital losses carryforwards	4,880,232	4,852,645	2,639,290	2,624,663
	6,958,556	6,930,969	4,336,733	4,322,106

The ability to realize the tax benefits is dependent upon a number of factors, including the future profitability of operations. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the asset to be recovered. Accordingly, deferred tax assets have not been recognized, these deferred tax assets not recognized equal an amount of $1,840,845 ($1,147,552 in 2024).

(in Canadian dollars)

17. Income taxes (continued):

(e) Non-capital losses:

The Company has the following non-capital losses which are available to reduce income taxes in future years and on which no deferred tax asset was recognized. They expire as follow:

	Federal	Québec
	$	$
2041	573,441	570,562
2042	1,081,328	1,079,708
2043	895,642	891,360
2044	1,015,563	1,009,667
2045	1,314,258	1,301,348
	4,880,232	4,852,645

18. Supplemental cash flow information:

The Company entered into the following transactions which had no impact on the cash flows:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Non-cash financing activities:		
Agent options issued as a finder's fee	45,563	-
Non-cash investing activities:		
Mining properties in trade accounts payable and other liabilities	1,994	-
Exploration and evaluation assets in trade accounts payable and other liabilities	253,670	360,308

19. Related party transactions:

Related parties include the Company's joint key management personnel. Unless otherwise stated, balances are usually settled in cash. Key management includes directors and senior executives. The remuneration of key management personnel includes the following expenses:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Management and consulting fees	96,000	96,000
Salaries and director's fees	276,908	253,979
	372,908	349,979

In addition to the related party transactions presented elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the following is a summary of other transactions:

A director of the Company is a partner in a law firm that offers legal services to Morocco Strategic Minerals. As at July 31, 2025, trade accounts payable and other liabilities include an amount of $4,394 due to this related party ($24,553 as at July 31, 2024). The following table provides a summary of the expenses charged from the law firm:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Legal fees	48,367	55,943
Share issuance cost	13,758	4,829
	62,125	60,772

(in Canadian dollars)

19. Related party transactions (continued):

A company controlled by the Vice-President Exploration offers consulting services to Morocco Strategic Minerals (terminated on May 1st, 2024). As at July 31, 2025, there was no trade accounts payable and other liabilities ($Nil as at July 31, 2024) due to this related party. The following table provides a summary of the services charged from the company controlled by the former Vice-President Exploration:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Management and consulting fees	-	30,300
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	14,700
	-	45,000

A company which two of its directors are also directors of the Company, offers back-office services to Morocco Strategic Minerals. As at July 31, 2025, there was no trade accounts payable and other liabilities ($Nil as at July 31, 2024) due to this related party. The following table provides a summary of the services charged from the company to Morocco Strategic Minerals:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Salaries	26,200	24,000
Supplies and office expenses	10,460	18,000
	36,660	42,000

These transactions, entered into the normal course of operations, are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporated special terms and conditions and no guarantees were given or received. Outstanding balances are usually settled in cash.

20. Financial assets and liabilities:

The carrying amount and fair value of financial instruments presented in the statements of financial position related to the following classes of assets and liabilities:

		July 31 2025		July 31 2024
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	$	$	$	$
Financial assets				
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
Marketable securities	9,000	9,000	30,600	30,600
	9,000	9,000	30,600	30,600
Financial assets				
Amortized cost				
Cash	799,969	799,969	177,194	177,194
Short-term investment	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	829,969	829,969	218,733	218,733
Financial liabilities				
Amortized cost				
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities (excluding sources deductions & contributions)	285,497	285,497	464,965	464,965
	285,497	285,497	464,965	464,965

(in Canadian dollars)

20. Financial assets and liabilities (continued):

The fair values of the marketable securities totalize $9,000 as at July 31, 2025 ($30,600 as at July 31, 2024) and are determined by using the closing price at each reporting date. (see Note 7) .

The fair value of cash, short-term investments and trade accounts payable and other liabilities is comparable to its carrying amount given the short period to maturity, i.e. the time value of money is not significant.

This hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

The level within which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

The techniques and evaluation methods used to measure fair value were not changed compared to previous years.

			July 31 2025
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
	$	$	$
Marketable securities			
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	9,000	-	-
	9,000	-	-

			July 31 2024
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
	$	$	$
Marketable securities			
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	30,600	-	-
	30,600	-	-

21. Capital management policies and procedures:

The Company considers the items included in equity as capital components.

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern;
- to increase the value of the assets of the business; and
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders of the Company.

These objectives will be achieved by identifying the right exploration projects, adding value to these projects and ultimately taking them through to production or sale and cash flow, either with partners or by the Company's own means.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity. Capital for the reporting periods are presented in the statement of changes in equity.

The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements except when the Company issues flow-through shares for which the amount should be used for exploration work. As at July 31, 2025, the Company has fulfilled all of its obligations by incurring the required amount of eligible exploration and evaluation expenditures in order to comply with the requirements of all its flow-through private placements concluded before July 31, 2025 (see Note 5).

(in Canadian dollars)

21. Capital management policies and procedures (continued):

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and financial liabilities. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company finances its exploration and evaluation activities principally by raising additional capital either through private placements or public offerings. When financing conditions are not optimal, the Company may enter into option agreements or other solutions to continue its exploration and evaluation activities or may slow its activities until conditions improve. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes for managing capital during the reporting periods.

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Equity	5,600,053	5,830,516
	5,600,053	5,830,516

22. Financial instrument risks:

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks the Company is exposed to are credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and price risk.

The Company manages risks in close cooperation with the board of directors. The Company focuses on actively securing short-term to medium-term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets.

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that the other party to a financial instrument fails to honour one of its obligations and, therefore, causes the Company to incur a financial loss.

The Company’s maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets at the reporting date.

The Company's management considers that all of the above financial assets that are not impaired or past due for each of the reporting dates are of good credit quality.

Credit risk of cash and short-term investment is considered negligible, since the counterparty which holds the cash is a reputable bank with excellent external credit rating.

None of the Company's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Liquidity risk management serves to maintain a sufficient amount of cash and to ensure that the Company has financing sources such as private and public investments for a sufficient amount.

In previous years, the Company has financed its acquisitions of mining rights, exploration and evaluation assets and working capital needs through private financings consisting of issuance of common shares and flow-through shares. Management estimates that the cash as at July 31, 2025 will not be sufficient to meet the Company's needs for cash during the coming year (see Note 2).

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities are as follows:

				July 31 2025
	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	$ Total
	$	$	$	$
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	285,497	-	-	285,497

(in Canadian dollars)

22. Financial instrument risks (continued):

(b) Liquidity risk: (continued):

	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	July 31 2024 $ Total
	$	$	$	$
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	464,965	-	-	464,965

(c) Foreign currency risk:

The Company operates in Canada and Morocco. The functional currency of the parent company is the Canadian dollar. The assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of Moroccan operations are denominated in Moroccan dirham. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risks arising from the fluctuation of exchange rates between Moroccan dirham and the Canadian dollar. The Company does not enter into arrangements to hedge its foreign exchange risk.

As at July 31, 2025, the Company is exposed to currency risk through fluctuations in the foreign exchange rate with respect to the following financial assets and liabilities:

	July 31 2025	July 31 2024
	$	$
Financial instruments denominated in MAD		
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	(193,231)	-
Net exposure	(193,231)	-

Based on the above net exposure as at July 31, 2025 and assuming all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against Moroccan dirham would result in a change of $19,323 ($0 in 2024) in the Company's comprehensive loss and changes in equity.

(d) Price risk:

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the market prices of its marketable securities in a quoted mining exploration company. The fair value of the marketable securities represents the maximum exposure to price risk. For the marketable securities in quoted mining exploration companies, a weighted average volatility of 119.30% has been observed during the year ended July 31, 2025 (129.31% for the year ended July 31, 2024).

This volatility figure is considered to be a suitable basis for estimating how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in market risk that were reasonably possible at the reporting date. If quoted stock price for these securities had increased as per the volatility, profit and loss would have changed by a markup of $10,737 as at July 31, 2025 (markup of $39,569 as at July 31, 2024) or If quoted stock price for these securities had decreased as per the volatility, profit and loss would have changed by a markdown of $9,000 as at July 31, 2025 ($30,600 as at July 31, 2024).