EU GOLD MINING INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended April 30, 2026 and April 30, 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of EU Gold Mining Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of EU Gold Mining Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at April 30, 2026 and 2025, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of cash flows, and consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at April 30, 2026 and 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with 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 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which describes conditions indicating that a material uncertainty exists 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.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion & Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian securities commissions.

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 and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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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 Company 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.

Baker Tilly WM LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, B.C.
August 28, 2026

EU GOLD MINING INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

As at		**April 30, 2026**		April 30, 2025
Assets				
Current				
Cash	**$**	**784,952**	$	4,484
Taxes and other receivables (note 6)		**250,873**		70
Prepaid expenses		**153,974**		-
Total Current Assets		**1,189,799**		4,554
Non-Current				
Property, plant and equipment (note 7)		**343,216**		-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (note 8)		**2,361,519**		1,460,556
Total Non-Current Assets		**2,704,735**		1,460,556
Total Assets	**$**	**3,894,534**	$	1,465,110
Liabilities				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$**	**267,834**	$	-
Due to Starcore International Mines Ltd. (note 10)		**110,966**		1,150,297
Total Current Liabilities		**378,800**		1,150,297
Non-Current				
Due to SPAM SRL. (note 9)		**903,355**		-
Due to Starcore International Mines Ltd. (note 10)		**501,123**		-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**1,404,478**		1,150,297
Total Liabilities	**$**	**1,783,278**	$	1,150,297

- Continued -

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

EU GOLD MINING INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION – (cont'd)
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

As at		April 30, 2026		April 30, 2025
Equity				
Share capital (note 11)	**$**	**2,686,645**	$	791,250
Foreign currency translation reserve		**400**		-
Deficit		**(575,789)**		(476,437)
Total Equity		**2,111,256**		314,813
Total Liabilities and Equity	**$**	**3,894,534**	$	1,465,110

Approved by the Directors:

"*Robert Eadie*" **Director** **"*Gary Arca*"** **Director**

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

EU GOLD MINING INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS and COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
for the years ended April 30, 2026 and April 30, 2025
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

		Year Ended April 30, 2026		Year Ended April 30, 2025
Expenses				
Financing costs	**$**	**6,280**	$	-
Management fees (note 14)		**5,000**		-
Office and administration (note 14)		**20,581**		681
Professional and consulting fees		**54,634**		107,719
Travel and promotion		**-**		98,829
Transfer agent and regulatory fees		**2,186**		-
Loss for the year before other item		**(88,681)**		(207,229)
Other item				
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		**(10,671)**		8,447
Income tax expense (note 12)		**-**		-
Loss for the year		**(99,352)**		(198,782)
Other comprehensive income – items that may be subsequently reclassified to income or loss:				
Foreign currency translation differences		**400**		**-**
Comprehensive loss for the year	**$**	**(98,952)**	$	(198,782)
Basic and diluted loss per share	**$**	**(0.01)**	$	(1,988)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (note 15)		**7,037,956**		100

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

EU GOLD MINING INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
for the years ended April 30, 2026 and April 30, 2025
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

		Year Ended April 30, 2026		Year ended April 30, 2025
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities				
Loss for the year	**$**	**(99,352)**	$	(198,782)
Non-cash item:				
Financing costs		**6,280**		-
Unrealized foreign exchange losses		**16,651**		3,235
		(76,421)		(195,547)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Taxes and other receivables		**(42,086)**		3,238
Prepaid expenses		**(1,414)**		-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**(23,384)**		(117,129)
Cash outflow from operating activities		**(143,305)**		(309,438)
Cash used in investing activities				
Cash acquired from acquisition of subsidiary		**21,173**		-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures		**(189,817)**		(1,106,591)
Property, plant and equipment		**(22,078)**		-
Cash outflow from investing activities		**(190,722)**		(1,106,591)
Cash provided by financing activities				
Amounts received from SPAM SRL.		**500,000**		-
Amounts received from Starcore International Mines Ltd.		**500,000**		-
Advances received from Starcore International Mines Ltd.		**119,064**		1,150,297
Cash inflow from financing activities		**1,119,064**		1,150,297
Increase (decrease) in cash		**785,037**		(265,732)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash		**(4,569)**		(3,223)
Cash, beginning of year		**4,484**		273,439
Cash, end of year	**$**	**784,952**	$	4,484

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

Non-cash investing and financing transactions for the year ended April 30, 2026:

a) Accrued $nil (2025 – $nil) of Property Plant and Equipment in trade and other payables.
b) Accrued $237,584 (2025 – $nil) of Exploration and Evaluation expenditures in trade and other payables.
c) Included in Taxes and other receivables are advances to contractors as part of Exploration and Evaluation expenditures of $112,089 (2025 – $nil).
d) Included in Prepaids are advances towards Exploration and Evaluation expenditures of $151,349 (2025 – $nil).

Supplementary cash flow information:

Cash paid for:		
Interest	$ -	$ -
Income taxes	$ -	$ -

EU GOLD MINING INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the years ended April 30, 2026 and April 30, 2025
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Shares Outstanding	Share Capital	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance, April 30, 2024	100	$ 791,250	$ -	$ (277,655)	$ 513,595
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(198,782)	(198,782)
Balance, April 30, 2025	100	$ 791,250	$ -	$ (476,437)	$ 314,813
Shares cancelled per Spin-off Transaction	(100)	-	-	-	-
Shares issued per Spin-off Transaction	45,871,840	1,895,395	-	-	1,895,395
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	400	(99,352)	(98,952)
Balance, April 30, 2026	**45,871,840**	**$ 2,686,645**	**$ 400**	**$ (575,789)**	**$ 2,111,256**

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

Note 1 Corporate Information

The Company was incorporated on January 19, 2023 under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act as EU GOLD MINING INC. with its principal place of business and registered office located at Suite 750 – 580 Hornby Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3B6. The Company is a private exploration-stage company and engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties in Côte d'Ivoire.

On March 5, 2026, Starcore International Mines Ltd. ("Starcore") completed a plan of arrangement pursuant to which its interest in the Company was distributed to Starcore shareholders, resulting in the Company ceasing to be a wholly owned subsidiary of Starcore (the "Arrangement"). Further details of the Arrangement are provided in notes 8 and 11.

On March 19, 2026, the Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of K Mining SARL ("K Mining"), a company incorporated in Côte d'Ivoire that holds seven gold exploration permit applications, including the Kimoukro Project - further details of the transaction are provided in note 5.

The economic recoverability of the properties' reserves has yet to be determined, and is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying properties, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to satisfy the property expenditure requirements and to complete the development of the properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the sale thereof. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with any certainty at this time.

The Company has incurred losses since inception and, as at April 30, 2026, had a working capital surplus of $810,999 (April 30, 2025 - working capital deficiency of $1,145,743). During the year ended April 30, 2026, the Company incurred a net loss of $99,352 (April 30, 2025 - $198,782). These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon obtaining additional financing and ultimately achieving profitable operations. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying values and classifications of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 2 Basis of Preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 28, 2026.

b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, as explained in the Company's material accounting policy information discussed in note 3. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

c) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiary, which is controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power over the entity, has exposure to, or rights to, variable returns from its involvement and the ability to use its power. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial results of the Company from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposal or loss of control. The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary K Mining, carries out its operations in Côte d'Ivoire.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities are eliminated, in full, on consolidation.

The material accounting policy information set out below has been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

Note 3 Material Accounting Policy Information

a) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of EU Gold is the Canadian dollar ("CAD") and the functional currency of its subsidiary is the West African Franc ("XOF") (collectively "Functional Currency").

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the Functional Currency of an entity as follows:

Monetary and non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the Functional Currency rates of exchange at the reporting date;
Revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period or the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, if appropriate; and
Exchange gains and losses on translation are included in income or loss.

The presentation currency of the Company is the CAD. For any entities with functional currencies other than the CAD, foreign currency balances and transactions are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

Assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange at the reporting date;
Revenue and expenses are translated at average exchange rates throughout the reporting period or at rates that approximate the actual exchange rates; and
Exchange gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income or loss as cumulative translation differences.

On disposal of foreign operations, the cumulative translation differences recognized in equity are reclassified to income or loss and recognized as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

b) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation ("E&E") expenditures are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying and sampling costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors, geologists, consultants, and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to E&E activities, including general and administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

E&E assets are classified as either:

- Tangible assets, which include physical items such as drilling equipment and vehicles used in exploration; or

- Intangible assets, which include exploration licenses, rights to explore, royalty payments, and certain geological and geophysical data.

Note 3 Material Accounting Policy Information – (cont'd)

b) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures – (cont'd)

When a project is determined to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, E&E expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those E&E expenditures, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to income or loss.

E&E assets are tested for impairment if facts or circumstances indicate that impairment exists. Examples of such facts and circumstances are as follows:

- the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and
- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource have been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as "mines under construction". E&E assets are tested for impairment before the assets are reclassified.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and Measurement

On initial recognition, equipment is valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable cost of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including directly attributable borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items, if applicable.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or preparation for use of qualifying assets, are capitalized. Capitalization of borrowing costs begins when expenditures are incurred and activities are undertaken to prepare the asset for its intended use. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized cannot exceed the actual amount of borrowing costs incurred during the period. All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Note 3 Material Accounting Policy Information – (cont'd)

c) Property, Plant and Equipment – (cont'd)

Recognition and Measurement – (cont'd)

The capitalization of borrowing costs is discontinued when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete. Capitalized borrowing costs are amortized over the useful life of the related asset.

Major Maintenance and Repairs

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

Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its costs can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of equipment are recognized in the Company's income or loss as incurred.

Depreciation and Impairment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives have been determined by management based on the nature of the assets and are consistent with the expected period over which the assets will provide economic benefits to the Company. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and revised prospectively where appropriate.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Asset class	Useful life	Annual rate
Industrial equipment	10 years	10%
Industrial tools	10 years	10%
Computer equipment	3 years	33%

Note 3 Material Accounting Policy Information – (cont'd)

c) Property, Plant and Equipment – (cont'd)

Depreciation and Impairment – (cont'd)

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an item of property, plant and equipment may be impaired. If such an indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Where an asset does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized immediately in income or loss.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized in prior periods.

d) Financial Instruments

Recognition

The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument,. Financial assets, except for tax and other receivables, which are initially recognized at the transaction price, are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issuance, except for financial assets measured at fair value through income or loss. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issuance, except for financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows expire or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

A write-off of a financial asset (or a portion thereof) constitutes a derecognition event. Write-offs occur when the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows associated with the financial asset.

Note 3 Material Accounting Policy Information – (cont'd)

d) Financial Instruments – (cont'd)

Classification and Measurement

The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. Financial assets are classified according to the following measurement categories:

i) those to be measured subsequently at fair value, either through income or loss ("FVTPL") or through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI"); and,
ii) those to be measured subsequently at amortized cost.

The classification of financial assets depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. Financial assets held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows and whose contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. All other financial assets are measured at fair value through income or loss unless an irrevocable election is made at initial recognition to present changes in fair value of certain equity investments in other comprehensive income.

After initial recognition at fair value, financial liabilities are classified and measured at either:

i) amortized cost; or
ii) FVTPL, if the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of recognition, or when required (for items such as instruments held for trading or derivatives); or,
iii) FVTOCI, when the change in fair value is attributable to changes in the Company's credit risk.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured either at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at fair value through income or loss where required by IFRS or where such designation has been made upon initial recognition.

The Company reclassifies financial assets only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are included in the initial carrying amount of the instrument. Transaction costs relating to financial instruments measured at fair value through income or loss are recognized immediately in income or loss.

The Company's financial assets consists of cash, which is classified and measured at FVTPL and other receivables, which are measured at amortized cost. The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, amounts due to Starcore International Mines Ltd., and amounts due to SPAM SRL, all of which are measured at amortized cost.

Note 3 Material Accounting Policy Information – (cont'd)

d) Financial Instruments – (cont'd)

Impairment

The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with any financial assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition based on reasonable and supportable forward-looking information available.

Financial instruments recognized at fair value on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are classified into one of the three following fair value hierarchy levels:

Level 1 – measurement based on quoted prices (unadjusted observed in active markets) for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – measurement based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability;

Level 3 – measurement based on inputs that are not observable (supported by little or no market activity) for the asset or liability.

Cash is classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

e) Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares evidence a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities and are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

f) Income or Loss per Share

Basic income or loss per share is computed by dividing the Company's income or loss applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

Note 3 Material Accounting Policy Information – (cont'd)

f) Income or Loss per Share – (cont'd)

Diluted income per share is computed by dividing the Company's income applicable to common shares, by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted at the beginning of the period. Diluted loss per share is equal to basic loss per share, as the potentially dilutive instruments are anti-dilutive in loss periods.

g) Income Taxes

Current income tax and deferred tax are recognized in the Company's income or loss, except to the extent that the applicable tax relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction effects neither accounting nor taxable income or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

h) New and Revised Accounting Standards

Recently adopted accounting standards

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee that are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025 which includes Amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements. The Company adopted these amendments, there was no material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 Material Accounting Policy Information – (cont'd)

h) New and Revised Accounting Standards – (cont'd)

Recently issued but not yet effective accounting standards

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements but carries forward many of the requirements from IAS 1. The standard introduces new defined subtotals to be presented in the Company's consolidated statements of income or loss and other comprehensive income (loss), disclosure of any management-defined performance measures related to the statement of income or loss and other comprehensive income (loss) and requirements for grouping of information. IFRS 18 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier adoption permitted, and will apply retrospectively. The Company is currently in the process of assessing the impact of IFRS 18 (and applicable amendments to other standards) on the consolidated financial statements.

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the "settlement date" and introduce an accounting policy choice to derecognize a financial liability settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date. Other clarifications include guidance on the classification of financial assets with ESG linked features, non-recourse loans and contractually linked instruments. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Upon adoption of the amendments, the Company intends not to apply the optional accounting policy permitting the derecognition of qualifying financial liabilities prior to the settlement date. Accordingly, financial liabilities will continue to be derecognized on the settlement date. The Company has completed its assessment of the amendments and does not expect their adoption to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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 results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in the Company's income or loss in the period of the change, if it affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Information about critical estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

Note 4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments – (cont'd)

Judgments

a) Impairment

The Company applies judgment at each reporting date in assessing whether indicators of impairment exist in respect of its property, plant and equipment and exploration and evaluation assets.

For exploration and evaluation assets, the Company considers the facts and circumstances set out in IFRS 6, including whether the Company's right to explore a specific area has expired or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed; whether substantive expenditures on further exploration and evaluation are neither budgeted nor planned; whether exploration and evaluation activities have not resulted in the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Company has decided to discontinue such activities; and whether sufficient data exists to indicate that the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full through successful development or sale. Management also considers the status of exploration permits, exploration results, planned exploration programs and expenditures, and its intention and ability to continue exploration activities.

For property, plant and equipment, the Company considers whether events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit may not be recoverable.

Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the applicable asset or cash-generating unit in accordance with IAS 36, being the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. The determination of recoverable amount may require estimates and assumptions regarding exploration potential, future exploration and development expenditures, commodity prices, discount rates and other relevant factors.

Note 5 Acquisition of K Mining

On February 3, 2025, Starcore entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (the "SPA") with SPAM SRL to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of K Mining.

Effective February 6, 2026, pursuant to an Assignment and Assumption Agreement entered into in connection with the Company's Plan of Arrangement, Starcore assigned to the Company all of its rights, title and interest in the SPA, and the Company assumed all of Starcore's rights and obligations thereunder, including the obligation to issue the promissory note and any contingent consideration payable under the SPA.

The acquisition was completed on March 19, 2026**,** upon receipt of the required ministerial approval from the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, at which time K Mining became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

Note 5 Acquisition of K Mining – (cont'd)

Under the terms of the SPA, the Company issued a promissory note with a principal amount of $500,000, bearing interest at 2.0% per annum and maturing three years from the date of issuance. The SPA also provides for additional contingent consideration payable upon the occurrence of the following milestones:

- US$500,000 upon receipt of a NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate containing at least 500,000 ounces of gold or gold equivalent; and
- US$500,000 upon completion of a positive preliminary feasibility study for any portion of the exploration permits.

Management concluded that the acquisition did not meet the definition of a business under IFRS 3, Business Combinations, as K Mining was an exploration-stage entity. The acquired set did not include substantive processes capable of producing outputs. Accordingly, the transaction has been accounted for as an asset acquisition.

The promissory note was initially recognized at its estimated fair value of $398,197, determined by discounting the contractual cash flows using an estimated market borrowing rate of 10% for a comparable unsecured instrument. The difference between the contractual amount and its initial fair value is recognized as interest expense over the term of the promissory note using the effective interest method. As the contingent consideration is dependent upon future exploration and development milestones that had not been achieved as at the acquisition date, no amount has been recognized in respect of the contingent consideration as at April 30, 2026.

The purchase price was allocated to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values at the acquisition date as follows:

Assets		
Cash	$	21,173
Accounts and other receivables		96,628
Prepaid expenses		1,212
Property, plant and equipment		321,138
Total assets	**$**	**440,151**
Liabilities		
Less: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	41,954
Total liabilities	**$**	**41,954**
Net assets acquired	**$**	**398,197**
Consideration		
Promissory note ($500,000, bearing interest at 2.0% per annum and maturing three years from the date of issuance)	**$**	**398,197**

Note 6 Taxes and Other Receivables

		April 30, 2026		April 30, 2025
Taxes receivable	**$**	**2,004**	$	70
Advances to employees and contractors		**248,869**		-
	$	**250,873**	$	70

Advances to employees and contractors include funds advanced for exploration and operational activities and funds in transit at the reporting date. Certain funds transferred prior to April 30, 2026 were not successfully processed by the financial institution and remained outstanding at the reporting date. Subsequent to year-end, $136,780 was returned to the Company.

Note 7 Property, Plant and Equipment

		Property, Plant and Equipment
Cost		
Balance, April 30, 2025 and April 30, 2024	$	-
Acquired on acquisition of K Mining		481,990
Additions		25,509
Effect of foreign exchange		3,893
Balance, April 30, 2026	**$**	**511,392**
Depreciation		
Balance, April 30, 2025 and April 30, 2024	$	-
Acquired on acquisition of K Mining		(160,852)
Depreciation		(6,017)
Effect of foreign exchange		(1,307)
Balance, April 30, 2026	**$**	**(168,176)**
Carrying amounts		
Balance, April 30, 2025 and April 30, 2024	**$**	**-**
Balance, April 30, 2026	**$**	**343,216**

Note 8 Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Kimoukro Project, Côte d'Ivoire

On January 18, 2024, the Company completed a Share Exchange Agreement with Starcore Starcore, whereby Starcore acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company in exchange for Starcore shares ("the "EU Share Exchange Transaction").

Note 8 Exploration and Evaluation Assets – (cont'd)

Kimoukro Project, Côte d'Ivoire – (cont'd)

The Company had the option (the "Option") to acquire from K Mining, all of its right, title and interest in and to the Kimoukro Gold Project ("Kimoukro Project"). See below for a summary of the consideration to K Mining and the subsequent Share Purchase Agreement between K Mining the Company, further modifying the required consideration.

By acquiring the Company, Starcore assumed all of the rights and obligations contained in the Option, which called for the payment of $400,000 to the K Mining shareholder and to incur at least US$3.75 million of expenditures on the Kimoukro Project, over a period of 36 months. As well, Starcore issued 8,666,667 shares with a fair value of $737,000.

On February 3, 2025, Starcore entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of K Mining, which holds seven gold permit applications covering a total of 1,393 km2. As a result, the payments required under the Option were replaced by the Agreement.

In connection with the Plan of Arrangement involving Starcore and the Company, Starcore assigned to the Company its rights and obligations under the Agreement, including the right to acquire the issued and outstanding shares of K Mining and the obligation to issue the promissory note contemplated by the Agreement.

Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company agreed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of K Mining for consideration of $500,000. Completion of the acquisition was subject to acceptance by the applicable ministerial authorities in Côte d'Ivoire. Ministerial approval was received on March 19, 2026 and, accordingly, the Company acquired control of K Mining on that date.

Pursuant to the Agreement, the consideration is payable by way of a promissory note issued by the Company to the K Mining shareholder, SPAM SRL (the "Shareholder"). The promissory note bears interest at 2.0% per annum and matures three years from the date of issue.

The Agreement provides for additional payments to be made by the Company to the Shareholder, on the occurrence of the following events:

(a) Upon receipt by the Company of a NI 43-10l compliant report containing a resource estimate of at least 500,000 ounces of gold or gold equivalent on any portion of the exploration permits, the Company will pay to the Shareholder the sum of US$500,000.

(b) Upon receipt by the Company of a preliminary positive feasibility report on any portion of the exploration permits, the Company will pay to the Shareholder an additional sum of US$500,000.

The Kimoukro project is burdened with a 2% Net Smelter Royalty, which the Company has the right to purchase on the basis of $1 million for each 1% of royalty.

Note 8 Exploration and Evaluation Assets – (cont'd)

Kimoukro Project, Côte d'Ivoire – (cont'd)

		Kimoukro Project
Acquisition costs		
Balance, April 30, 2025 and April 30, 2024	$	-
8,666,667 common shares issued by Starcore and assigned to the Company		737,000
Balance, April 30, 2026	**$**	**737,000**
Exploration costs		
Balance, April 30, 2024	$	353,965
Field expenses		727,011
Geological consulting		275,499
Geophysical		71,660
Sample analyses		32,421
Balance, April 30, 2025		1,460,556
Drilling		112,222
Field expenses		1,022
Geological consulting		32,650
Sample analyses		18,069
Balance, April 30, 2026	**$**	**1,624,519**
Total Exploration and evaluation assets		
Balance, April 30, 2025	$	1,460,556
Balance, April 30, 2026	**$**	**2,361,519**

Note 9 Due to SPAM SRL

The Company had the following amounts owed to SPAM SRL ("SPAM"):

As at April 30,	2026	2025
Non-Current		
Loan from SPAM (i)	$ 500,767	$ -
Promissory note (ii)	402,588	
Total Non-Current	**$ 903,355**	$ -

(i) The amount relates to a $500,000 advance received from SPAM on April 2, 2026 for working capital purposes. The advance bears interest at 5% per annum, is unsecured and is repayable on February 23, 2028, with both principal and accrued interest payable at maturity. During the year ended April 30, 2026, the Company recorded $767 of interest expense in respect of the advance (April 30, 2025 - $nil). As the principal and accrued interest are not contractually due within twelve months of the reporting date, the amount due to SPAM has been classified as a non-current liability as at April 30, 2026.

(ii) The amount relates to a $500,000 promissory note issued in connection with the acquisition of K Mining on March 19, 2026 (note 5). The promissory note bears interest at 2% per annum and matures three years from the date of issuance, with principal and accrued interest payable at maturity.

The promissory note was initially recognized at its fair value of $398,197, with the difference between its fair value and face value recognized as part of the consideration transferred for the acquisition of K Mining. Subsequent to initial recognition, the promissory note is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with the resulting interest expense recognized in income or loss over the term of the note. During the year ended April 30, 2026, the Company recorded $4,391 of interest expense (April 30, 2025 - $nil). As the principal and accrued interest are not contractually due within twelve months of the reporting date, the promissory note has been classified as a non-current liability as at April 30, 2026.

Note 10 Due to Starcore International Mines Ltd.

The Company had the following amounts owed to Starcore:

As at April 30,		2026		2025
Current				
Advances payable (i)	$	110,966	$	1,150,297
Total Current	**$**	**110,966**	$	1,150,297
Non-Current				
Loan from Starcore (ii)	$	501,123	$	-
Total Non-Current	**$**	**501,123**	$	-
Total	**$**	**612,089**	$	-

(i) The amount relates to advances made to the Company to fund exploration and other operating expenditures, including prior to the Company's acquisition of K Mining. The advances from Starcore are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

On March 5, 2026, in connection with the Arrangement and the distribution of the Company's common shares by Starcore to its shareholders, the outstanding advances of $1,158,395 due to Starcore were eliminated. Prior to the receipt of loans from Starcore and SPAM, the Company received further advances of $110,966 from Starcore that were repaid subsequent to April 30, 2026.

(ii) The amount relates to a $500,000 advance received from Starcore on March 20, 2026 for working capital purposes. The advance bears interest at 5% per annum, is unsecured and is repayable on February 23, 2028, with both principal and accrued interest payable at maturity. During the year ended April 30, 2026, the Company recorded $1,123 of interest expense in respect of the advance (April 30, 2025 - $nil). As the principal and accrued interest are not contractually due within twelve months of the reporting date, the amount due to Starcore has been classified as a non-current liability as at April 30, 2026.

Note 11 Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares, without par value.

On July 8, 2025, Starcore announced its intention to spin out its exploration interests in Côte d'Ivoire, West Africa, into the Company, through a Plan of Arrangement (the "Arrangement").

Note 11 Share Capital – (cont'd)

On February 2, 2026, Starcore received the Final Order from the Supreme Court of British Columbia approving the Arrangement between the Company and Starcore. The Arrangement was legally effective February 6, 2026, which was also the record date for the purpose of determining the shareholders of Starcore who were entitled to receive common shares of the Company pursuant to the terms of the Arrangement (the "Record Date"). Shareholders of Starcore as of the Record Date were issued one common share of the Company for every two Starcore shares owned by the Starcore shareholder. On March 5, 2026, pursuant to the Arrangement, 100 common shares of the Company then outstanding were cancelled for nil consideration and 45,871,840 common shares were issued to Starcore, which were subsequently re-distributed to Starcore shareholders on a pro-rata basis, resulting in the Company ceasing to be a wholly owned subsidiary of Starcore.

Note 12 Income Taxes

Income tax expense is recognized based on management's best estimate of the weighted average annual combined federal and provincial income tax rate for the full financial year applied to the pre-tax income. The Company's effective tax rate for the year ended April 30, 2026 was 27% (April 30, 2025 – 27%). The differences between the tax expense for the year ended April 30, 2026 and 2025 and the expected income taxes based on the statutory rate are as follows:

For the year ended April 30,	**2026**	2025
Loss before income taxes	**$ (99,352)**	$ (198,782)
Basic statutory income tax rate	**27.00%**	27.00%
Expected income tax expense (recovery)	**(27,000)**	(54,000)
Non-deductible items	**2,000**	2,000
Adjustment to prior year statutory returns	**-**	15,000
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	**25,000**	37,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	**$ -**	$ -

The significant components of the Company's unrecognized deferred tax assets are as follows:

As of April 30,	**2026**	2025
Non-capital losses available for future period	**156,000**	131,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	**(156,000)**	(131,000)
Net deferred tax assets	**$ -**	**$ -**

The Company has non-capital loss carryforwards available for future periods in the amount of $652,000 (2025 - $559,000) which expire in 2043 through 2046.

Note 13 Financial Instruments and Management of Capital

All financial instruments of the Company are recognized in the consolidated financial statements together with other information relevant for making a reasonable assessment of future cash flows, interest rate risk and credit risk. Cash is measured at fair value. There are no material differences between the carrying values and the fair values of any other financial assets or liabilities due to their short-term nature. Long-term financial liabilities, including the loans from Starcore and SPAM, and the promissory note issued in connection with the acquisition of K Mining, are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The promissory note was initially recognized at fair value, with the carrying amount subsequently accreted to its contractual amount over the term of the instrument using the effective interest method. Management considers the carrying amounts of the Company's long-term financial liabilities to approximate their fair values as at April 30, 2026.

In the normal course of business, the Company's financial instruments are impacted by credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (which includes currency risk, interest rate risk, and other price risk). Management does not believe the Company is significantly exposed to other price risk.

a) Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. The Company's cash, other receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are held in Canadian dollars, US dollars and West African CFA Francs. Therefore, US dollars and West African CFA Francs are subject to fluctuation against the Canadian dollar. The maximum risk exposure due to foreign currency fluctuations for these accounts as of the reporting date is as follows:

In USD$	**2026**	2025
Cash	$ 14,271	$ 2,518
Other receivables	101,872	-

A 10% increase or decrease in the US dollar exchange may increase or decrease income or loss by approximately $7,207 (April 30, 2025 - $348).

In CFA XOF	**2026**	2025
Cash	$ 129,082,403	$ -
Other receivables	45,863,107	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(97,211,211)	-

A 10% increase or decrease in the CFA XOF exchange may increase or decrease income or loss by approximately $9,941 (April 30, 2025 - $nil).

Note 13 Financial Instruments – (cont'd)

b) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk comprises cash flow interest rate risk and fair value interest rate risk.

The Company's cash earns interest at variable interest rates. While fluctuations in market rates do not have a material impact on the fair value of the Company's cash flows, future cash flows may be affected by interest rate fluctuations. The Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate fluctuations.

The Company's long-term financial liabilities include loans from Starcore and SPAM bearing interest at a fixed rate of 5% per annum and a promissory note to SPAM bearing interest at a fixed rate of 2% per annum. As the interest rates on these financial liabilities are fixed, the Company is exposed to fair value interest rate risk, as changes in prevailing market interest rates may result in fluctuations in the fair value of these instruments. However, changes in market interest rates do not affect the contractual cash flows of these fixed-rate obligations. As the Company intends to hold these financial liabilities to maturity and they are measured at amortized cost, changes in their fair values resulting from changes in market interest rates are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Management monitors the Company's exposure to interest rate risk and does not consider the Company's overall exposure to interest rate fluctuations to be significant as at April 30, 2026.

c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's credit risk arises primarily from cash held with Canadian and Côte d'Ivoire financial institutions and tax and other receivables. The Company manages credit risk by maintaining cash balances with reputable financial institutions and by monitoring the financial condition of counterparties.

Advances and other receivables primarily consist of funds advanced for exploration and operational activities and funds in transit at the reporting date. Management assesses the recoverability of these amounts based on the nature of the advance, the financial condition of the counterparty, subsequent settlement or recovery, and other relevant information available at the reporting date. Certain funds in transit at April 30, 2026 were subsequently recovered after year-end.

Expected credit losses are assessed at each reporting date using reasonable and supportable information, including historical experience and forward-looking information where appropriate. Based on this assessment, management concluded that expected credit losses were not material at April 30, 2026.

Note 13 Financial Instruments – (cont'd)

c) Credit Risk – (cont'd)

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is with respect to its cash and other receivables (excluding taxes receivable), the balance of which at April 30, 2026 is $784,952 (April 30, 2025 - $4,484).

Cash of $315,478 (April 30, 2025 - $nil) are held at Côte d'Ivoire financial institutions, cash of $19,425 (April 30, 2025 – $3,477) are held in US dollars at chartered Canadian financial institutions and the remainder of $450,049 (April 30, 2025 - $1,006) is held at chartered Canadian financial institutions.

d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial and other liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements. The Company expects to fund its operations through the financial support from Starcore and SPAM, future financings, and the maintenance of adequate working capital. As at April 30, 2026, the Company was holding cash of $784,952 (April 30, 2025 - $4,484).

Obligations due April 30,	2027	2028	2029	2030 and beyond
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 267,834	$ -	$ -	$ -
Due to SPAM (undiscounted)	$ -	$ 518,909	$ 530,000	$ -
Due to Starcore (undiscounted)	$ 110,966	$ 519,361	$ -	$ -

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital within a framework of acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity, which totalled $2,111,256 at April 30, 2026 (April 30, 2025 - $314,813).

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash. The Company is dependent on issuances of common shares from treasury as its primary source of operating capital and the Company's capital resources are largely determined by its ability to compete for investor support of its projects.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by an external party. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management from that of the prior year.

Note 14 Commitments and Related Party Transactions

In addition to commitments disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the Company has the following commitments outstanding at April 30, 2026:

a) The Company has management contracts to officers and directors totaling $60,000 per year, payable monthly.

The Company incurred the following amounts to key management personnel, consisting of the chief executive officer and president and chief financial officer in the years:

For the year ended April 30,	**2026**	2025
Management fees	**$ 5,000**	$ -
Total	**$ 5,000**	$ -

For the year ended April 30,	**2026**	2025
Office and administration	**$ 1,500**	$ -
Professional and consulting fees	**8,039**	-
Total	**$ 9,539**	$ -

During the year ended April 30, 2026, the Company incurred various expenses totaling $9,539 (2025: $nil) from a director and companies with a director in common. As at April 30, 2026, the Company had amounts payable to officers, directors, and companies with a director in common of $5,250 (2025: $8,912).

Note 15 Income (Loss) Per Share

The Company calculates the basic income (loss) per common share using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. The denominator for the calculation of income (loss) per share, being the weighted average number of common shares, is calculated as follows:

For the year ended April 30,	**2026**	2025
Issued common shares, beginning of year	**100**	100
Weighted average issuances	**7,037,856**	-
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares	**7,037,956**	100

Note 16 Segmented Information

At April 30, 2026 and 2025 the Company has one reportable operating segment being the exploration of its exploration and evaluation assets. All of the exploration and evaluation assets are located in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.