MIZA II RESOURCES INC.

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

(Unaudited)

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

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee.

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

MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS) (Unaudited)

		March 31, 2023		Year ended June 30, 2022
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash	**$**	**149,607**	$	348,970
GST Receivable		-		-
Prepaid expenses		**9,009**		4,368
		158,616		353,338
Non-current				
Exploration and evaluation asset (Note 4)		**268,554**		151,220
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**427,170**	$	504,558
LIABILITIES				
Current				
Account payables and accrued liabilities	**$**	**29,499**	$	35,633
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$**	**29,499**	$	35,633
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital (Note 5)	**$**	**585,050**	$	585,050
Deficit		**(187,379)**		(116,125)
	$	**397,671**	$	468,925
	$	**427,170**	$	504,558

Nature and continuance of operation (Note 1)

Approved by the Board of Directors:

"Azim Dhalla"
Director

"Nizar Bharmal"
Director

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

MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS) (Unaudited)

	Three months ended Mar 31, 2023	Three months ended Mar 31, 2022	**Nine months ended Mar 31, 2023**	Nine months ended Mar 31, 2022
EXPENSES				
Accounting fees	**$ 1,500**	$ 2,000	**$ 4,500**	$ 2,000
Administration and management	**12,000**	-	**36,000**	-
Bank fees	**9**	9	**77**	40
Professional fees	**-**	26,583	**8,960**	46,387
Rent	**3,000**	-	**9,000**	-
Transfer agent & filing fees and Misc.	**3,294**	9,705	**12,717**	9,705
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	**$ 19,803**	$ 38,297	**$ 71,254**	$ 58,132
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER COMMON SHARE	**0.001**	0.002	**0.004**	0.003
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	**15,961,000**	19,151,000	**15,961,000**	19,151,000

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

MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS) (Unaudited)

	Share capital						
	Shares		Amount		Deficit		Total Shareholders' Equity
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2020	6,400,000	$	42,000	$	(1,231)	$	40,769
Share subscription receivable			(142,550)		-		(142,550)
Share issuance	10,861,000		343,050		-		343,050
Net loss for the year	-		-		(34)		(34)
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2020	17,261,000	$	242,500	$	(1,265)	$	241,235
Net loss for the year	-		-		(2,330)		(2,330)
BALANCE JUNE 30, 2021	19,261,000	$	585,050	$	(3,595)	$	581,455
Net loss for the year	-		-		(19,834)		(19,834)
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2021	19,261,000	$	585,050	$	(23,429)	$	561,621
Net loss for the year	-		-		(38,297)		(38,297)
BALANCE MARCH 31, 2022	19,261,000	$	585,050	$	(61,726)	$	523,324
Cancelled	(4,400,000)		(22,000)		-		(22,000)
Re-issued	1,100,000		22,000				22,000
Net loss for the year	-		-		(54,399)		(54,399)
BALANCE JUNE 30, 2022	15,961,000	$	585,050	$	(116,125)	$	468,925
Net loss for the period	-		-		(51,451)		(51,451)
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2022	15,961,000	$	585,050	$	(167,576)	$	417,474
Net loss for the period	-		-		(19,803)		(19,803)
BALANCE MARCH 31, 2023	**15,961,000**	**$**	**585,050**	**$**	**(187,379)**	**$**	**397,671**

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

MIZA II RESOURCES INC.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS) (Unaudited)

		Nine months ended March 31, 2023		Nine months ended March 31, 2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss for the period	**$**	**(71,254)**	$	(58,131)
Change in non-cash working capital items:				
GST receivable		**(4,641)**		(2,184)
Prepaids		**-**		10,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**(6,134)**		27,947
	$	**(82,029)**	$	(22,368)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY				
Exploration and evaluation asset	**$**	**(117,334)**		(15,750)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Issuance of shares	**$**	**-**		-
CHANGE IN CASH	**$**	**(199,363)**	$	(38,118)
CASH BALANCE, BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	**$**	**348,970**	$	440,659
CASH BALANCE, AT END OF THE PERIOD	**$**	**149,607**		402,541

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Miza II Resources Inc. (the "Company" or "Miza II") was incorporated on October 07, 2019, under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The address of the Company's registered and head office is Suite 1510, 789 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1H2. The Company's principal business is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in British Columbia, Canada.

The recovery of the amounts comprising mineral properties is dependent upon the confirmation of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to successfully complete their exploration and development, and upon future profitable production.

These financial statements have been prepared by management on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. At March 31, 2023, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of $187,379 (March 31, 2022 - $61,726) since its inception, and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. A few alternatives including, but not limited to selling an interest in one or more of its properties or completing a financing, are being evaluated with the objective of funding ongoing activities and obtaining working capital. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations as they become due.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

Since March 2020, the outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, specifically identified as "COVID- 19", has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses globally resulting in an economic slowdown. Global equity markets have experienced significant volatility and weakness. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of the government and central bank interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Company and its operations in future periods.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee. The accounting policies and methods of computation applied by the Company in these condensed interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the Company's annual financial statements as at and for the year ended June 30, 2022.

The condensed interim financial statements do not include all of the information and note disclosures required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial statements as at and for the year ended June 30, 2022.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Basis of measurement

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

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the year. Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates. The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include valuation of share-based payments and recognition of deferred income tax amounts and provision for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs.

Critical judgments exercised in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

<u>Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of mineral properties</u>
Management has determined that mineral property costs incurred which were capitalized have future economic benefits and are economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits including geological and metallurgic information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits and life of mine plans.

<u>Income taxes</u>
In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.

<u>Site decommissioning obligations</u>
The Company recognizes a provision for future abandonment activities in the financial statements equal to the net present value of the estimated future expenditures required to settle the estimated future obligation at the statement of financial position date. The measurement of the decommissioning obligation involves the use of estimates and assumptions including the discount rate, the expected timing of future expenditures and the amount of future abandonment costs. The estimates were made by management and external consultants considering current costs, technology and enacted legislation. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established which would affect future financial results.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Share capital

Common shares issued for non-monetary consideration are recorded at their fair value on the measurement date and classified as equity. The measurement date is defined as the earliest of the date at which the commitment for performance by the counterparty to earn the common shares is reached or the date at which the counterparty's performance is complete.

The Company will, from time to time, issue flow-through shares to finance a portion of its exploration programs. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, the Company agrees to incur qualifying expenditures and renounce the tax deductions associated with these qualifying expenditures to the subscribers at an agreed upon date.

On issuance, the Company allocates the flow-through share into i) fair value of capital stock and ii) the residual as a flow-through share premium, which is recognized as a liability. The liability is extinguished when the tax effect of the temporary differences, resulting from the renunciation, is recorded. The difference between the liability and the value of the tax assets renounced is recorded as a deferred tax expense.

A deferred tax liability is recognized for the taxable temporary difference that arises from the difference between the carrying amount of eligible expenditures that are capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets and their tax basis. If the Company has sufficient tax assets to offset the deferred tax liability, the liability will be offset by the recognition of a corresponding deferred tax asset.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share purchase options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by- instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The following table shows the classifications under IFRS 9:

Classification under	IFRS 9
Cash	FVTPL
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statements of net (loss) income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statements of net (loss) income in the period in which they arise.

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost
The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the statements of net (loss) income, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

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

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

Gains and losses on de-recognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Flow-through shares

The Company will, from time to time, issue flow-through shares to finance a portion of its exploration programs. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, the Company agrees to incur qualifying expenditures and renounce the tax deductions associated with these qualifying expenditures to the subscribers at an agreed upon date.

On issuance, the Company allocates the flow-through share into i) fair value of capital stock and ii) the residual as a flow-through share premium, which is recognized as a liability. The liability is extinguished when the tax effect of the temporary differences, resulting from the renunciation, is recorded. The difference between the liability and the value of the tax assets renounced is recorded as a deferred tax expense.

A deferred tax liability is recognized for the taxable temporary difference that arises from the difference between the carrying amount of eligible expenditures that are capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets and their tax basis. If the Company has sufficient tax assets to offset the deferred tax liability, the liability will be offset by the recognition of a corresponding deferred tax asset.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSET

On September 30, 2019, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the LeMare property, consisting of twelve (12) mineral claims, located om Port Alice in the Nanaimo Mining Division of British Columbia, for the following consideration.

The terms of the option agreement are:

a) Total cash payments of $157,500 to an optionor:
   i. $10,000 on signing of the agreement on September 30, 2019, 2020 (the "signing date") (paid);
   ii. $12,500 on first anniversary 2020 (paid);
   iii. $15,000 on second anniversary 2021 (paid in October 2021);
   iv. $20,000 on third anniversary 2022; (paid); and
   v. $100,000 on fifth anniversary 2024.

b) Incurring minimum work expenditures of $80,000 on the property by September 30, 2020 (Met).

The Company will have the right to buy back one and half percent (1.5%) of the NSR for $1,500,000 at any time.

	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2023		Year Ended June 30, 2022	
Acquisition cost				
Beginning of the year	$	37,500	$	22,500
Additions		20,000		15,000
End of period	$	57,500	$	37,500
Exploration costs:				
Beginning of the year	$	113,720	$	112,970
Assay and Analysis		600		–
Crew and camp		8,000		–
Geological consulting		25,400		–
Technical report		12,000		–
Transportation		7434		–
Airborne Geophysical		43,900		–
Reclamation		-		–
Property investigation		-		750
End of Period	$	211,054	$	113,720
Total, End of Period	$	268,554	$	151,220

5. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized:
The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value.

Issued:
During the period ended, June 30, 2020, the Company issued 4,400,000 common shares at a price of $0.005 for proceeds of $22,000 and 2,000,000 common shares at a price of $0.01 for proceeds of $20,000.

During the year ended, June 30, 2021, the Company issued 2,000,000 common shares at a price of $0.01 for proceeds of $20,000; 2,000,000 flow-through common shares at a price of $0.05 for proceeds of $100,000. No flow-through share premium was allocated as an issued share price was the same as a fair value of a share price; 2,861,000 common shares at a price of $0.05 for proceeds of $143,050; 4,000,000 common shares at a price of $0.02 for proceeds of $80,000 and 2,000,000 common shares at a price of $0.10 for proceeds of $200,000.

On March 28, 2022, the Company cancelled 4,400,000 common shares issued at $0.005 and re-issued 1,100,000 common shares at $0.02 resulting to outstanding shares being reduced by 3,300,000 common shares.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2023, no common shares were issued.

As at March 31, 2023 and June 30, 2022, the Company had no outstanding warrants and stock options.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

As at March 31, 2023, the Company’s only financial instruments are comprised of cash, receivable and accounts payable. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturity. Fair values of financial instruments are classified in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used to determine fair values. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

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

As at March 31, 2023, the fair value of cash held by the Company was based on level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the Company’s financial instruments has been classified within the fair value hierarchy as at March 31, 2023 as follows:

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

As at December 31, 2022:

Financial Assets

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	$ 149,607	-	-	$ 149,607
	$ 149,607	-	-	$ 149,607

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

(a) Credit risk

The Company's cash is largely held in large Canadian financial institutions. The Company does not have any asset-backed commercial paper. The Company maintains cash deposits with Schedule A financial institution, which from time to time may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any significant credit losses and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk.

(b) Liquidity risk

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise required funding through future equity issuances and through short-term borrowing. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of significant expenditures and commitments. As at March 31, 2023, the Company had a cash balance of $149,607 to settle current and future liabilities and as such, is not exposed to significant liquidity risk.

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Financial assets and liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company does not hold any financial liabilities with variable interest rates. The Company does maintain bank accounts which earn interest at variable rates but it does not believe it is currently subject to any significant interest rate risk.

(d) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions is negligible. The foreign exchange risk is therefore manageable and not significant. The Company does not currently use any derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

(e) Price risk

The ability of the Company to explore its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company are directly related to the market price of precious metals. The Company monitors precious metals prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

7. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors do 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 properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage. As such, the Company has historically relied on the equity markets to fund its activities. In addition, the Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will need to raise additional funds. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or 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.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the nine months ended March 31, 2023.

8. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Canada. As the operations comprise a single reporting segment, amounts disclosed also represent segment amounts.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period ended March 31, 2023, the Company incurred $4,500 (2022 - $2,000) in accounting fees to Nizar Bharmal Inc., a company owned by Nizar Bharmal, a director of the Company, and owed $1,575 (2022 - $2,000) to Nizar Bharmal Inc. included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31, 2023.

During the period ended March 31, 2023, the Company incurred $45,000 (2022 - $Nil) in management fees and rent to A Dhalla Management Inc. owned by Azim Dhalla, a director of the Company, and owed $26,250 (2021 -$Nil) to A. Dhalla Management Inc. included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31, 2023.

All related party transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been measured at the agreed to amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

10. INCOME TAXES

The Company has approximately $187,379 of non-capital losses available, which begin to expire in 2040 through to 2042 and may be applied against future taxable income. The Company also has approximately $211,054 of exploration and development costs which are available for deduction against future income for tax purposes. At March 31, 2023, the net amount which would give rise to a deferred income tax asset has not been recognized as it is not probable that such benefit will be utilized in the future years.

11. COMMITMENT

Issuance of flow-through shares

The Company is partially financed through the issuance of flow-through shares, requiring that the Company spend the proceeds for qualified mining exploration expenses. Moreover, tax rules regarding flow-through investments set deadlines for carrying out the exploration work, subject to penalties if the conditions are not respected. Although the Company is committed to taking all the necessary measures, refusal of certain expenses by the tax authorities would have a negative tax impact for investors.

During the period ended June 30, 2022, the Company received $Nil (2021- $100,000) following an issuance of flow-through shares and renounced $Nil (2021 - $100,000) of its tax deductions relating to flow-through expenditures. As at March 31, 2023, the Company had incurred $Nil (2022 – $NIL) of qualifying expenditure.

12. OTHER

The Company continued field program on its flagship Le Mare copper-gold property located in northwest Vancouver Island. The program included a detailed airborne radiometric and magnetometer survey. This will be followed by detailed geological mapping and structural studies. Also included in the planned program is a LiDAR survey.