



Gelum Resources Ltd.
(An Exploration Stage Company)

Interim Financial Statements
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the period ended
October 31, 2024

Corporate Head Office
1570 – 200 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC
V6C 3L6

Gelum Resources Ltd.

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management. The unaudited interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and reflect management's best estimates and judgment based on information currently available.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these interim financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

Gelum Resources Ltd.

Interim Statements of Financial Position

As at October 31, 2024 and April 30, 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	October 31, 2024	April 30, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 11,431	\$ 30,192
Receivables	8,805	14,748
Prepays	26,253	23,532
	46,489	68,472
Non-current		
Deposits (Note 4)	100,000	100,000
Total Assets	\$ 146,489	\$ 168,472
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 242,097	\$ 198,545
Due to related parties (Note 7)	280,081	208,207
Loans payable (Note 8)	312,286	300,309
	834,464	707,061
Shareholders' Deficiency		
Common shares (Note 5)	11,780,216	11,780,216
Reserves (Notes 5)	6,027,317	6,027,317
Deficit	(18,495,508)	(18,346,122)
	(687,975)	(538,589)
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	\$ 146,489	\$ 168,472

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors on November 28, 2024:

(Signed) "Robert Kopple"

Robert Kopple, Director

(Signed) "Hendrik Van Alphen"

Hendrik Van Alphen, Director

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

Gelum Resources Ltd.

Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the three months ended October 31, 2024, and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Three Months October 31, 2024	Three Months October 31, 2023	Six Months October 31, 2024	Six Months October 31, 2023
Operating expenses				
Consulting fees (Note 7)	\$ 3,875	\$ 4,000	\$ 5,675	\$ 13,200
Interest (Note 8)	6,023	-	11,977	-
Investor relations	10,000	17,375	25,000	29,785
Office and administration	19,836	19,313	24,173	33,546
Professional fees (Note 7)	10,275	37,942	53,187	69,427
Rent (Note 7)	7,893	9,208	19,573	26,910
Share-based payments (Notes 5 and 7)	-	-	-	32,447
Transfer agent and regulatory fees	5,141	7,343	7,965	12,483
Loss from operations	(63,043)	(95,181)	(147,550)	(217,798)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4)	(195)	-	(1,836)	-
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	\$ (63,238)	\$ (95,181)	\$ (149,386)	\$ (217,798)
Basic and diluted loss per common share (Note 6)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	47,089,316	43,839,316	47,089,316	43,445,974

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

Gelum Resources Ltd.

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Shares	Capital Stock	Subscriptions Received	Reserves	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Deficiency
Balance, April 30, 2023	42,814,316	\$ 11,408,236	\$ 225,000	\$ 6,011,423	\$ (15,278,438)	\$ 2,366,221
Shares issued – exploration and evaluation assets	300,000	45,000	-	-	-	45,000
Units issued – private placements	725,000	129,976	-	15,024	-	145,000
Subscriptions received in advance	-	-	6,500	-	-	6,500
Share issue costs – cash	-	(8,400)	-	-	-	(8,400)
Share issue costs – finders' warrants	-	(870)	-	870	-	-
Share-based compensation – Options	-	-	-	32,447	-	32,447
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(217,798)	(217,798)
Balance, October 31, 2023	43,839,316	11,573,942	231,500	6,059,764	(15,496,236)	2,368,970
Shares issued – exploration and evaluation termination	3,250,000	227,500	-	-	-	227,500
Subscriptions received in advance transferred to loans	-	-	(231,500)	-	-	(231,500)
Share-based compensation – Options	-	-	-	(32,447)	-	(32,447)
Flow-through premium	-	(21,226)	-	-	-	(21,226)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(2,849,886)	(2,849,886)
Balance, April 30, 2024	47,089,316	11,780,216	-	\$ 6,027,317	\$ (18,346,122)	\$ (538,589)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(149,386)	(149,386)
Balance, October 31, 2024	47,089,316	\$ 11,780,216	\$ -	\$ 6,027,317	\$ (18,495,508)	\$ (687,975)

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

Gelum Resources Ltd.

Interim Statements of Cash Flows

For the six months ended October 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	October 31, 2024	October 31, 2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	\$ (149,386)	\$ (217,798)
Item not affecting cash:		
Interest on loans payable	11,977	-
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4)	1,836	-
Share-based payments	-	32,447
	(135,573)	(185,351)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	5,943	(53,051)
Prepays	(2,721)	(4,186)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	43,522	32,611
Due to related parties	71,874	77,258
Net cash used in operating activities	(16,925)	(132,719)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation assets (net of recoveries)	(1,836)	(33,730)
Net cash used in investing activity	(1,836)	(33,730)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loan proceeds	-	45,000
Proceeds from share issuances	-	145,000
Share issue costs	-	(8,400)
Subscriptions received	-	6,500
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	188,100
Change in cash for the period	(18,761)	21,651
Cash, beginning of year	30,192	12,410
Cash, end of period	\$ 11,431	\$ 34,061
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid for tax	\$ -	\$ -

Significant non-cash financing and investing transactions during the period ended October 31, 2024, included:

- None.

Significant non-cash financing and investing transactions during the year ended April 30, 2024, included:

- Issued 300,000 common shares with a fair value of \$45,000 pursuant to the Option Agreement on the Eldorado Project (Notes 4 and 7).
- Reclassified \$225,000 in subscriptions received to loans payable.

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

Gelum Resources Ltd.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

October 31, 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Gelum Resources Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of the province of British Columbia on June 8, 1987. The principal address and registered and records office is located at Suite 1570 – 200 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3L6. The Company trades under the symbol “GMR” on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”).

The Company’s principal business activity is the acquisition, exploration, and evaluation of mineral properties. The Company will be exploring its mineral property interests and has not yet determined whether they contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company's continuing operations and the underlying value and recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral property interests are entirely dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of the mineral property interests, obtaining the necessary permits to mine, and on future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition or option of the mineral property interests. The carrying amounts of mineral properties are based on costs incurred to date, and do not necessarily represent present or future values.

The Company’s financial statements for the period ended October 31, 2024, have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has a comprehensive loss of \$149,386 for the period ended October 31, 2024 (October 31, 2023 - \$217,798) and has a working capital deficit of \$787,975 at October 31, 2024 (April 30, 2024 - \$638,589).

These financial statements have been prepared with the going concern assumption, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and, accordingly, will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The Company had cash of \$11,431 as at October 31, 2024 (April 24, 2024 - \$30,192). Management cannot provide assurance that the Company will ultimately achieve profitable operations or become cash flow positive or raise additional debt and/or equity capital. If the Company is unable to raise additional capital in the immediate future, management expects that the Company will need to curtail operations, liquidate assets, seek additional capital on less favorable terms, and/or pursue other remedial measures or cease operations. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments would be material.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and in accordance with International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of IFRS standards that are effective as of October 31, 2024. These financial statements were approved for issuance by the Company’s Board of Directors on November 28, 2024.

Gelum Resources Ltd.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

October 31, 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

b) Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments which are classified as fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”). In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

All amounts on these financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the functional currency of the Company.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions

The preparation of the Company’s financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Estimates

The determination of the fair value of stock options or compensatory warrants using stock pricing models requires the input of highly subjective variables, including expected price volatility, interest rate, and forfeiture rate. Wide fluctuations in the variables could materially affect the fair value estimate; therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company’s stock options and warrants.

Critical Judgments

- (i) At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses each of its exploration and evaluation assets or cash-generating units (“CGUs”) to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Judgment is required in determining whether indicators of impairment exist, including factors such as the period for which the Company has the right to explore, expected renewals of exploration rights, whether substantive expenditures on further exploration and evaluation of resource properties are budgeted or planned, and results of exploration and evaluation activities on the exploration and evaluation assets. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment.
- (ii) The assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures, meet its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned and contractual exploration programs, involves significant judgment based on the historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Gelum Resources Ltd.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

October 31, 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

a) Significant accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions

Critical Judgments (Continued)

- (iii) The Company assesses whether expenditures spent on exploration and evaluation assets are qualifying resource expenditures eligible for renunciation on issuance of flow-through shares and British Columbia Mining Exploration Tax Credit (“BCMETS”). Differences in judgement between management and regulatory authorities with respect to qualified expenditures may result in disallowed expenditures resulting in a shortfall in flow-through expenditures or tax credits disallowed by the tax authorities.

b) Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Company is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The Company determined that its functional currency is the Canadian dollar.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recorded in net income (loss).

c) Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and recognized 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 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 reserves. The fair value of options, as determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model which considers the exercise price, expected life, expected volatility, current market price of underlying shares, risk-free interest rate, and forfeiture rate, is expensed or capitalized, as appropriate. 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 will eventually vest.

d) Income taxes

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Gelum Resources Ltd.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

October 31, 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d) Income taxes

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 the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

e) Government assistance

Government assistance for exploration is recognized when the Company has complied with all the conditions to receive the grant and collectability is reasonably assured. Government assistance is deducted from the cost of the asset to which it relates.

f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, all financial assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value, plus or minus attributable transaction costs, except for financial assets and liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”). Transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities classified as at FVTPL are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and liabilities depends on the classifications of such assets and liabilities.

Amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are measured at amortized cost:

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

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments plus the cumulative amortization, using the effective interest method applied to the difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any allowance due to losses or gains. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

The Company’s financial assets at amortized cost include its due from related parties and deposits.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”)

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are measured at FVTOCI.

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company does not have any instruments classified as financial assets at FVTOCI.

Gelum Resources Ltd.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

October 31, 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

f) Financial instruments (Continued)

FVTPL

All other financial assets are measured at FVTPL.

The Company, at initial recognition, may also irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets measured at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognized in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The Company's financial assets at FVTPL include its cash.

Impairment

The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its 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 as the reporting date, with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition, based on all information available, and reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

Financial liabilities

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definition of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Non-derivative financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit and loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and loans payable are classified in this category.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and
- Either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company retains legal title but has contractually or otherwise transferred the associated economic risks and rewards.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Gelum Resources Ltd.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

October 31, 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

g) Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control; related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. See Notes 7 and 8 for further disclosures.

h) Loss per share

The Company computes the dilutive effect of options, warrants, and similar instruments by recognizing the dilutive effect on loss per share on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants, and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. For the years presented, this calculation proved to be anti-dilutive. Basic loss per share was calculated using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted-average number of shares outstanding.

i) Exploration and evaluation assets

The acquisition costs of exploration and evaluation assets and any subsequent exploration and evaluation costs are capitalized until the properties to which they relate are placed into production, sold, allowed to lapse, or abandoned. Exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to obtaining ownership, or the right to explore a property, are expensed as incurred as property examination costs. Properties that have close proximity and have the possibility of being developed as a single mine are grouped as projects and are considered separate cash-generating units ("CGUs") for the purpose of determining future mineral reserves and impairments.

The acquisition costs include the cash consideration paid and the fair market value of any shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets being acquired or optioned pursuant to the terms of relevant agreements.

Proceeds received from a partial sale or option of exploration and evaluation assets are credited against the carrying value of the property. When the proceeds exceed the carrying costs the excess is recorded in profit or loss in the period the excess is received. When all the interest in a property is sold, subject only to any retained royalty interests which may exist, the accumulated property costs are written-off, with any gain or loss included in profit or loss in the period the transaction takes place. No initial value is assigned to any retained royalty interest. The royalty interest is subsequently assessed for value by reference to developments on the underlying mineral property.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, an impairment test is conducted, where the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Gelum Resources Ltd.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

October 31, 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

i) Exploration and evaluation assets

Once an economically viable resource has been determined for an area and the decision to proceed with development has been approved, exploration, and evaluation assets attributable to that area are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to property and equipment. Subsequent recovery of the resulting carrying value depends on successful development or sale of the undeveloped project. Should a project be put into production, the costs of acquisition, exploration, and evaluation will be amortized over the life of the project based on estimated economic reserves.

j) Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive, or legal obligations associated with the retirement of exploration and evaluation assets and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development, or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to the related assets along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pretax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as the related assets.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation, and changes in estimates. Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit or loss for the period.

The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation, or environmental provisions for the periods presented.

k) Flow-through shares

The Company will, from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company allocates the flow-through share using the residual method into: i) share capital based on market value of common shares on the date of issue; ii) warrants based on fair value determined by the Black-Scholes option pricing model; and iii) flow-through share premium, if any. The estimated flow-through share premium, representing the amount investors paid for the flow-through feature, is recognized as a liability. Upon expenditures being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability with a corresponding other income charged to profit or loss.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews its tax position and records an adjustment to its deferred tax accounts for taxable temporary differences, including those arising from the transfer of tax benefits to investors through flow-through shares.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for certain Canadian resource property exploration expenditures incurred within a two-year period. The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

Gelum Resources Ltd.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

l) Share capital

Equity instruments are contracts that give a residual interest in the net assets of the Company. 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, share options, and warrants are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares and are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Where the Company issues common shares and warrants together as units, value is allocated first to share capital based on the market value of the common shares on the date of issue, with any residual allocated to the warrants.

m) Future accounting standards

The Company has not applied revised IFRS that has been issued but was not yet effective at October 31, 2024. There were no future accounting standards issued or revised that are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Title to exploration and evaluation assets involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many exploration and evaluation assets. The Company has investigated title to all its exploration and evaluation assets and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all its properties, are in good standing.

	Eldorado Project
Balance April 30, 2023	\$ 2,371,639
Acquisition	
Additions - Cash	50,000
Additions - Shares	45,000
Total Acquisition	95,000
Exploration and evaluation	
Geological & consulting	158,263
Supplies	15,000
Recoveries *	(186,704)
Net Exploration and evaluation	(13,441)
Impairment	(2,453,198)
Balance April 30, 2024	\$ -
Exploration and evaluation	
Supplies	1,836
Impairment	(1,836)
Balance October 31, 2024	\$ - \$ - \$ -

* Included in recoveries are \$136,704 of BCMETC recovered during the year ended April 30, 2024, and \$50,000 received from Wealth Minerals Ltd. as part of the Option Agreement noted below.

Gelum Resources Ltd.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

Current held Claims:

Roxey Claims

On July 29, 2021, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire the Roxey claims. The claims are contiguous to the Eldorado Property and part of the Eldorado Project. In order to acquire a 100% right, title and interest in and to the mineral claims, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares (issued at a fair value of \$400,000).

Discontinued Claims:

Eldorado project

The Eldorado Gold Property (the “Eldorado Property”) is located within the Bralorne-Bridge River Gold District in south-central British Columbia. On March 24, 2021 (the “Effective Date”), the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire 50% ownership interest in and to the Eldorado Property and form a joint venture with the optionor in respect of the Eldorado Property, with the ability of the Company to acquire an additional 30% interest in the Eldorado Property.

The Company can earn the 50% options by making the following cash payments and share issuances:

Date	Cash Payment	Share Issuance
Within 5 days of March 24, 2021	\$ 50,000 (paid)	200,000 (issued at a value of \$ 20,000)
September 24, 2021	\$ 50,000 (paid)	200,000 (issued at a value of \$ 20,000)
March 24, 2022	\$ 75,000 (paid)	400,000 (issued at a value of \$100,000)
March 24, 2023	\$ 125,000 (paid)	800,000 (issued at a value of \$136,000)
March 24, 2024	\$ 300,000 *	1,200,000 *
	\$ 600,000	2,800,000

* As at July 31, 2024 and the date of these financial statements, the Company has not made the required remaining payments and share issuances. The option agreement has currently not been terminated and the Company has been asked by the Optionor to make the required payments or terminate the agreement.

The Company was required to perform exploration activities on the Eldorado Property and incur the following minimum qualified expenditures per year as per an Amending Agreement dated September 27, 2022:

Date	Minimum Qualified Expenditures
March 24, 2022	\$ 300,000 (completed)
September 30, 2023 (optional, but mandatory in order to exercise the Option)	\$ 950,000 (completed)
March 24, 2024 (optional, but mandatory in order to exercise the Option)	\$1,000,000 (completed)
	\$2,250,000 *

* As at April 30, 2024, Wealth spent \$1,420,447 and earned a 16% interest as noted below which assisted in the total spend requirement.

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

Eldorado project (Continued)

The option to earn an additional 30% will require the following cash payments, share issuances, and minimum qualified expenditures as follows:

Date	Cash Payment	Share Issuance
March 24, 2025	\$ 400,000	1,400,000
March 24, 2026	\$ 400,000	1,000,000
	\$ 800,000	2,400,000

Upon the optionor reducing its (Joint Venture) interest in the Eldorado Property to below 15%, the optionor will be converted to a 4.0% net smelter returns royalty (“NSR”). The Company will retain the right to buy back up to 3.0% NSR by payment of \$1,000,000 for each 1.0% of NSR.

The Company is required to ensure or cause to ensure that registered title to the Eldorado Property as at termination is in good standing for a period of at least two (2) years from the date of termination and that all Qualified Expenditures will be submitted to Mineral Titles Online for determination of good standing of claims.

The Company has pledged \$100,000 (2023 - \$100,000) as a site reclamation bond recorded as a non-current deposit. The bond is refundable if there is no environmental disturbance to the Eldorado Property.

On August 31, 2023, the Company entered into an option agreement with Wealth Minerals Ltd. (“Wealth”), whereby Wealth may earn an up to 20% interest in the Company’s contractual interest in the Eldorado Property under an Option Agreement which will be combined with the Robson Claims under an Option Agreement when earned (collectively, the “GMR Interest”).

This new option agreement with Wealth gives the Company the ability to complete the exploration expenditures required to be spent on the project to earn 50% pursuant to the original Option Agreement for both the Eldorado Property and the Robson claims (the “GMR Property”).

In order to earn the interest in and to the Company’s Interest, Wealth must make a \$50,000 cash payment on signing (received) and incur a minimum \$600,000 of exploration expenditures on the Property by December 31, 2023, (completed) to earn an 8% interest in and to the Company’s Interest.

Wealth has the option to earn up to a further 12% interest in the Company’s Interest for an aggregate 20% interest, on notice to the Company, which escalating options are not mandatory but required in order to earn the further interests in the Company’s Interest:

- By December 31, 2023 incur a further \$300,000 of Expenditures on the Property (aggregate \$900,000 - completed before November 30, 2023) to earn a further 4% interest (aggregate 12% interest);
- By December 31, 2023 incur a further \$300,000 of Expenditures on the Property (aggregate \$1,200,000 - completed before November 30, 2023) to earn a further 4% interest (aggregate 16% interest); and
- By December 31, 2023 incur a further \$300,000 of Expenditures on the Property (aggregate \$1,500,000) to earn a further 4% interest (aggregate 20% interest), the portion of which, at the request of the Company, shall be filed as assessment work with the applicable government registry to maintain the Property in good standing.

As at April 30, 2024, Wealth spent \$1,420,447 and earned a 16% interest.

On October 11, 2024, the Company notified the Optionor that it is terminating the agreement. The payments under the option were written down during the year ended April 30, 2024.

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

Robson Claims

On May 24, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement under which the Company may earn a 100% interest in the Robson claim, which is within the Eldorado Property and part of the Eldorado Project.

In consideration of the granting of the option and to maintain the option, the Company shall, during the option period, issue to the optionors an aggregate of \$1,000,000 cash and issue 3,000,000 shares over the life of the option.

Date	Cash Payment	Share Issuance
May 24, 2022 (Effective date)	\$ 50,000 (paid)	300,000 (issued at a value of \$ 70,500)
May 24, 2023 (1 st Anniversary)	\$ 50,000 (paid)	300,000 (issued at a value of \$ 45,000)
May 24, 2024 (2 nd Anniversary)	\$ 150,000	600,000
May 24, 2025 (3 rd Anniversary)	\$ 250,000	600,000
May 24, 2026 (4 th Anniversary)	\$ 500,000	1,200,000
	\$ 1,000,000	3,000,000

The Company also agrees to carry out work on the property and file such work as assessments as follows:

Date	Minimum Qualified Expenditures
May 31, 2023 (committed)	\$ 50,000 (completed)
May 31, 2024 (optional but mandatory to continue the right to exercise the option)	\$ 50,000 (completed)
May 31, 2025 (optional but mandatory to continue the right to exercise the option)	\$ 50,000
May 31, 2026 (optional but mandatory to continue the right to exercise the option)	\$ 50,000
	\$200,000

On completion of the option obligations in full, the Company will issue a NSR on the property in favor of the optionor. The NSR royalty will be for 3% and will have a buydown right whereby the Company can reduce the NSR to 2% by payment of \$1,333,000.

On November 5, 2024, the Company notified the Optionor that it is terminating the agreement and left the property in good standing. The payments under the option were written down during the year ended April 30, 2024.

The Eldorado Property, Roxey Claims and Robson Claims collectively form one cash-generating unit, being the Eldorado Project. The Company had not completed the required cash payments and share issuances during the year ended April 30, 2024, to one of the options in the Eldorado Project which is an indicator of impairment. As a result, an impairment expense of \$2,453,198 was recorded in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended April 30, 2024. Additional expenses of \$1,641 were incurred and added to impairment for the period ended October 31, 2024. The estimated recoverable value was based on its value-in-use of \$nil, estimated in accordance with Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

On April 8, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement with the Bridge River Indian Band (“Xwisten”) as compensation for impacts on Xwisten indigenous title and rights and traditional territory from exploration by the Company on the Eldorado Project and included assistance to be provided by Xwisten (the “Xwisten Agreement”). The Company shall provide to Xwisten the following as compensation for impacts from the exploration activities:

- Issued 120,000 common shares on or prior to the fifth business day after the date of signing of the Xwisten Agreement (issued with a fair value of \$27,600 (Note 5));
- An annual payment of \$25,000 commencing on the first anniversary of the Xwisten Agreement date; and
- Commencing on the fourth anniversary of the Xwisten Agreement date, and on each subsequent anniversary thereafter, the annual payments of \$25,000 shall be subject to the Company having spent not less than \$100,000 in exploration expenditures.

The Company notified Xwisten of the termination of the Option agreements for Eldorado and Robson on November 12, 2024.

ML Copper-Gold Property

On January 31, 2022, the Company entered into an Option Agreement (the “ML Option”) under which the Company may earn a 100% interest in land position located in south-central British Columbia, Cariboo Mining District. In consideration of the granting of the ML Option and to maintain the ML Option, the Company was required, during the ML Option period, to issue to the optionors an aggregate of \$450,000 in common shares and make cash payments to the optionors in the amount of \$375,000.

During the year ended April 30, 2023, title to the property was forfeited. As a result, an impairment expense of \$260,897 was recorded in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended April 30, 2023, in accordance with Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company entered into a settlement and termination agreement with the Optionors and issued 3,250,000 shares valued at \$227,500 (Note 5).

5. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Unlimited number of preferred shares without par value.

All issued shares are fully paid.

Issued share capital

During the period ended October 31, 2024, the Company had the following share capital transactions:

- a) No shares were issued.

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5. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company had the following share capital transactions:

- a) On May 31, 2023, the Company issued 300,000 common shares at a fair value of \$45,000 pursuant to the option agreement on the Eldorado Property-Robson Claims (Note 4).
- b) On July 26, 2023, the Company closed a portion of a flow-through private placement and issued 725,000 flow-through units at a price of \$0.20 per unit (the "FT Unit") for proceeds of \$145,000. Each FT Unit is comprised of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.30 for 18 months expiring on January 26, 2025. Finders' fees of \$8,400 were paid in cash and 21,000 finders' warrants, with the same terms as the warrants included in the FT Units. A value of \$21,226 was attributed to the flow-through premium liability and \$15,024 was allocated to warrant reserves in connection with the financing. All securities issued under the private placement have a hold period of four months and a day from the date of issuance.
- c) On April 9, 2024, the Company issued 3,250,000 common shares at a fair value of \$227,500 in settlement pursuant to the option agreement on the ML Property that was forfeited (Note 4).

Shares held in escrow

On listing October 18, 2021, 9,541,151 shares were held in escrow of which 10% was released on listing date and 15% released each six months after listing with the last scheduled release of 1,431,175 shares on October 18, 2024. As at October 31, 2024, Nil (April 30, 2024 - 2,238,217) shares remain in escrow.

Stock options

On December 19, 2016, the Company adopted a formal Stock Option Plan (the "Option Plan"). Under the Option Plan, the exercise price of each option must not be less than the greater of the closing market price of the underlying securities on (a) the trading day prior to the date of grant, and (b) the date of the grant of the stock options. The options can be granted for a maximum term of five years. The maximum number of options that can be issued may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common share capital. The options vest at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The terms of the existing stock options remain in accordance with the stock option plan in place at the time the options were granted.

No stock options were issued during the periods ended October 31, 2024, and April 30, 2024.

A summary of the status of the Company's stock options as at October 31, 2024 and April 30, 2024, and changes during the periods then ended is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, April 30, 2023	2,750,000	\$ 0.15
Expired	(2,250,000)	0.15
Outstanding, April 30, 2024	500,000	\$ 0.20
Expired	(250,000)	0.21
Outstanding, October 31, 2024	250,000	\$ 0.20

The weighted average remaining life is 0.00 years (April 30, 2024 - 0.45 years).

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5. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

The following incentive stock options were outstanding and exercisable at October 31, 2024 and April 30, 2024:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	July 31, 2024	April 30, 2024
September 19, 2024	\$0.21	-	250,000
November 1, 2024*	\$0.20	250,000	250,000
		250,000	500,000

(*) Expired subsequent to the period ended October 31, 2024, unexercised

Warrants

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, April 30, 2023	12,827,006	\$ 0.38
Issued	383,500	0.30
Expired	(10,792,406)	0.38
Outstanding, October 31, 2024, and April 30, 2024	2,418,100	\$ 0.38

The weighted average remaining life is 0.18 years (April 30, 2024 - 0.68 years).

The following warrants were outstanding at October 31, 2024 and April 30, 2024:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of Warrants	
		October 31, 2024	April 30, 2024
December 30, 2024	\$0.40	2,001,000	2,001,000
December 30, 2024 ⁽¹⁾	\$0.40	33,600	33,600
January 26, 2025	\$0.30	362,500	362,500
January 26, 2025 ⁽¹⁾	\$0.30	21,000	21,000
		2,418,100	2,418,100

⁽¹⁾ Finder Warrants

Finder's warrants issued during the year ended October 31, 2024, valued at \$Nil (April 30, 2024 - \$870) were fair valued as using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Year ended April 30, 2024
Risk-free interest rate average	4.70%
Expected life	1.5 years
Expected annualized volatility	95.81%
Expected dividend rate	0.00%

On July 26, 2023, the Company completed a private placement of flow-through common shares for gross proceeds of \$145,000. The Company is required to spend the funds on qualified exploration programs no later than December 31, 2024. The Company met its commitment to by spending in excess of \$145,000 before December 31, 2023.

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6. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the period ended October 31, 2024, and 2023, was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders and a weighted average number of common shares outstanding for each period presented.

All options and warrants were excluded from the diluted weighted average number of common shares calculation, as their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel include the Company's executive officers and directors. The transactions with related parties were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the fair value.

Key management personnel compensation and transactions during the periods ended October 31, 2024, and 2023 was as follows:

	October 31, 2024	October 31, 2023
Professional fees	\$ 45,000	45,000
Rent	19,573	26,910
	\$ 64,573	\$ 71,910

The amounts due from related parties are as follows:

	October 31, 2024	April 30, 2024
Included in accounts receivable:		
Due from related parties for expense reimbursements	\$ 136	\$ 136
	\$ 136	\$ 136

The amounts due to related parties are as follows:

	October 31, 2024	April 30, 2024
Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities:		
Due to the CFO	\$ 44,100	\$ 22,050
Due to the President	11,183	11,183
Due to the corporate secretary – Consulting fees	50,400	25,200
Due to the corporate secretary – Rent	42,587	22,035
Due to the corporate secretary – Expense reimbursements	2,531	210
Due to Directors	8,468	6,717
Due to related parties for expense reimbursements	120,812	120,812
	\$ 280,081	\$ 208,207

The amounts owing above are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed term for repayment.

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8. LOAN PAYABLE

During the year ended April 30, 2024, the Company received \$276,500 in advances (of which \$231,500 was converted from subscriptions received) and accrued \$11,977 in interest during the period ended October 31, 2024 (April 30, 2024 - \$23,809) to related parties. The advances are unsecured, bear interest at 8% compounded annually, and are due on October 31, 2024. The balance outstanding at October 31, 2024 was \$312,286 (April 30, 2024 was \$300,809).

9. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes by applying the Canadian statutory income tax rate of 27% to the loss is as follows:

	Year ended April 30, 2024
Loss for the year	\$ (3,068,000)
Expected income tax (recovery)	(828,000)
Non-deductible permanent differences	-
Origin and reversal of temporary differences	61,000
Change in tax assets not recognized	767,000
Total income tax recovery	\$ -

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities that have not been included on the statement of financial position as follows:

	Year ended April 30, 2024
Non-capital losses	\$ 1,022,000
Share issue costs	8,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	569,000
Allowable capital losses	446,000
	\$ 2,045,000

The Company has available for deduction against future taxable income non-capital losses carried forward of approximately \$9,148,000. The non-capital losses, if not utilized, will expire between 2029 and 2044. In addition, the Company has allowable capital losses of approximately \$1,650,000 with no expiry.

Future tax benefits which may arise as a result of these non-capital losses have not been recognized in these financial statements as it is not probable the Company will generate taxable income to realize these losses.

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment, by tax authorities.

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10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital that it manages as the aggregate of share capital, reserves, and deficit.

The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company relies on the equity markets to fund its activities. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is enough economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital restrictions. There have been no changes to the Company's capital management approach during the periods ended October 31, 2024, and the year ended April 30, 2024.

11. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company is organized into business units based on mineral properties and has one reportable operating segment, being that of acquisition and exploration and evaluation activities in Canada. The Company's non-current assets as at October 31, 2024 and April 30, 2024 are all in Canada.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, which include credit, liquidity, market, foreign exchange, interest rate, and commodity price risks.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with oversight from the Company's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfil its payment obligations. The Company's management believes it has no significant credit risk.

The financial instrument that potentially subjects the Company to a significant concentration of credit risk is cash. The Company mitigates its exposure to credit loss associated with cash by placing its cash in major financial institutions. At October 31, 2024, the Company had cash of \$11,431 (April 30, 2024 - \$30,192).

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. At October 31, 2024, the Company had a cash balance of \$11,431 (April 30, 2024 - \$30,192) to settle current liabilities of \$834,464 (April 30, 2024 - \$707,061). All of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company expects to fund these liabilities through the use of existing cash resources or additional equity financing.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity prices. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate or equity price risks at October 31, 2024.

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12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amount due to the short-term maturity of the instruments.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- 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 asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.