DESERT GOLD VENTURES INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND 2023

(Expressed in US Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Desert Gold Ventures Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Desert Gold Ventures Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of cash flows, and consolidated statements of change in shareholders' equity (deficiency) for the years ended, and notes to the consolidated statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("Canadian GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 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 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred significant operating losses since inception and has an accumulated deficit of $58,105,137 as at December 31, 2024. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred a net loss and comprehensive loss of $2,510,815. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that material uncertainties exist that may cast significant doubt on 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 year ended December 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Other than the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined there are no key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Other Information

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

- Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, 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 Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian GAAS 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 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 Kwin Grauer.

/s/ Reliant CPA

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants
Vancouver, BC
April 29, 2025

DESERT GOLD VENTURES INC.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed In US Dollars)

As at	**Note**	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		348,601	279,575
Other receivable	3	6,533	10,829
Prepaid		4,314	7,405
		359,448	297,809
Non-current asset			
Equipment		-	1,275
Total assets		359,448	299,084
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4, 7	175,390	124,114
		175,390	124,114
EQUITY			
Share capital	6	38,426,977	36,028,990
Accumulated other comprehensive income		251,721	282,862
Reserves	6	19,610,497	19,488,581
Deficit		(58,105,137)	(55,625,463)
		184,058	174,970
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		359,448	299,084

NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN (Note 1)
SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Note 12)

Approved for issuance by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2025

"Sonny Janda"	***"Jared Scharf"***
Director - Sonny Janda	**Director - Jared Scharf**

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

DESERT GOLD VENTURES INC.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed In US Dollars)

Years Ended December 31,	Note	**2024**	**2023**
		$	$
Operating expenses			
Amortization		1,275	2,550
Investors and shareholders relationship		228,752	83,331
Office, occupancy and administration	7	103,327	104,042
Professional and consulting fees	7	443,445	320,758
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	5, 7	1,534,683	446,931
Share-based compensation	6, 7	121,916	104,155
Transfer agent and listing fees		46,276	38,014
Loss before other items:		(2,479,674)	(1,099,781)
Foreign exchange gain		-	2,997
Gain on extinguishment of accounts payable		-	57,487
Gain on disposition of marketable securities		-	13,263
Other income		-	26,385
Recovery for receivables		-	14,720
Net loss		(2,479,674)	(984,929)
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Foreign exchange translation gain (loss)		(31,141)	814
Total comprehensive loss		(2,510,815)	(984,115)
Weighted average number of outstanding shares, basic and diluted		218,882,480	159,466,386
Loss per share, basic and diluted		(0.01)	(0.01)

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

DESERT GOLD VENTURES INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in US dollars)

Years ended December 31,	**2024**	**2023**
	$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	(2,479,674)	(984,929)
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Amortization	1,275	2,550
Foreign exchange gain	-	(2,997)
Gain on disposition of marketable securities	-	(13,263)
Gain on extinguishment of accounts payable	-	(57,487)
Share-based compensation	121,916	104,155
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Other receivable	4,296	81,787
Prepaid	3,091	1,625
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	48,870	(358,097)
Cash used in operating activities	(2,300,226)	(1,226,656)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds received from disposition of marketable securities	-	69,108
Cash provided by investing activities	-	69,108
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Share subscriptions received	-	212,977
Net proceeds from issuance of units	1,479,393	-
Proceeds from exercise of warrants into common shares	918,594	-
Cash provided by financing activities	2,397,987	212,977
Effect of foreign exchange rate on cash	(28,735)	3,753
Increase (decrease) in cash	69,026	(940,818)
Cash, beginning of year	279,575	1,220,393
Cash, end of year	348,601	279,575

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

DESERT GOLD VENTURES INC.

Consolidated Statements of Change in Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)

(Expressed in US dollars)

			Reserves					
	Number	Amount	Others	Warrants	Options	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Deficit	Total
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, December 31, 2022	195,466,386	35,816,013	13,755,601	1,806,464	3,822,361	282,048	(54,640,534)	841,953
Receipt of subscription receivable from 2022	-	212,977	-	-	-	-	-	212,977
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	104,155	-	-	104,155
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	814	-	814
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(984,929)	(984,929)
Balance, December 31, 2023	195,466,386	36,028,990	3,755,601	1,806,464	3,926,516	82,862	(55,625,463)	174,970
Private placement units issued for cash	29,449,143	1,479,393	-	-	-	-	-	1,479,393
Exercise of warrants	15,728,571	918,594	-	-	-	-	-	918,594
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	121,916	-	-	121,916
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	(31,141)	-	(31,141)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,479,674)	(2,479,674)
Balance, December 31, 2024	240,644,100	38,426,977	13,755,601	1,806,464	4,048,432	251,721	(58,105,137)	184,058

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Desert Gold Ventures Inc. (the "Company") is an exploration stage company and is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource properties. The principal business of the Company is conducting mineral property exploration in Mali. The Company's shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSX-V") under the symbol DAU.

The head office and principal address is located at 9648 128 Street, Suite 210, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, V3T 2X9.

Change of Mali government

In August 2020 and May 2021, a coup was staged by Mali's military resulting in the dissolution of the Malian government. Mali is currently governed by a transitional government. The Company's exploration activities have not been disrupted.

The Company's exploration and evaluation properties (Note 5) may potentially expose the Company to risks and different considerations than in North America. The Company's ability to retain its exploration and evaluation properties, raise and deploy capital may be adversely affected by changes in governing regimes, policies, laws and regulations, all of which are beyond the Company's control.

New mining code of Mali

In August 2023, the Mali interim government adopted a new mining code and as part of their review of the mining sector, suspended the issuance and renewal of permits and exploration licenses.

Following the approval of the implementation decree by the Council of Ministers and the President of Mali, the new mining code is now functioning. Subsequently a number of agreements have been publicly announced by the Mali government and operating mining companies. In addition, in March 2025, the suspension of permit renewal has been partially lifted.

The Company has resumed discussion aimed at reaching agreements with the authorities and the renewal of the Company's exploration and evaluation permits that expired during the suspension period.

Going concern

The business of exploration, development and mining of minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that future exploration activities will result in the discovery of economically recoverable mineral deposits. The success and continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the Company's ability to arrange financing, which, in part, depends on prevailing market conditions, acquiring or discovering economically viable mineral properties, exploration success, and securing title and beneficial interests in its properties.

The Company had recurring losses and has not had revenue since inception. As at December 31, 2024 and for the year then ended, the Company had a comprehensive loss of $2,510,815 and an accumulated deficit of $58,105,137. Further funds will be required for the Company to continue as a going concern, fulfil its obligations and fund its activities. The Company does not produce revenues from its exploration activities or have a regular source of cash flow. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain sufficient financing in the future at favourable terms, if at all.

These factors indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

(Expressed in US dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN (Continued)

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year. Realization values may be substantially different from the carrying values shown and these consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption is not appropriate.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and for the year then ended were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2025.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Subsidiaries of the Company are as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Ownership percentage December 31, 2024	2023
TransAfrika Belgique S.A. (dormant)	Belgium	100%	100%
Desert Gold Ltd. (dormant)	Rwanda	100%	100%
TransAfrika Senegal S.A. (dormant)	Senegal	100%	100%
GoldBanks Nevada Ventures Inc. (dormant)	USA	100%	100%
Ashanti Gold Corp. (dormant)	Canada	100%	100%
Ashanti Gold Mali S.A.R.L.(dormant)	Mali	100%	100%
Desert Gold Mali S.A.R.L.	Mali	100%	100%
Legend Mali Holdings (BVI) Inc.(dormant)	BVI	100%	100%

Functional and reporting currency

Foreign operations
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and recorded in the Company's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) reserve in equity. These differences are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed.
The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Significant judgments
The most significant judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies in these consolidated financial statements are:

Title to mineral property interests
Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to exploration and evaluation properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such exploration and evaluation properties may be affected by the Company's ability to retain their titles, subject to prior agreements or transfer and title may be affected by undetected defects.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Other significant judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies relate to the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern (Note 1) and the classification of its financial instruments.

Significant estimates
Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include:

Recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets
In assessing the probability of realizing deferred tax assets, management makes estimates related to the expectation of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that the tax position taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.

Assumptions used to assess share-based compensation
In assessing the fair value of stock options granted and vested, the Company applies the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions, including expected price volatility, interest rate and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

Provision

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

The unwinding of the discount is recognized as a finance cost. The Company has not recorded any provisions for any of the financial years presented.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include acquisition cost of mineral properties, property payments and evaluation activities, and these expenditures are expensed as incurred. When a decision is taken that a commercially viable mineral deposit has been established all further pre-production expenditures, including evaluation costs, are capitalized. Cash flows associated with exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Impairment

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets (which include equipment) is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment (continued)

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Any reversal of impairment cannot increase the carrying value of the asset to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in net loss.

Amortization
Amortization in profit or loss is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

- Drilling and exploration equipment 5 years
- Office equipment 3 years
- Furniture and fixtures 3 years

Financial instruments

Financial assets
On initial recognition, financial assets are recognized at fair value and are subsequently classified and measured at: (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or (iii) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. A financial asset is measured at fair value net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition, except for financial assets at FVTPL where transaction costs are expensed.

All financial assets not classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income.

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

The classification determines the method by which the financial assets are carried on the consolidated statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. Cash and other receivables are measured at amortized cost and marketable securities are measured at FVTPL.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets
IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* uses the expected credit loss (“ECL”) model. The credit loss model groups receivables based on similar credit risk characteristics and days past due in order to estimate bad debts. The ECL model applies to the Company’s receivables. An “expected credit loss” impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account, and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are designated as either: (i) FVTPL; or (ii) financial liabilities at amortized cost. All financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities at FVTPL. The classification determines the method by which the financial liabilities are carried on the consolidated statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as and carried on the consolidated statement of financial position at amortized cost.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and/or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss. The Company does not have any derivative financial assets and liabilities.

Fair value of warrants

Warrants issued in unit private placements are valued using the residual method. Warrants issued as compensation from financings are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. When warrants are issued, the fair value is recorded in the warrant reserve, with the corresponding entry to share capital. When warrants are exercised, their fair value is removed from the warrant reserve account and recorded as share capital.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. For all periods presented, the loss attributable to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to owners of the Company. Diluted loss per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Income taxes

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the reporting date arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the temporary differences to be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted and are expected to apply by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Related parties

For the purpose of these consolidated financial statements parties are considered to be related to the Company if they have the ability to directly or indirectly control the Company or exercise significant influence over the Company in making financial and operating decisions or vice versa or where the Company is subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Share-based payments

The Company operates a stock option plan. Share-based payments to directors, officers, employees and consultants are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined that the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

New standards and interpretations issued

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements*: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of “ted settlement” to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and are to be applied retroactively. The Company does not have any non-current liabilities and this amendment had no impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

(Expressed in US dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

New standards and interpretations issued (continued)

Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows *and IFRS 7* Financial Instruments
The amendment address the disclosure requirement to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on a company's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. This change has no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. These amendments were effective on January 1, 2024, and had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

3. OTHER RECEIVABLE

The Company's other receivable consisted of the following:

	2024	2023
	$	$
Goods and Services Tax recoverable	6,533	10,829
	6,533	10,829

4. ACCOUNT PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities consisted of the following:

	2024	2023
	$	$
Trade payable	74,439	39,642
Accrued liabilities	100,951	84,472
	175,390	124,114

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

The Company is an exploration stage Company that holds various mineral property interests.

Title to resource properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims, as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of resource properties.

Mali – SMSZ Projects

In Mali, the Company is operating the Senegal Mali Shear Zone Project ("SMSZ").

SMSZ: This project consists of i) Farabantourou Project; ii) 100% interest of the Farrimond Project (acquired in 2019 through the acquisition of Ashanti Gold Corp.); iii) an option agreement with Mineral Management Consulting ("MMC") ("MMC Option") to acquire certain concessions; iv) two-concession blocks (the "Sebessounkoto Sud" Project and "Djelimangara" Project, collectively, the "Altus Permits"); v) an option agreement ("SUD Option") for the acquisition of a 95% interest in Linguekoto Property; vi) an option agreement (the "Harmattan Option") for the acquisition of all rights of a research permit in the Sola West area; and vii) the Kolomba Exploration Permit that is contiguous to other permits of the SMSZ projects.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES (Continued)

Mali – SMSZ Projects (continued)

i) **Farabantourou Project** – The Company's Farabantourou project consists of a small-scale mining license ("Petite License") issued in October 2018 for four years and a Farabantourou exploration permit (the "Farabantourou Quest Permit") issued in November 2018 for an initial three-year term renewal for two additional two-year terms. The Company is required to incur minimum exploration expenditures of $138,000, $333,000 and $371,000 during the first, second and third years, respectively, for the maintenance of the Farabantourou Quest Permit. On December 15, 2022, the Company received the renewed Petite License for another four years.

At the year ended December 31, 2024 and the date of this report, the renewal of the Farabantourou Quest Permit is in progress.

ii) **Farikounda Permit** – The Company acquired this property in 2019 through the acquisition of Ashanti Gold Corp. ("Ashanti"). The Farikounda Permit in Mali was renewed in November 2019 for three years with the option to renew for two additional two-year terms. The Company is required to incur minimum exploration expenditures of $158,000, $419,000 and $347,000 during the first, second and third years, respectively.

When the Company acquired the Farikounda Permit through the acquisition of Ashanti, the Farikounda Permit was held by a Malian subsidiary, Ashanti Gold Mali S.A.R.L ("Ashanti Mali"), whereby a minority shareholder had a 5% interest. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company paid $80,000 to acquire this remaining 5% interest in Ashanti Mali from the minority shareholder.

At the year ended December 31, 2024 and the date of this report, the renewal of the Farikounda Permit is in progress.

iii) **MMC Option** – During the year ended December 31, 2019, the Company entered into an option agreement with MMC to acquire a 100% interest in certain properties (the "Keniebandi-Est Permit" and "Kousilli West Permit"). The Company will earn a 100% interest in these two permits satisfying the following headline terms:

1. Payment of CAD$500,000, of which CAD$250,000 was paid in July 2019 to earn an initial 55% interest, with the balance of CAD$250,000 to be paid over a three-year period (fully paid during 2020 to 2022). The Company is also required to issue 1,000,000 common shares to MMC in four equal instalments between 2019 and 2023. The Company issued 250,000 common shares with a fair value of $35,974 to fulfil the first instalment.

    a. On May 5, 2020, the Company issued 250,000 common shares with fair value of $17,816 and paid $74,550 (CAD$100,000) to MMC to fulfil the annual obligation for fiscal 2020.
    b. The Company issued 250,000 common shares with fair value of $31,910 (CAD$40,000) and paid $61,319 (CAD$75,000) to MMC in May 2021 to fulfil the annual obligation for fiscal 2021.
    c. On May 4, 2022, the Company issued 250,000 common shares with fair value of $19,113 and paid $58,995 (CAD$75,000) to MMC to fulfil the annual obligation for fiscal 2022.

2. Incur exploration expenditures of CAD$350,000 over a three-year period.

The underlying exploration permit of this property was renewed in 2019 for three years with the option to renew for two additional two-year terms. The permit holder is required to incur minimum exploration expenditures of $125,000, $416,000 and $423,000 during the first, second and third years, respectively.

MMC shall retain a 2% net smelter return royalty ("NSR") on all ore mined from the properties.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES (Continued)

Mali – SMSZ Projects (continued)

iii) **MMC Option** (continued)

During the three-year option period, the Company will be responsible for maintaining the permit in good standing and performing any and all obligations required by law and will take over operation control of the projects on closing of the transaction with MMC.

At the year ended December 31, 2024 and the date of this report, the Company is awaiting approval for renewal of the Keniebandi-Est Permit and Kousilli West Permit.

iv) **Altus Permits** – In August 2019, the Company entered into an agreement with Altus Strategies PLC ("Altus") to acquire a 100% interest in Altus' Sebessounkoto Sud and Djelimangara projects (collectively, the Altus Permits"). Terms of the agreement are as follows:
Part 1: Consideration

Upon signing of the agreement, the Company will:

- Within 5 business days make a cash payment of $50,000 to Altus (paid in October 2019); and
- Within 14 business days and subject to any regulatory approval as may be required, issue 3,000,000 common shares to Altus (issued in October 2019).

Part 2: Milestone payments

Upon the reception of a National Instrument ("NI") 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* compliant independent resource over the project, which exceeds 500,000 ounces of gold, the Company will (in respect of the first 500,000 ounces only):

- Within 5 business days make a cash payment of $100,000 to Altus; and
- Within 14 business days and subject to any regulatory or shareholder approvals as may be required, issue 2,000,000 common shares to Altus.

Upon the reception of a NI 43-101 compliant independent resource over the project, which exceeds 1,000,000 ounces of gold, then the Company will (in respect of the second 500,000 ounces only):

- Within 5 business days make a cash payment of $100,000 to Altus; and
- Within 14 business days and subject to any regulatory or shareholder approvals as may be required, issue 3,000,000 shares to Altus.

Part 3: Project Royalties

Altus will retain a 2.5% NSR ("Altus NSR") royalty on the project.

The Company will have the right to purchase up to 1.5% of the Altus NSR. The amount payable by the Company to Altus will be calculated by reference to the NI 43-101 gold reserve figure reported in an independent definitive feasibility study on the project as follows:

- $6,000,000 if the reserve is greater than 1,000,000 ounces;
- $3,000,000 if the reserve is less than 1,000,000 ounces, but greater than 500,000 ounces;
- $1,000,000 if the reserve is less than 500,000 ounces, but greater than 250,000 ounces; and
- Furthermore, the Company will have a 60-day right of first refusal to acquire such portion of the balance of the Altus NSR that Altus may, from time to time, wish to sell.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES (Continued)

Mali – SMSZ Projects (continued)

iv) **Altus Permits** (continued)

Part 3: Project Royalties (continued)

Altus will provide the Company a 10-day written notice of any intention to sell any of its shares of the Company. During that 10-day period, the Company will have the right to find a third-party to acquire such shares of the Company directly from Altus.

The Sebessounkoto Sud project is comprised of an exploration permit renewed in July 2018 for three years with the option to renew for two additional two-year terms. The Company is required to incur minimum exploration expenditures of $108,000, $383,000 and $607,000 during the first, second and third years, respectively. On October 11, 2022, the Company received a renewed Sebessounkoto Sud Permit, which has a term of three years with the option to renew for one additional three-year term. The Company is required to incur minimum exploration expenditures of $220,000, $220,000 and $307,100 during the first, second and third years, respectively.

The Djelimangara project is comprised of an exploration permit renewed in October 2019 for two years without a renewable option, which expired in 2021. A new permit (the “Kamana Permit”) was granted on October 21, 2022 in approximately the same area. The Kamana Permit has a term of three years with the option to renew for two additional three-year terms. The Company is required to incur minimum exploration expenditures of $166,500, $370,600 and $531,800 during the first, second and third years, respectively.

v) **SUD Option** – In September 2019, the Company entered into an option agreement with SUD Mining SARL (“SUD”) to secure the right to acquire a 95% interest in the Linguekoto property (the "Linguekoto Project”).

Terms of this option agreement are as follow:

- The Company will pay SUD $150,000, of which $50,000 was paid upon closing of the transaction in October 2019 with the balance of $100,000 to be paid over a three-year period (completed);
    - During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company paid $40,000 to fulfil the annual instalment obligation;
    - During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company paid $30,000 to fulfil the obligation for 2021;
    - During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company paid $30,000 to fulfil the obligation for 2022; and
- Incur exploration expenditures of $120,000 over a three-year period.

During the three-year option period, the Company is responsible for maintaining the permit in good standing and perform any and all obligations required by law. In the event that, within 60 months from the transaction date, 100,000 ounces of gold, NI 43-101 compliant reserves are discovered at Linguekoto, the Company will issue 250,000 common shares to SUD. The Company will issue an additional 250,000 common shares for every additional 100,000 ounces of gold, NI 43-101 compliant reserves declared at Linguekoto, up to a maximum aggregate amount of 1,250,000 shares.

The underlying exploration permit of the SUD option was renewed in September 2019 for three years with the option to renew for two additional 2-year terms. The permit holder is required to incur minimum exploration expenditures of $112,000, $229,000 and $241,000 during the first, second and third years, respectively. SUD will retain a 5% carried interest, in the concession, before any interest retained by the government of Mali.

At the year ended December 31, 2024 and the date of this report, the Company is awaiting final approval for renewal of the permit for the Linguekoto Project.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES (Continued)

Mali – SMSZ Projects (continued)

vi) **Harmattan Option** – During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company entered into an option agreement with Harmattan Consulting SARL (the "Optionor") to acquire a 95% interest in the rights of a research permit (the "Sola West Permit") of the Sola West Concession.

Terms of the option agreement are as follows:

- Cash payment of $20,548 (12 million Mali CFA) to the Optionor for the option fees and taxes in connection with the mineral interests (paid); and
- Issuance of 100,000 common shares of the Company to the Optionor (issued in March 2021 with a market value of $11,169).

At the completion of the above payments, the Company would have acquired:

- the rights to carry out operations on the Sola West Permit;
- the exclusive option to acquire a 95% interest in the Permit after payments of the following:
    - $33,183 (18 million Mali CFA) within 5 days at the publication of the Sola West Licensing Order (paid in February 2021);
    - $82,957 (45 million Mali CFA) that was paid in June 2021, and 100,000 common shares of the Company issued in March 2021 with a market value of $11,169; and
    - $54,846 (33 million Mali CFA) that was paid on June 7, 2022, and 50,000 common shares were issued on June 1, 2022 with a market value of $4,326.

The underlying exploration permit of the Harmattan Option was renewed in December 2020 for three years with the option to renew for two additional two-year terms. The permit holder is required to incur minimum exploration expenditures of $126,000, $287,000 and $160,000 during the first, second and third years, respectively.

After the Sola West Permit is transferred to the Company, the Company will pay $56,507 (33 million Mali CFA) within ten days after the transfer and issue 50,000 common shares of the Company to the Optionor.

Within 10 days after the Company informs the Optionor of the production decision of the Sola West Permit, the Company will pay:

- $250,000 in the event of mining operation based on a feasibility study that indicates proven and probable reserves of a maximum 500,000 ounces of gold; and
- $1 per ounce for the exploitation of a deposit based on a feasibility study that indicates proven and probable reserves between 500,000 to 1,000,000 ounces of gold.

In addition of the above, the Company will grant a 2% NSR in connection with the Sola West Permit. The Company has the right at any time to purchase 1% of the NSR for $1,000,000.

vii) **Kolomba Permit** – In September 2021, the Company was granted the Kolomba Exploration Permit with an initial three-year term from the date of issuance (November 1, 2021). The Company has the right to renew this permit for two additional two-year terms. The permit holder is required to incur minimum exploration expenditures of $158,000, $395,000 and $485,000 during the first, second and third years, respectively.

(Expressed in US dollars)

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES (Continued)

Summary of Exploration Expenditures

Exploration expenditures incurred during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

SMSZ Project	2024	2023
	$	$
Permit renewal and maintenance	64,584	83,055
Drilling	588,238	29,061
Geo-analysis	93,594	54,902
Camp supplies, exploration and office	393,773	55,077
Salaries and management consulting	394,494	224,836
Total	1,534,683	446,931

In 2024, the Company was required to incur approximately $ 1 million to meet the requirements of the exploration and evaluation permits issued in Mali while the Company incurred totalling $1.5 million exploration cost for the works done at the contiguous area covered by the Company's exploration permits/ licenses in Mali.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Share capital

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value; and 1,250,000 preferred shares issuable in series with rights and restrictions to be determined by the directors prior to any issuances.

Issued share capital

2024
During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued 29,449,143 units through a non-brokered private placement at a price of CAD$0.07 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant that is exercisable into one common share at CAD$0.08 for a period of three years from issuance (Note 6(c)). The Company received gross proceeds of $1,504,614 and incurred issuance cost of $25,221. The Company adopted the residual method and allocated $Nil for the issuance of warrants of units.

In November 2024, the Company closed a warrant exercise incentive program (the "Program") to encourage the exercise of up to 28,438,688 unlisted common share purchase warrants of the Company (the "Eligible Warrants") that were issued as part of the Company's private placement that was closed in December 2022. Each Eligible Warrant is exercisable for one common share of the Company (each a "Common Share") at a price of CAD$0.08. Pursuant to the Program, 15,728,571 Eligible Warrants were exercised into 15,728,571 Common Shares of the Company for proceeds of $918,594 (Note 6(c)).

2023
There were no share issuances or cancellations during the year ended December 31, 2023.

(Expressed in US dollars)

6. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

(b) Stock options

2024
On June 28, 2024 (the “Grant Date”), the Company granted 3,225,000 stock options to directors, officers, and consultants. Each stock option is exercisable into one common share of the Company at CAD$0.08 for a period of 5 years after the Grant Date. All options granted were fully vested on the Grant Date.

2023
During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company granted 3,475,000 incentive stock options to consultants, directors and officers at an exercise price of CAD$0.07 per share and have an expiry date five years from the date of grant. All options were fully vested at the grant date.

Stock option continuity is as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (CAD$)
Balance, December 31, 2022	9,445,000	0.15
Expired	(645,000)	0.25
Issued	3,475,000	0.07
Balance, December 31, 2023	12,275,000	0.12
Expired	(4,050,000)	0.16-0.19
Issued	3,225,000	0.08
Balance, December 31, 2024	11,450,000	0.09

Stock options outstanding and exercisable as at December 31, 2024 are summarized as follows:

Exercise price (CAD$)	Number of options outstanding	Expiry date	Number of options exercisable
0.10	2,900,000	13-May-25	2,900,000
0.20	250,000	29-May-25	250,000
0.15	1,600,000	22-Jan-26	1,600,000
0.07	2,875,000	20-Mar-28	2,875,000
0.07	600,000	15-Jun-28	600,000
0.08	3,225,000	28-Jun-29	3,225,000
	11,450,000		11,450,000

As at December 31, 2024, the Company’s options have a weighted average exercise price of CAD$0.09 (2023 - CAD$0.12) per share and remaining life of 2.50 (2023 - 2.02) years.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred $121,916 (2023 - $104,155) in share-based compensation. The fair value of options have been estimated by using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the application of the following assumptions:

	2024	**2023**
Risk-free interest rate	3.51%	2.97-3.76%
Expected life of options	5 years	5 years
Annualized volatility	130%	105-113%
Dividend rate	0.00%	0.00%

(Expressed in US dollars)

6. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

(c) Warrants

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued 29,449,143 warrants with the exercise price of CAD$0.08 as part of the issuance of security units at CAD$0.07 (Note 6(a)).

Warrant exercise
In November 2024, 15,728,571 Eligible Warrants were exercised (Note 6(a)), whereby the Company issued 15,728,571 additional share purchase warrant ("Incentive Warrant") for each warrant exercised. Each Incentive Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share for a period of three years from the date of issuance. Each Incentive Warrant is exercisable at CAD$0.08, subject to the right of the Company to accelerate expiry upon 30 days' notice if the shares of the Company trade on the TSX-V at or above CAD$0.20 for a period of ten consecutive trading days.

On December 31, 2024 the weighted average remaining life of the Company's outstanding warrants was 2.06 2023 - 1.48) years. Continuity is as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price (CAD$)
Balance, December 31, 2022	76,093,689	0.17
Expired	(24,477,033)	0.15-0.40
Balance, December 31, 2023	51,616,656	0.12
Issued – private placement	29,449,143	0.08
Issued – the Program	15,728,571	0.08
Exercised – the Program	(15,728,571)	0.08
Expired	(17,933,472)	0.18-0.25
Balance, December 31, 2024	63,132,327	0.08

Warrants outstanding as at December 31, 2024 are summarized as follows:

Exercise price (CAD$)	Number of warrants outstanding	Expiry date
0.08	441,000	21-Dec-25
0.08	17,513,613	28-Dec-25
0.08	15,993,143	15-Mar-27
0.08	13,456,000	24-May-27
0.08	15,728,571	27-Nov-27
	63,132,327	

(d) Reserves

As at December 31, 2024, the Company's $19,610,497 reserve consisted of the following components:

(i) Others – these are reserves to account for the net effect of the corporate restructuring during the year ended December 31, 2011.

(ii) Warrants – these are the reserves to account for the issuance, net of exercise, of the Company's warrants.

(iii) Option – these are the reserves to account for vesting, net of exercise and cancellation, of the Company's options granted to various officers, directors and consultants.

(Expressed in US dollars)

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Board of Directors and corporate officers. The aggregate values of transactions relating to key management and companies related to key management are as follows:

Years ended December 31,	2024	2023
	$	$
Consulting fees	248,149	252,667
Satellite data analysis (i)	-	21,058
Rent	17,521	17,782
Share-based compensation	98,696	82,909

(i) The Satellite data analysis was performed by a company of which one director is the chief executive officer.

In addition to the above, following are the other transactions between the Company and its related parties:

Through the private placements (Note 6(a)), two entities that are related to a director of the Company, subscribed totaling 2,857,142 units for CAD$200,000.

One shareholder with more than 10% holding of the Company (on a fully diluted basis) and one director exercised 14,300,000 and 1,428,571 warrants, respectively, associated with the Program (Note 6(c)).

b) Balances due to related parties

Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4) included the following balances owing to related parties:

Due to related parties	Nature	2024	2023
		$	$
Chief financial officer	Consulting fees	-	2,306
Directors	Consulting fees	9,425	1,015
		9,425	3,321

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Classification of financial instruments

Financial instruments included in the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

		2024	2023
		$	$
Cash	Amortized cost	348,601	279,575
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	(175,390)	(124,114)

Fair value

The fair value hierarchy established by IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* has three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value described as follows:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

At the respective reporting dates, all of the Company's financial instruments had maturities less than one year. As a result, the carrying amount of accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximated the fair values due to the short-term maturities.

Risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure as far as possible that it will always have sufficient cash on demand to meet its liabilities when they fall due under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Historically, the Company's primary source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements and loans from related and other parties. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding. The Company is subject to liquidity risk.

Interest rate risk
As at December 31, 2024, the Company did not have any significant exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates, as the Company did not have any financial instruments that are exposed to changes in interest rates.

8 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Risk management (Continued)

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk arises from holdings of financial assets and liabilities in currencies other than the functional currency to which they relate. The Company and its subsidiaries have minimal such holdings, consequently foreign currency risk is considered low.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from optionees and investment securities.

The potential concentration of credit risk consists mainly of cash. The Company limits its counterparty exposures from its cash by only dealing with well-established financial institutions of a high quality credit standing. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset on the consolidated statement of financial position.

At the reporting date the majority of the Company's cash resources were deposited with reputable established financial institutions. As a result, management believes the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk due to the credit worthiness of these counterparties.

9. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence, safeguard the Company's ability to support the exploration and development of its exploration and evaluation assets and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity and debt obligations, net of cash.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2024. The Company is not exposed to any external capital requirements.

10. SEGMENTS

The Company operates primarily in one reportable business segment, which is the exploration and development of resource properties located in Mali, West Africa. The Company also maintains a head office in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, to management the Company's administrative activities.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company did not have non-current assets and liabilities.

As at December 31, 2023, the Company's sole non-current asset was equipment of $1,275, which was located in Mali. The Company did not have non-current liabilities.

(Expressed in US dollars)

11. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported dates is as follows:

	2024	2023
	$	$
Loss for the year	(2,479,674)	(984,929)
	27%	27%
Expected income taxes recovery at statutory	(670,000)	(266,000)
Non-deductible items	33,000	25,000
Impact of different foreign statutory tax rates on earnings on subsidiaries	(38,000)	(13,000)
Foreign exchange, expired losses and other	3,000	(5,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	672,000	259,000
	-	-

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets that have not been set up are as follows:

	2024	2023
	$	$
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Exploration and evaluation assets	3,261,000	3,261,000
Property and equipment	40,000	40,000
Share issue costs	10,000	22,000
Non-capital losses	4,109,000	3,407,000
	7,420,000	6,730,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(7,420,000)	(6,730,000)
Net deferred tax assets	-	-

The Company has approximately CAD$12,345,000 in Canadian non-capital losses that expire between 2027 and 2044, and $1,752,000 foreign non-capital losses that expire between 2025 and 2027.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2024, 10,720,000 warrants with and exercise price of CAD$0.08 per share were exercised into 10,720,000 common shares, whereby the Company has received gross proceeds of $596,032 (CAD$857,600).

On March 28, 2025, the Company granted 3,100,000 stock options to directors, officers, and consultants. Each stock option is exercisable into one common share of the Company. These options have an exercise price of CAD$0.08 and an expiry date on March 28, 2030. All options granted were fully vested on when they were granted on March 28, 2025.