

**Future Mineral Resources Inc. (formerly
Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.)**

**ANNUAL
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**For the years ended
July 31, 2025 and 2024**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Future Mineral Resources Inc. (formerly, Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Future Mineral Resources Inc. (formerly, Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.) and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at July 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity and consolidated statements of cash flows 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 July 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

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. 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 indicates that the Company incurred a net loss and an accumulated deficit for the year ended July 31, 2025. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that material uncertainties exist that cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter described in the Material uncertainty related to going concern section, we have determined that there were no additional key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the 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 or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, 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 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 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 judgement 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 risks 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 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 consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Soheil Talebi.

McGovern Hurley LLP



**Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants**

Toronto, Ontario
October 29, 2025

FUTURE MINERAL RESOURCES INC. (FORMERLY SULLIDEN MINING CAPITAL INC.)

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at	Notes	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 85,855	\$ 55,661
Investments, at fair market value through profit and loss	5, 15	630,571	1,988,265
Amounts receivable and other assets		47,342	287,844
Prepaid expenses		61,866	61,273
Total current assets		825,634	2,393,043
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 825,634	\$ 2,393,043
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15	\$ 2,821,602	\$ 1,929,140
Loan payable	8	-	148,976
Total current liabilities		2,821,602	2,078,116
Non-current liabilities			
Loans payable	8	266,416	-
Total liabilities		3,088,018	2,078,116
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	9	35,332,342	35,332,342
Share purchase warrant reserve	11	1,054,792	1,054,792
Share-based payment reserve	10	973,288	977,623
Accumulated deficit		(39,622,806)	(37,049,830)
Total shareholders' equity		(2,262,384)	314,927
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		\$ 825,634	\$ 2,393,043

Going Concern (Note 1)

Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)

Subsequent events (Note 19)

Approved by the Board of Directors:

Signed "Fred Leigh", Director

Signed "William Steers", Director

FUTURE MINERAL RESOURCES INC. (FORMERLY SULLIDEN MINING CAPITAL INC.)
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	For the year ended July 31,	
		2025	2024
Expenses			
Share-based payments	10	\$ 37,714	\$ 215,191
Professional, consulting and management fees	12	989,547	1,025,266
General and administrative expenses	13	273,872	278,383
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	7	128,380	433,584
		1,429,513	1,952,424
Other (income)/expenses			
Interest income		(3)	(3,971)
Interest expense		23,552	15,037
Foreign exchange gain		(2,374)	(95,431)
Realized loss on sale of investments	5	602,001	338,313
Unrealized losses on investments	5	573,030	523,257
Other income		-	(39,344)
Gain on sale of property option	7	(14,376)	(503,915)
Loss on dilution of subsidiary	7	-	34,801
Impairment of loans receivable	15	-	353,408
Project evaluation expenses		3,433	151,933
Net (loss) and comprehensive (loss) for the year		\$ (2,614,776)	\$ (2,726,512)
Net (loss) and comprehensive (loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		(2,614,776)	(2,609,082)
Non-controlling interest		-	(117,430)
		(2,614,776)	(2,726,512)
Net (loss) per share			
Basic and diluted		\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.21)
Weighted average common shares outstanding			
Basic and diluted		13,057,598	12,907,461

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

FUTURE MINERAL RESOURCES INC. (FORMERLY SULLIDEN MINING CAPITAL INC.)

**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)**

	Note	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Share Purchase Warrant Reserve	Share- Based Payment Reserve	Deficit	Non- controlling interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as at July 31, 2024		13,057,598	\$ 35,332,342	\$ 1,054,792	\$ 977,623	\$ (37,049,830)	\$ -	\$ 314,927
Stock option expiry	10	-	-	-	(41,800)	41,800	-	-
Stock options issued	10	-	-	-	37,465	-	-	37,465
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(2,614,776)	-	(2,614,776)
Balance as at July 31, 2025		13,057,598	\$ 35,332,342	\$ 1,054,792	\$ 973,288	\$ (39,622,806)	\$ -	\$ (2,262,384)
Balance as at July 31, 2023		12,827,598	\$ 35,251,842	\$ 1,054,792	\$ 931,213	\$ (34,530,778)	\$ -	\$ 2,707,069
Stock options issued	10	-	-	-	43,690	-	-	43,690
Stock option expiry	10	-	-	-	(90,030)	90,030	-	-
RSU issued	10	-	-	-	173,250	-	-	173,250
RSU exercised	10	230,000	80,500	-	(80,500)	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest from acquisition	7	-	-	-	-	-	117,430	117,430
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(2,609,082)	(117,430)	(2,726,512)
Balance as at July 31, 2024		13,057,598	\$ 35,332,342	\$ 1,054,792	\$ 977,623	\$ (37,049,830)	\$ -	\$ 314,927

Subsequent to July 31, 2025, the Company implemented a share consolidation where shareholders received one post-consolidation common share for every 10 pre-consolidation common shares held. All share, option and warrant information has been adjusted to reflect this consolidation.

FUTURE MINERAL RESOURCES INC. (FORMERLY SULLIDEN MINING CAPITAL INC.)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	For the year ended	
		July 31,	
		2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM:			
Operating activities			
Net loss for the year		\$ (2,614,776)	\$ (2,609,082)
Items not involving cash and other adjustments			
Share-based payments	10	37,714	215,191
Gain on sale of property option	7	(14,376)	(503,915)
Realized loss on sale of investments	5	602,001	338,313
Unrealized loss on investments	5	573,030	523,257
Impairment of loans receivable	6	-	353,408
Interest and arrangement fees accrued (earned)		17,636	11,049
Loss on dilution of subsidiary	7	-	34,801
Foreign exchange (loss)		(2,119)	(101,236)
		<u>(1,400,890)</u>	<u>(1,738,214)</u>
Net change in non-cash working capital items:			
Amounts receivable and prepaid expenses		254,036	(13,122)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		892,462	1,257,605
		<u>1,146,498</u>	<u>1,244,483</u>
Cash flows used in operating activities		<u>(254,392)</u>	<u>(493,731)</u>
Financing activities			
Proceeds from loan payable	8	147,000	43,000
Repayment of loan payable	8	(47,197)	-
Cash flows from financing activities		<u>99,803</u>	<u>43,000</u>
Investing activities			
Purchase of investments	5	(1,675)	-
Proceeds from sale of investments	5	186,458	270,765
Loans issued		-	(44,457)
Loans repayment	6	-	245,000
Cash flows from investing activities		<u>184,783</u>	<u>471,308</u>
Net change in cash		30,194	20,577
Cash, beginning of the year		55,661	35,084
Cash, end of the year		\$ <u>85,855</u>	\$ <u>55,661</u>
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION			
Shares received on sale of property option		\$ -	\$ 250,000
Loans issued in exchange for investments	5,6	\$ -	\$ 550,000

Future Mineral Resources Inc. (formerly Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

July 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Future Mineral Resources Inc. (formerly Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.) (“FMR” or the “Company”) was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) on June 10, 2014. The Company holds mineral exploration interests in the East Sullivan property in Quebec, uranium exploration interests in the Proterozoic Otish property in Quebec, uranium exploration interests in Amadeus Basin in the Northern Territory of Australia, mineral exploration interests in the Szklary and Dabrowka concessions in Poland and various investments in public and private entities. On September 5, 2025, the Company changed its name to Future Mineral Resources Inc.

The head office of the Company is located at 198 Davenport Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M5R 1J2 and the registered office of the Company is located at the same address. The Company’s shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) under the symbol “FMR”.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations, and do not include any adjustments to the recoverability of assets and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

For the year end July 31, 2025, FMR incurred a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$2,614,776 (2024 - \$2,726,512) and an accumulated deficit of \$39,622,806 (July 31, 2024 - \$37,049,830). These matters represent material uncertainties that cast significant doubt as to the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The continuation of FMR as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary equity financing to continue operations, the successful results of mineral property exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds there from or realize proceeds from their sale. FMR may periodically have to raise additional capital to fund projects and continue operations, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance the Company will be able to do so in the future. Management believes FMR will obtain the funding required to maintain current levels of operations and continue as a going concern for the following year.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by management in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) effective for the Company’s reporting for the year ended July 31, 2025.

The accounting policies as set out below were consistently applied to all the periods presented unless otherwise noted.

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on October 29, 2025.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) *Basis of measurement*

The annual financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss except for assets held for sale which is measured at fair value less cost of disposal. These annual financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency and the functional currency of the Company’s subsidiaries.

Future Mineral Resources Inc. (formerly Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

July 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

b) Principles of consolidation

All entities in which the Company has a controlling interest are fully consolidated from the date that control commences until the date that the control ceases. Control exists when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Sulliden Moçambique, Lda (incorporated in Mozambique), Sulliden Mining and Exploration Namibia (Pty) Ltd. (incorporated in Namibia), 2867935 Ontario Inc. (incorporated in Ontario), Salt Cay Horizons Ltd and Sol Sureno Canada (incorporated in Canada), Sol Sureno S.A.C (incorporated in Peru), and its 75% owned subsidiary Orange Creek Resources Pty Ltd. All inter-company transactions and resulting balances have been eliminated on consolidation. During the year ended July 31, 2024, Sol Sureno S.A.C. was dissolved which resulted in a loss on dissolution of subsidiary of \$34,801.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at amortized cost. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit with banks and highly liquid short-term interest-bearing securities with maturities at the date of purchase of three months or less.

d) Amounts receivable and other

Amounts receivable and other receivables are amounts that are due from others in the normal course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets; if not, they are presented as noncurrent assets and discounted accordingly. Amounts receivable are initially recognized at the amount expected to be received and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment.

e) Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: amortized cost, fair value through profit and loss ("FVPL") and fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets or liabilities were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition. Where the Company expects to realize the asset or discharge the liability within twelve months, it is recorded as a current asset or liability; otherwise, it is recorded as a long-term asset or liability.

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities on the date the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A financial asset is derecognized either when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or when cash flows expire. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The Company's financial assets include cash, investments, amounts receivable, and loans receivable. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus attributable transaction costs, where applicable for financial instruments not classified as fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are classified and measured as described below:

Investments

Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on a trade date basis. Public and private investments at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, with changes in fair value reported in profit (loss).

Future Mineral Resources Inc. (formerly Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

July 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e) *Financial instruments (continued)*

At each financial reporting period, the Company's management estimates the fair value of its investments based on the criteria below and reflects such valuations in the financial statements.

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred in profit (loss). The determination of fair value requires judgment and is based on market information where available and appropriate. At the end of each financial reporting period, the Company's management estimates the fair value of investments based on the criteria below and reflects such changes in valuations in the statements of comprehensive loss. The Company is also required to present its investments (and other financial assets and liabilities reported at fair value) into three hierarchy levels (Level 1, 2, or 3) based on the transparency of inputs used in measuring the fair value, and to provide additional disclosure in connection therewith (see note 15, "Financial instruments"). The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1 – investment with quoted market price;

Level 2 – investment which valuation technique is based on observable market inputs; and

Level 3 – investment which valuation technique is based on non-observable market inputs.

Publicly-traded investments:

1. Securities, including shares, options, and warrants that are traded on a recognized securities exchange and for which no sales restrictions apply are recorded at fair values based on quoted closing prices at the reporting date or the closing price on the last day the security traded if there were no trades at the reporting date. These are included in Level 1 as disclosed in note 15.

2. Securities that are traded on a recognized securities exchange but which are escrowed or otherwise restricted as to sale or transfer are recorded at amounts discounted from market value. Shares that are received as part of a private placement that are subject to a standard four-month hold period are not discounted. In determining the discount for such investments, the Company considers the nature and length of the restriction, business risk of the investee corporation, relative trading volume and price volatility and any other factors that may be relevant to the ongoing and realizable value of the investments. These are included in Level 2 in note 15.

3. Warrants or options of publicly-traded securities which do not have a quoted price are carried at an estimated fair value calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model if sufficient and reliable observable market inputs are available. If no such market inputs are available or reliable, the warrants and options are valued at intrinsic value. These are included in Level 2 as disclosed in note 15.

4. Performance shares are convertible into common shares if or when the investee companies meet certain milestones. Performance shares are recorded at fair value when the certainty of meeting these milestones is reasonably assured. These are included in Level 3 as disclosed in note 15.

The amounts at which the Company's publicly-traded investments could be disposed of may differ from carrying values based on market quotes, as the value at which significant ownership positions are sold is often different than the quoted market price due to a variety of factors such as premiums paid for large blocks or discounts due to illiquidity. Such differences could be material.

Privately-held investments:

1. Securities in privately-held companies (other than options and warrants) are initially recorded at cost, being the fair value at the time of acquisition. At the end of each financial reporting period, the Company's management estimates the fair value of investments based on the criteria below and reflects such valuations in the financial statements. These are included in Level 3 as disclosed in note 15. Options and warrants of private companies are carried at their intrinsic value.

Future Mineral Resources Inc. (formerly Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

July 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e) *Financial instruments (continued)*

With respect to valuation, the financial information of private companies in which the Company has investments may not always be available, or such information may be limited and/or unreliable. Use of the valuation approach described below may involve uncertainties and determinations based on the Company's judgment and any value estimated from these may not be realized or realizable. In addition to the events described below, which may affect a specific investment, the Company will take into account general market conditions when valuing the privately-held investments in its portfolio. In the absence of occurrence of any of these events or any significant change in general market conditions indicates generally that the fair value of the investment has not materially changed.

2. An upward adjustment is considered appropriate and supported by pervasive and objective evidence such as a significant subsequent equity financing by an unrelated investor at a transaction price higher than the Company's carrying value; or if there have been significant corporate, political or operating events affecting the investee company that, in management's opinion, have a positive impact on the investee company's prospects and therefore its fair value. In these circumstances, the adjustment to the fair value of the investment will be based on management's judgment and any value estimated may not be realized or realizable. Such events include, without limitation:

- political changes in a country in which the investee company operates that, for example, reduce the corporate tax burden, permit mining where, or to an extent that, it was not previously allowed, or reduce or eliminate the need for permitting or approvals;
- receipt by the investee company of environmental, mining, aboriginal or similar approvals, which allow the investee company to proceed with its project(s);
- filing by the investee company of a National Instrument 43-101 technical report in respect of a previously non-compliant resource;
- release by the investee company of positive exploration results, which either proves or expands their resource prospects; and
- important positive management changes by the investee company that the Company's management believes will have a very positive impact on the investee company's ability to achieve its objectives and build value for shareholders.

3. Downward adjustments to carrying values are made when there is evidence of a decline in value as indicated by the assessment of the financial condition of the investment based on third party financing, operational results, forecasts, and other developments since acquisition, or if there have been significant corporate, political or operating events affecting the investee company that, in management's opinion, have a negative impact on the investee company's prospects and therefore its fair value. The amount of the change to the fair value of the investment is based on management's judgment and any value estimated may not be realized or realizable. Such events include, without limitation:

- political changes in a country in which the investee company operates that increases the tax burden on companies, that prohibit mining where it was previously allowed, that increases the need for permitting or approvals, etc.;
- denial of the investee company's application for environmental, mining, aboriginal or similar approvals that prohibit the investee company from proceeding with its projects;
- the investee company releases negative exploration results;
- changes to the management of the investee company take place that the Company believes will have a negative impact on the investee company's ability to achieve its objectives and build value for shareholders;
- the investee company is placed into receivership or bankruptcy; and
- based on financial information received from the investee company, it is apparent to the Company that the investee company is unlikely to be able to continue as a going concern.

The resulting values may differ from values that would be realized had a ready market existed. The amounts at which the Company's privately-held investments could be disposed of may differ from the carrying value assigned. Such differences could be material.

Future Mineral Resources Inc. (formerly Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

July 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e) *Financial instruments (continued)*

Financial assets at amortized cost – Cash, amounts receivable and loans receivable are classified as and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses, if any.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) – Financial assets designated as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition are recorded at fair value on the trade date with directly attributable transaction costs included in the recorded amount. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. The Company does not have any financial assets measured at FVOCI.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost – Trade payables and accrued liabilities and loan payable are accounted for at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm’s length transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

Impairment of financial assets

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 credit risk on 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 twelve month expected credit losses. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired and the improvement can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the counterparty’s credit rating).

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when the investments mature or are sold and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Gains and losses on derecognition are recognized within interest and other income and finance costs, respectively.

f) *Exploration and evaluation expenditures*

Pre-acquisition costs are expensed in the year in which they are incurred. Exploration and evaluation costs include such costs as the acquisition of rights to explore; sampling and surveying costs; costs related to topography, geology, geochemistry and geophysical studies; drilling costs and costs in relation to technical feasibility and commercial feasibility of extracting a mineral resource. Exploration and evaluation costs are expensed as incurred and included in the consolidated statement of operations until technical feasibility and commercial viability of extraction of reserves are demonstrable. Once a mine development decision has been made by the Company, subsequent expenditures incurred to develop the mine are capitalized to mine development assets and included as a component of property, plant and equipment.

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to exploration expenses.

Future Mineral Resources Inc. (formerly Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

g) *Income recognition*

Realized gains and losses on the disposal of investments and unrealized gains and losses in the value of investments are reflected in profit (loss) on a trade date basis. Upon disposal of an investment, previously recognized unrealized gains or losses are reversed, so as to recognize the full realized gain or loss in the period of disposition. All transaction costs are expensed as incurred. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Interest income and other income are recorded on an accrual basis.

h) *Share-based payments*

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a graded-vesting basis over the period during which the employee becomes unconditionally entitled to equity instruments, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the share-based payment reserve.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the Company obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service. For those options that expire after vesting, the recorded value is transferred to retained earnings (deficit).

Restricted Share Units ("RSU")

RSUs are granted to officers and employees under the terms of the Company's RSU Incentive Plan. The Company recognizes compensation expense equal to the market value of the common shares of the Company at the date of grant based on the number of RSUs expected to vest, recognized over the term of the vesting period using the graded vesting method, with a corresponding credit to share-based payment reserve for equity settled RSUs. The RSUs vest in three equal tranches. Compensation expense is adjusted for subsequent changes in management's estimate of the number of RSUs that are expected to vest. The effect of these changes is recognized in the period of change. A trustee acting on behalf of the RSU holders purchases shares of the Company from the open market to distribute to RSU holders as compensation. These shares are restricted and reserved in trust for issuances. Upon settlement of equity settled RSUs, any difference between the cost of the shares purchased on the open market and the amount credited to share-based payment reserve remains in share-based payment reserve.

Deferred Share Units ("DSU")

DSUs are granted to the Company's non-executive directors under the terms of the Company's DSU Incentive Plan. The initial fair value of the DSU compensation liability is calculated at the date of grant based on the Company's share price on grant date. Subsequently, at each reporting date and on settlement, the DSU compensation liability is remeasured, with any change in fair value recorded as compensation expense in the consolidated statement of operations. The fair value of the DSUs is marked to the quoted market price of the Company's common shares at each reporting date. The DSUs are settled in cash. The DSUs vest based on the pro-rata number of days each independent director remains a director of the Company until term, except in the event of an earlier change of control, in which case, the DSUs will vest fully upon such change of control.

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3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

i) Loss per share

Loss per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares of the Company outstanding during the period. The diluted (loss) per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding share options and warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. No exercise or conversion is assumed during periods in which a net loss is incurred as the effect is anti-dilutive.

j) Interest income

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is on an accrual basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

k) Foreign exchange translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to their Canadian dollar equivalents using foreign exchange rates prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary items are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the respective transaction dates. Revenues and expenses are translated at average rates for the period, except for amortization, which is translated on the same basis as the related asset. Exchange gains or losses arising on foreign currency translation are reflected in profit or loss for the year unless the monetary item forms part of the reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation, in which case, exchange gains or losses are reflected in other comprehensive income.

l) Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the annual statement of operations because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. 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.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off tax assets against tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

m) Government assistance

The Company expects to be entitled to a refundable tax credit on qualified mining exploration expenses incurred in the province of Quebec and to a mining duties credit, which are estimated and recorded against the exploration and evaluation expenses to which they relate

n) New and future accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after August 1, 2025. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded.

New accounting pronouncements

There were no accounting policies which were adopted during the year ended July 31, 2025, which had a significant impact on the financial statements.

Future accounting pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after August 1, 2025. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this new accounting standard on its financial statements.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments – Disclosures*. The amendments clarify the derecognition of financial liabilities and introduces an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system. The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features and the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments (CLIs). Further, the amendments mandate additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial instruments with contingent features and equity instruments classified at FVOCI.

The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2026. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted.

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(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

n) *New and future accounting pronouncements (continued)*

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18)

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* to improve reporting of financial performance. The new standards replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and required subtotals in the statement of profit and loss and also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures. It also includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in these financial statements and related notes to the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. The areas which require management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

- Fair value of investment in securities not quoted in an active market or private company investments - Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgment is required to establish fair values. Refer to notes 3 and 15 for further details.
- Fair value of financial derivatives - Investments in options and warrants which are not traded on a recognized securities exchange do not have a readily available market value. When there are sufficient and reliable observable market inputs, a valuation technique is used; if no such market inputs are available, the warrants and options are valued at intrinsic value. Refer to notes 3 and 15 for further details.
- Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost and determining expected credit losses - The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on amounts receivable and loans receivable. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument. The Company recognises lifetime ECLs for amounts receivable and loans receivable. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate. For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.
- Determining an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") requires management to make assumptions about the historical patterns for the probability of default, the timing of collection and the amount of incurred credit losses, which are adjusted based on management's judgment about whether economic conditions and credit terms are such that actual losses may be higher or lower than what the historical patterns suggest. Financial assets in this category include amounts receivable and loans receivables.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

- Income, value added, withholding and other taxes - The Company is subject to income, value added, withholding and other taxes. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's provisions for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The determination of the Company's income, value added, withholding and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the financial statement reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax related accruals and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.
- Income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred tax assets - In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning 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. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. The Company considers relevant tax planning opportunities that are within the Company's control, are feasible and within management's ability to implement. Examination by applicable tax authorities is supported based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position examined in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. Also, future changes in tax laws could limit the Company from realizing the tax benefits from the deferred tax assets. The Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets at each reporting period.
- Share-based payments - Management determines costs for share-based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based non-vested share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors and corporate performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.
- Assessment of transaction as an asset purchase or business combination - Assessment of a transaction as an asset purchase or a business combination requires judgements to be made at the date of acquisition in relation to determining whether the acquiree meets the definition of a business. The three elements of a business include inputs, processes and outputs. When the acquiree does not have outputs, it may still meet the definition of a business if its processes are substantive which includes assessment of whether the process is critical and whether the inputs acquired include both an organized workforce and inputs that the organized workforce could convert into outputs.
- Assessment of acquisition of mining interests – Assessment of a transactions of interests in exploration interests prior to full acquisition requires judgements to be made at the date of acquisition to determine whether the payment for the interest meets the definition of an exploration expense.

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

- Valuation of refundable mining duties credit and the refundable tax credit for resources - The refundable mining duties credit and the refundable tax credit for resources for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from the taxation authorities using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax regulations, including the mining duties credit and the tax credit for resources for which certain expenditures could be disallowed by the taxation authorities in the calculation of credits, and the amount and timing of their collection. The calculation of the Company's mining duties credit and tax credit for resources necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgment in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until a notice of assessments and payments has been received from the relevant taxation authority. Differences arising between the actual results following the final resolution of some of these items and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate adjustments to the mining duties credit and tax credit for resources and the exploration and evaluation expenses in future periods.
- Contingencies - See note 17 for details.

5. INVESTMENTS

As at July 31, 2025, the Company carried investments in certain public resource and other sector companies. These securities are classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). As at July 31, 2025, these securities have an estimated fair value of \$630,571 (July 31, 2024: \$1,988,265) (see Note 15).

July 31, 2025	Note	Security Description	Cost	Estimated Fair Value
<u>Current assets</u>				
Toubani Resources, Inc. *		667 common shares	359	199
Agua Resources Ltd.		375,000 common shares	97,603	8,349
EV Technology Group Ltd. *		329,818 common shares	325,018	-
Great Quest Gold Ltd.		5,000,000 common shares	250,000	125,000
Brazil Potash Corporation *		45,776 common shares	506,032	109,001
Consolidated Lithium Metals Inc.		55,000 common shares	2,157	1,100
AZN Capital Corp.		600,000 common shares	300,000	-
Q-Gold Resources Ltd. *		3,508,500 common shares	514,175	385,935
Medivolve Inc. *	i.	1,648,063 warrants	820,304	-
Silo Wellness Inc. *		98,750 common shares	403,779	987
			\$ 3,219,427	\$ 630,571

*Investments in related party entities – see Note 16.

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5. INVESTMENTS (continued)

July 31, 2024	Note	Security Description	Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Current assets				
Toubani Resources, Inc. *		667 common shares	359	111
Agua Resources Ltd.		375,000 common shares	97,603	8,117
EV Technology Group Ltd. *		329,818 common shares	325,018	-
Great Quest Gold Ltd.	7	5,000,000 common shares	250,000	250,000
Brazil Potash Corporation *		400,465 common shares	1,106,732	1,586,149
Consolidated Lithium Metals Inc.		55,000 common shares	2,157	825
AZN Capital Corp.		600,000 common shares	300,000	-
Q-Gold Resources Ltd. *		3,500,000 common shares	512,500	140,000
Medivolve Inc. *	i.	1,648,063 warrants	820,304	2,142
Silo Wellness Inc. *		98,750 common shares	403,779	921
Xander Resources Inc.	ii.	714,286 warrants	187,760	-
			\$ 4,006,212	\$ 1,988,265

*Investments in related party entities – see Note 16.

i. As at July 31, 2025, the Company holds 1,648,063 warrants of Medivolve Inc. with each warrant entitling the Company to acquire one common share of Medivolve Inc. at a price of \$1.20 until July 9, 2026. The warrants were revalued at July 31, 2025 at an estimated value of nil using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 137%; risk-free interest rate of 2.77% and an expected average life of 0.94 years.

For the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company purchased investments at a cost of \$1,675. For the year ended July 31, 2024, the Company purchased investments at a cost of nil. For the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company sold investments for gross proceeds of \$188,600, incurring commissions of \$2,142 and realizing a loss of \$602,001. For the year ended July 31, 2024, the Company sold investments for gross proceeds of \$822,613, of which \$550,000 related to a loan receivable (see Note 6(a)), incurring commissions of \$1,848 and realizing a loss of \$338,313. As a result of the fair value adjustment to the investments held by the Company at July 31, 2025, unrealized losses of \$573,030 were recognized for the year ended July 31, 2025 (year ended July 31, 2024: unrealized losses of \$523,257).

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6. LOAN RECEIVABLE

The Company's loan receivable balances as at July 31, 2025 and 2024 are made up of the following:

Due from:	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
Genesis International Ltd.	\$ 166,297	\$ 165,672
VC7K Capital Inc. and Fred Leigh	305,000	305,000
Ferrite Resources Polska Sp. Z O.O.	48,408	48,408
Less: expected credit losses	(519,705)	(519,080)
Balance	\$ -	\$ -

a) VC7K Capital Inc. and an individual

On August 3, 2023, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement, as amended as of December 11, 2023, whereby the Company sold 10,000,000 common shares of Consolidated Lithium Metals Inc. to VC7K Capital Inc. and Fred Leigh, an individual who was an arm's length party to the Company at the time of the transaction, in equal amounts of 5,000,000 each at a price of \$0.055 per share, for an aggregate sale price of \$550,000. The purchase price was satisfied by (i) a cash payment made by each purchaser to the Company of \$107,500, and (ii) the issuance by each purchaser to the Company of a promissory note, each in the principal amount of \$167,500. Each promissory note matured on October 17, 2023. As at July 31, 2025, \$30,000 of the principal outstanding was repaid, leaving an outstanding balance of \$305,000 in equal amounts of \$152,500, as of July 31, 2025. During the year ended July 31, 2024, the Company recorded an expected credit loss of \$305,000 which amounts to 100% of the outstanding balance. During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company appointed Fred Leigh as both a director and its CEO. Mr. Leigh controls VC7K Capital Inc. and, as noted above, is the individual party to both the share purchase agreement and one of the promissory notes.

b) Ferrite Resources Polska Sp. Z O.O.

On November 1, 2023, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Ferrite Resources Polska SP. Z O.O. ("Ferrite") whereby the Company agreed to lend Ferrite EUR30,000 (\$44,457). Interest was accrued and calculated at 12% per annum with a maturity date of February 1, 2024. As at July 31, 2024, the Company was owed EUR32,683 (\$48,408) by Ferrite. The Company's former director, Grant Sboros is the CEO of Ferrite. During the year ended July 31, 2024, the Company recorded an expected credit loss of \$48,408 which amounts to 100% of the outstanding balance.

c) Genesis International Ltd.

On November 13, 2020, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Genesis International Ltd. ("Genesis") whereby the Company agreed to lend Genesis USD\$120,000 (\$153,360). Interest was accrued and calculated at 12% per annum. As at July 31, 2023, the Company has fully impaired the loan receivable as collection was not certain.

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7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES

	Year ended July 31, 2025	Year ended July 31, 2024
East Sullivan property		
Field office	\$ -	\$ 3,151
Tax credits received	-	(9,347)
	\$ -	-\$ 6,196

	Year ended July 31, 2025	Year ended July 31, 2024
Otish property		
Claim expense	\$ 85	\$ -

	Year ended July 31, 2025	Year ended July 31, 2024
Salt Cay		
Field office	\$ -	\$ 24,067

	Year ended July 31, 2025	Year ended July 31, 2024
Orange Creek		
Acquisition costs	\$ -	\$ 415,713
Claim expense (recovery)	29,039	-
	\$ 29,039	\$ 415,713

	Year ended July 31, 2025	Year ended July 31, 2024
Poland		
Acquisition costs	\$ 99,256	\$ -
Total expenditures	\$ 128,380	\$ 433,584

The Company has recorded nil in expected tax credits against exploration activity for the year ended July 31, 2025 (July 31, 2024: \$9,347).

East Sullivan Property

The East Sullivan property consists of certain staked claim units referred to as the East Sullivan Property near Val D'Or Quebec. All claims are contiguous and 100% owned by the Company. The Company is maintaining these claims in good standing.

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7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Salt Cay acquisition

On November 18, 2021, the Company closed the transaction to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Salt Cay Horizons Ltd. ("Salt Cay") from the shareholders of Salt Cay. Salt Cay, through its wholly owned subsidiary, holds concessions in Peru. As consideration for the acquisition of a 100% equity interest in Salt Cay, the Company issued 13 million common shares of the Company to the shareholders of Salt Cay at an estimated fair value of \$2,600,000 based on the market price of the common shares at the date of issuance. The Company acquired Salt Cay (net assets of \$22,377) along with a \$200,000 demand loan payable to Canadian GoldCamps Corp. that is interest free. The demand loan was repaid in full in August 2022. During the year ended July 31, 2024, the Company abandoned the Salt Cay property and dissolved the Peruvian subsidiary, which resulted in a loss on dissolution of subsidiary of \$34,801 on the consolidated statements of operations.

Otish acquisition

On May 12, 2022, the Company closed the transaction to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of a private Ontario company ("Privco") from its shareholders. Privco holds uranium claims. As consideration for the acquisition of a 100% equity interest in Privco, the Company issued 25,000,000 common shares of the Company to the shareholders of Privco at an estimated fair market value of \$2,000,000 based on the quoted price of the common shares at the date of issuance.

Orange Creek

On June 27, 2023, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire a 75% interest in the Orange Creek uranium project through the acquisition of 75% of the issued common shares of a private Australian company from Yacimiento Pty Ltd CAN ("Yacimiento"). The project is located in the Northern Territory of Australia. As consideration, the Company has agreed to pay a total of AUD\$400,000 to the vendor, AUD\$100,000 (\$88,410) on the date that the agreement is executed (paid) and AUD\$300,000 (\$263,880) on the later of the date of closing the acquisition and 45 days following the execution date (paid). As additional consideration, the Company has also agreed to finance the continuing statutory obligations and exploration activities of the property during the period from the execution date to the closing and to finance additional exploration activities over the two-year period following closing to the value of AUD\$300,000 (\$270,570). In August 2023, the Company finalized its acquisition of 75% interest in Orange Creek Resources Pty Ltd. ("Orange Creek"). The Company has not met the spending commitment of AUD\$300,000 over the two-year period following closing.

The Company has determined that it obtained control over Orange Creek on August 23, 2023, which is the acquisition date. Yacimiento's 25% interest is recorded as a non-controlling interest. The fair value of Orange Creek was determined to be \$469,720 (AUD\$533,333) based on the price paid by the Company for its interest, as follows:

Purchase Payments	\$	352,290	(75% interest)
Non-controlling interest		117,430	(25% interest)
Total value of Orange Creek	\$	469,720	

For the purchase price allocation, net assets of nil were identified and the balance of the purchase price (\$469,720) was recorded as the project acquisition expense.

Damara Project

On July 17, 2024, the Company assigned its rights and obligations set out in a share purchase and subscription agreement dated July 9, 2023, as amended to Great Quest Gold Limited ("Great Quest"). Under the agreement, the Company had the right to acquire up to a 70% equity interest in a private Namibian company, which holds, either directly or through option agreements, 14 exclusive prospecting licenses representing 307,778 hectares of exploration licenses in Namibia (the "Damara Project").

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7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

As consideration for the assignment pursuant to the assignment and assumption agreement dated December 22, 2023, as amended, Great Quest has (i) issued 5 million Great Quest common shares to the Company (valued at \$250,000 share based on the current market value of \$0.05 per common share) (ii) agreed to pay the Company US\$100,000 in cash, with US\$50,000 payable within 90 (received) and 180 days of closing the assignment, and (iii) agreed to reimburse the Company for fees and expenses incurred related to the Agreement of \$115,825 within 90 days of closing the assignment (received). The payment terms for the US\$50,000 payable 180 days after closing was amended to a payment date of March 31, 2025. The payment terms for the US\$50,000 payable 180 days after closing was further amended to a payment date of July 31, 2025 for an additional payment of US\$10,000 (CAD\$14,376) (received).

Poland Project

On June 10, 2025, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire a 48% interest in a nickel, zinc, and lead mining exploration project in Poland through the purchase of 48% of the issued and outstanding shares of Ferrite, a private company incorporated under the laws of Poland, from Ferrite Resources Pty Ltd., a private Australian company. Pursuant to the share purchase agreement respecting the acquisition, the Company acquired 48% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Ferrite. Ferrite owns 100% of the Poland project, which consists of the Szklary and Dabrowka concessions. As consideration, the Company paid 62,500 euro (\$99,256) to the vendor and to indemnify a resigning director of Ferrite for any costs relating to his position as a director or officer of Ferrite. No finder fees were paid in connection with the Acquisition. Significant judgement was required in determining the accounting for this transaction. The Company recorded the transaction in accordance with its substance as an option agreement to acquire the exploration and evaluation asset.

8. LOANS PAYABLE

On June 28, 2023, the Company borrowed \$90,000 from Aberdeen International Inc. ("Aberdeen") with interest accrued and calculated at 12% per annum and a twelve-month repayment term. On October 10, 2023, the Company borrowed another \$43,000 from Aberdeen with interest accrued and calculated at 12% per annum and a twelve-month repayment term. On October 1, 2024, the Company borrowed another \$25,000 from Aberdeen with interest accrued and calculated at 12% per annum and a twelve-month repayment term. On October 9, 2024, the Company borrowed another \$22,000 from Aberdeen with interest accrued and calculated at 12% per annum and a twelve-month repayment term. During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company repaid \$47,000 of the loan payable and accrued interest of \$197. As at July 31, 2025, loan principal and accrued interest totaling \$164,937 remained outstanding. The loan payable has a facility limit of \$400,000 and payment is due within a year of advancement. During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company amended the maturity date of the loan to December 31, 2027. A former officer of Company, Ryan Ptolemy, is also an officer of Aberdeen.

On June 16, 2025, the Company borrowed \$100,000 from Forbes & Manhattan Inc. ("Forbes") with interest accrued and calculated at 12% per annum and a twelve-month repayment term. As at July 31, 2025, loan principal and accrued interest totaling \$101,479 remained outstanding. The loan payable has a facility limit of \$100,000 and payment is due within a year of advancement. A former officer and director of Company, Stan Bharti, is also a principal of Forbes. During the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company amended the maturity date of the loan to June 11, 2027.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

Subsequent to July 31, 2025, the Company implemented a share consolidation where shareholders received one post-consolidation common share for every 10 pre-consolidation common shares held. All share, option and warrant information has been adjusted to reflect this consolidation.

Future Mineral Resources Inc. (formerly Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.)

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(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

As at July 31, 2025, the Company's authorized number of common shares was unlimited without par value.

Share capital activity during the years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024, was as follows:

	Number of shares	Value
Balance as at July 31, 2023	12,827,598	\$ 35,251,842
RSUs exercised	230,000	80,500
Balance as at July 31, 2024 and 2025	13,057,598	\$ 35,332,342

On January 29, 2024, a director of the Company exercised 60,000 RSUs, resulting in the issuance of 60,000 common shares of the Company.

On April 15, 2024, a director of the Company exercised 170,000 RSUs, resulting in the issuance of 170,000 common shares of the Company.

10. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE

Employee share option plan

Effective December 1, 2023, the Company adopted an omnibus share incentive plan (the "Omnibus Plan") to replace its previous standalone Option, RSU, and DSU plans. Outstanding Options, RSUs and DSUs granted under the Company's prior plans are governed by the terms of the Omnibus Plan. Each RSU granted entitles the recipient to receive one common share of the Company, in accordance with the terms of the Omnibus Plan.

Options issued by the Company are priced using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Where relevant, the expected life used in the model is adjusted based on managements' best estimate for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions (including the probability of meeting market conditions attached to the option), and behavioural considerations. Expected volatility is based on the historical share price volatility over the past 5 years. The expected life of the option is calculated based on the history of option exercises.

Options issued by the Company are priced using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Where relevant, the expected life used in the model is adjusted based on managements' best estimate for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions (including the probability of meeting market conditions attached to the option), and behavioural considerations. Expected volatility is based on the historical share price volatility over the past 5 years. The expected life of the option is calculated based on the history of option exercises.

On August 14, 2023, the Company granted 10,000 stock options to a consultant to purchase shares of the Company. The stock options vested immediately and have an estimated grant date fair value of \$3,080 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: current stock price of \$0.40; expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 101.8%; risk-free interest rate of 4.12%; and an expected average life of 5 years.

On December 13, 2023, the Company granted 155,000 stock options to directors, officers and consultants to purchase shares of the Company. The stock options vested immediately and have an estimated grant date fair value of \$40,610 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: current stock price of \$0.35; expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 107.6%; risk-free interest rate of 3.33%; and an expected average life of 5 years.

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10. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE (continued)

On April 1, 2025, the Company granted 317,500 stock options to directors, officers and consultants to purchase shares of the Company. The stock options vested immediately and have an estimated grant date fair value of \$37,465 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: current stock price of \$0.20; expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 107.6%; risk-free interest rate of 2.44%; and an expected average life of 4 years.

	Share Purchase Options	Restricted Share Units	Total Reserve
Balance as at July 31, 2023	\$ 438,240	\$ 492,973	\$ 931,213
Stock Options Granted	43,690	-	43,690
Expired	(90,030)	-	(90,030)
RSUs Granted	-	173,250	173,250
RSUs exercised	-	(80,500)	(80,500)
Balance as at July 31, 2024	\$ 391,900	\$ 585,723	\$ 977,623
Expired	(41,800)	-	(41,800)
Stock Options Granted	37,465	-	37,465
Balance as at July 31, 2025	\$ 387,565	\$ 585,723	\$ 973,288

The share-based payments recorded on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024 are presented in detail below.

Share-based payments	Year ended July 31,	
	2025	2024
Share purchase options	\$ 37,465	\$ 43,690
Restricted share units	-	173,250
Deferred share units	249	(1,749)
	\$ 37,714	\$ 215,191

The change in share purchase options during the years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Value
Balance as at July 31, 2023	480,000	\$1.350	\$ 438,240
Granted	165,000	\$0.49	\$ 43,690
Expired	(120,000)	\$1.14	(90,030)
Balance as at July 31, 2024	525,000	\$1.13	\$ 391,900
Expired	(85,000)	\$0.80	(41,800)
Granted	317,500	\$0.50	37,465
Balance as at July 31, 2025	757,500	\$0.90	\$ 387,565

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10. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE (continued)

The following table summarizes information on share purchase options outstanding as at July 31, 2025:

Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Number Outstanding	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life
\$1.350	February 7, 2027	360,000	360,000	1.52
\$0.400	August 14, 2028	10,000	10,000	3.04
\$0.500	December 13, 2028	70,000	70,000	3.37
\$0.500	April 1, 2029	317,500	317,500	3.67
	Total	757,500	757,500	2.61

Restricted Share Unit and Deferred Share Unit Incentive Plans

Effective December 1, 2023, the Company adopted an omnibus share incentive plan (the "Omnibus Plan") to replace its previous standalone Option, RSU, and DSU plans. Outstanding Options, RSUs and DSUs granted under the Company's prior plans are governed by the terms of the Omnibus Plan. Each RSU granted entitles the recipient to receive one common share of the Company, in accordance with the terms of the Omnibus Plan.

On December 11, 2023, the Company granted and issued an aggregate of 495,000 RSUs to officers, directors and consultants of the Company. Each RSU entitles the holder to receive one common share of the Company upon the vesting of such RSU. The 495,000 RSUs vested immediately. The fair value of these RSUs was determined to be \$0.35 per unit on the date of grant based on the quoted market price of the Company's shares on the grant date.

As at July 31, 2025, the Company has 38,687 DSUs outstanding. Each DSU entitles the holder to receive a cash payment equal to the market price of one common share of the Company upon ceasing to hold office. 38,687 DSUs that are currently issued are fully vested.

As at July 31, 2025, 38,687 DSUs related to current directors have vested and entitle the holders, upon ceasing to hold office, to receive a cash payment of \$44,793 (2024 - \$44,544) equal to an average market price of \$1.20 for each DSU. This amount is recorded as a liability on the consolidated statements of financial position.

Details of RSUs and DSUs granted and outstanding are summarized in the table below and reflect the number of RSUs and DSUs that may vest based on conditions existing as at July 31, 2025:

	RSU		DSU			
	Non-vested	Vested	Non-vested	Forfeited	Paid	Vested
Balance as at July 31, 2023	-	692,833	-	24,426	71,887	38,687
Activity during the period:						
RSUs granted	-	495,000	-	-	-	-
Exercise of RSUs	-	(230,000)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at July 31, 2024 and 2025	-	957,833	-	24,426	71,887	38,687

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10. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE (continued)

Upon vesting, the Company was obligated to deliver to the holders of the RSUs 16,667 common shares of the Company on January 5, 2019 and 99,000 common shares of the Company on June 1, 2018, 90,667 common shares on February 1, 2019 and 65,667 common shares on February 1, 2020 and 495,000 common shares on December 11, 2023. At July 31, 2025, shares had not been issued for 95,833 of the 99,000 RSUs that vested on June 1, 2018, 16,667 of the RSUs that vested on January 5, 2019 and 90,667 of the RSUs that vested on February 1, 2019 and 65,667 of the RSU's that vested on February 1, 2020 and 265,000 of the RSUs that vested on December 11, 2023.

For the year ended July 31, 2025, share-based compensation expense of \$249, was recognized for the DSUs (year ended July 31, 2024: recovery of \$1,749) and nil was recognized for the RSU incentive plan (year ended July 31, 2024: \$173,250).

11. SHARE PURCHASE WARRANT RESERVE

Warrant activity during the years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024, was as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Value (\$)
Balance as at July 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025	2,972,222	\$2.50	1,054,792

The following table summarizes the warrants outstanding as at July 31, 2025:

Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Number Outstanding	Number Exercisable	Value (\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)
\$ 2.50	September 24, 2026	750,000	750,000	101,515	1.15
\$ 2.50	December 3, 2026	2,222,222	2,222,222	953,277	1.34
		2,972,222	2,972,222	1,054,792	1.29

12. PROFESSIONAL, CONSULTING AND MANAGEMENT FEES

	Year ended July 31,	
	2025	2024
Salaries and benefits	\$ 2,131	\$ 1,431
Consulting fees	863,277	952,561
Legal, audit and professional fees	124,139	71,274
	\$ 989,547	\$ 1,025,266

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13. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Year ended	
	July 31,	
	2025	2024
General and office	\$ 197,307	\$ 196,069
Shareholder communication	75,548	81,841
Travel and accommodation	1,017	473
	\$ 273,872	\$ 278,383

The Company shares office space, resources and certain services with other corporations. The costs associated with these services, including the provision of office equipment and supplies, and certain other services, are administered by 2227929 Ontario Inc. to whom the Company pays a monthly flat fee. For the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company was charged \$275,000, for these services (year ended July 31, 2024: \$300,000). The agreement with 2227929 Ontario Inc. was terminated effective July 1, 2025.

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company considers its capital structure to consist of share capital, warrants and share purchase options. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments based on the funds available to support the acquisition, exploration and development of its mineral properties. The board of directors has not established quantitative return on capital criteria for management and relies on the expertise of management and the board of directors to sustain future development of the business.

The management and board of directors of the Company review its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believe it reflects a reasonable approach given the relative size of the Company's assets. The Company and its subsidiaries are not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body, other than those of the TSX that requires adequate working capital or financial resources such that, in the opinion of the TSX, the listed issuer will be able to continue as a going concern. The TSX will consider, among other things, the listed issuer's ability to meet its obligations as they come due, as well as its working capital position, quick asset position, total assets, capitalization, cash flow and earnings in the financial statements regarding the listed issuer's ability to continue as a going concern.

There were no significant changes to the Company's capital management during the years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024. The Company expects that its capital resources will be sufficient to discharge its liabilities as of the current reporting date.

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15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities at July 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Financial instrument classification	Carry amount	Estimated Fair value
As at July 31, 2025			
Cash	Amortized cost	\$ 85,855	\$ 85,855
Investments	FVPL	630,571	630,571
Amounts receivable and other	Amortized cost	47,342	47,342
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	2,821,602	2,821,602
Loans payable	Amortized cost	266,416	266,416
As at July 31, 2024			
Cash	Amortized cost	\$ 55,661	\$ 55,661
Investments	FVPL	1,988,265	1,988,265
Amounts receivable and other	Amortized cost	287,844	287,844
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	1,929,140	1,929,140
Loan payable	Amortized cost	148,976	148,976

Fair value hierarchy

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy with respect to required disclosures about the inputs to fair value measurements 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.

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy as at July 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	TOTAL
As at July 31, 2025				
Investments	\$ 630,571	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 630,571
As at July 31, 2024				
Investments	399,974	2,142	1,586,149	1,988,265

The carrying value of cash, amounts receivable and other, loans receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities reflected in the statements of financial position approximate fair value because of the relatively short-term maturities.

Level 2 Hierarchy

During the year ended July 31, 2025, public investments of nil (2024 - nil) were acquired nil (2024 - nil) were expired and nil (2024 - nil) were transferred to level 1.

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15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

	Year ended July 31, 2025	Year ended July 31, 2024
Investments, fair value		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,142	\$ 40,215
Unrealized and realized (loss), net	(2,142)	(38,073)
Balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ 2,142

Level 3 Hierarchy

The following table presents the changes in fair value measurements of financial instruments classified as Level 3 as at July 31, 2025 and 2024. These financial instruments are measured at fair value utilizing non-observable market inputs. The net realized and unrealized gain are recognized in the statements of operations.

	Year ended July 31, 2025	Year ended July 31, 2024
Investments, fair value		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,586,149	\$ 2,110,773
Foreign exchange	2,120	101,237
Unrealized gain (loss)	501,559	(625,861)
Transfer to level 1	(2,089,828)	-
Balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ 1,586,149

Included in unrealized gain in the year ended July 31, 2025 is, the total gain that is attributable to the change in unrealized gain relating to the above assets and liabilities held at July 31, 2025 in the amount of \$501,559 (July 31, 2024 – loss of \$625,861).

Within Level 3, the Company includes private company investments that are not quoted on an exchange. The key assumptions used in the valuation of these instruments include (but are not limited to) the value at which a recent financing was done by the investee, company-specific information, trends in general market conditions and the share performance of comparable publicly traded companies.

The following table presents the fair value, categorized by key valuation techniques and the unobservable inputs used within Level 3 as July 31, 2024:

July 31, 2024				
<i>Description</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Valuation technique</i>	<i>Significant unobservable inputs(s)</i>	<i>Range of significant unobservable inputs</i>
Brazil Potash Corp.	\$ 1,586,149	Consensus pricing	Marketability of shares	US\$1.00 to US\$4.00 per share

As valuations of investments for which market quotations are not readily available, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate within short periods of time and are based on estimates, determination of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have resulted if a ready market existed for the investments. Given the size of the private investment portfolio, such changes may have a significant impact on the Company's financial condition or operating results.

Brazil Potash Corp. ("BPC")

During the year ended July 31, 2025, the investment previously classified as Level 3 was transferred to Level 1 when BPC closed its initial public offering on November 29, 2024.

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15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will significantly fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to this risk through foreign currency denominated investments, loans receivable and accounts payable. The Company does not currently use foreign exchange contracts to hedge its exposure to currency risk as management has determined that this risk is not significant at this point in time. As such, the Company's financial position and financial results may be adversely affected by the unfavourable fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

The following table provides a summary of significant foreign currency denominated financial instruments:

	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
United States Dollars		
Cash	55,288	322
Investments	109,001	1,141,326
Accounts payable	80,648	82,389
European Euros		
Loans receivable	30,000	30,000
Australian dollars		
Accounts payable	15,391	22,191

A 5% strengthening of the CAD dollar against the above-noted foreign currencies would result in a decrease in net income and equity of \$7,500 (2024 - \$74,400). A 5% weakening of the CAD dollar against the same currencies would have resulted in an equal but opposite effect on the above financial statement amounts, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, amounts receivable and loans receivable. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations.

During the year ended July 31, 2024, the Company recorded an expected credit loss of \$353,408. The Company has reduced its expectation on loan receivable collections as the loans receivable are overdue as at July 31, 2024, therefore increasing the Company's credit risk. No credit risk was recorded for the year ended July 31, 2025.

Cash is held in financial institutions from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. Financial instruments included in amounts receivable consist primarily of goods and services tax and harmonized sales tax due from the Federal Government of Canada.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if the Company's access to the capital markets is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or related to matters specific to the Company, or if the value of the Company's investments decline, resulting in losses upon disposition. In addition, some of the investments the Company holds are lightly traded public corporations or not publicly traded and may not be easily liquidated. The Company generates cash flow from dividend income and proceeds from the disposition of its investments, in addition to interest income and advisory fees. The Company believes that it has sufficient marketable securities that are freely tradable and relatively liquid to fund its obligations as they become due under normal operating conditions. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and obligations are due within one year. See Note 6 for repayment terms of the loans payable.

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15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

As at July 31, 2025, the Company had net working capital deficiency of \$1,995,968 which included cash of \$85,855, investments of \$630,571, loans receivable of nil and amounts receivable and prepaid expenses of \$109,208 offset by current liabilities of \$2,821,602. The Company expects to rely on its existing net working capital to finance its ongoing planned activities.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Commodity prices fluctuate on a daily basis and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control. The supply and demand for commodities, the level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, investment decisions by large holders of commodities including governmental reserves and stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in commodities prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns and monetary systems and political developments.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will significantly fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to market risk in trading its investments and unfavourable market conditions could result in dispositions of investments at less than favourable prices. In addition, most of the Company's investments are in the resource sector. The Company mitigates this risk by attempting to have a portfolio that is not singularly exposed to any one issuer, with exception to the Company having three positions as at July 31, 2025 that made up of approximately 47%, 15%, and 13% of the total assets (2024 - two positions that made up of approximately 66% and 10% respectively of the total assets).

For the year ended July 31, 2025, a 10% (decrease) in the closing price of these three concentrated positions would result in an estimated decrease in after-tax net income of \$0.06 million (2024 - \$0.2 million).

For the year ended July 31, 2025, a 10% (decrease) increase in the closing prices of its portfolio investments would result in an estimated increase (decrease) in after-tax net income (loss) of \$0.06 million (2024 - \$0.2 million). This estimated impact on the statement of comprehensive income (loss) includes the estimated value of the non-traded warrants held, as determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Company entered into the following transactions in the ordinary course of business with related parties that are not subsidiaries of the Company.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel were as follows:

	Year ended July 31,	
	2025	2024
Management salaries and fees	\$ 460,264	\$ 436,251
Share-based payments	25,075	24,890
RSUs granted	-	114,625
	\$ 485,339	\$ 575,766

In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company. The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the board of directors of the Company having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

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16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

The Company shares office space, resources and certain services with other corporations. The costs associated with these services, including the provision of office equipment and supplies, and certain other services, are administered by 2227929 Ontario Inc. to whom the Company pays a monthly flat fee. 2227929 Ontario Inc. is controlled by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, who became the Chief Executive Officer effective March 25, 2025. For the year ended July 31, 2025, the Company was charged \$275,000, respectively, for these services (2024: \$300,000). As at July 31, 2025, an amount of \$720,511 (2024 - \$418,593) was owing to 2227929 Ontario Inc. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. The agreement with 2227929 Ontario Inc. was terminated effective July 1, 2025.

The Company is part of the Forbes Group of Companies and continues to receive the benefits of such membership, including access to various professionals, and strategic advice from the Forbes and Manhattan Inc. ("Forbes") Board of Advisors. An administration fee of \$27,500 per month from was charged by Forbes pursuant to a consulting agreement. During the year ended July 31, 2025, total amounts charged by Forbes was \$302,500 (2024 - \$330,000). As at July 31, 2025, an amount of \$772,200 (2024 - \$466,125) was owing to Forbes. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. The Agreement with Forbes was terminated July 1, 2025.

As at July 31, 2025, the Company had \$180,880 (July 31, 2024 - \$40,680) owing to two former key management individuals and \$137,106 owing to officers of the Company (July 31, 2024 - \$141,566). Such amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing, with no fixed terms of payment or "due on demand".

As at July 31, 2025, the Company holds investments in certain public resource and other sector companies that are related party entities, related by virtue of the relationship with common directors and officers.

	Security Description	Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Toubani Resources, Inc.	i. 667 common shares	359	199
EV Technology Group Ltd.	ii. 329,818 common shares	325,018	-
Brazil Potash Corporation	iii. 45,776 common shares	506,032	109,001
Consolidated Lithium Metals Inc.	iv. 55,000 common shares	2,157	1,100
Q-Gold Resources Ltd.	v. 3,508,500 common shares	514,175	385,935
Medivolve Inc.	vi. 1,648,063 warrants	820,304	-
Silo Wellness Inc.	vii. 98,750 common shares	403,779	987
		\$ 2,571,824	\$ 497,222

- The Company's former executive chairman, Stan Bharti, a former director of the Company, Pierre Pettigrew and CFO, Ryan Ptolemy, are former directors and a former officer of this company.
- The Company's former director Pierre Pettigrew and CFO, Ryan Ptolemy serve as a former director and an officer of this company.
- The Company's former executive chairman, Stan Bharti, former director of the Company, Pierre Pettigrew and CFO, Ryan Ptolemy serves as executive chairman, director and CFO of this company.
- The Company's former CFO, Ryan Ptolemy, serves as CFO of the company.
- The Company's former CFO, Deborah Battiston and CFO, Ryan Ptolemy, served as former CFO of the company. The Company's CFO, Peter Michel, serves as CFO of the company.
- The Company's former director, Wen Ye, was a former director of the company. The Company's CFO, Peter Michel, served as former CFO of the company.
- The Company's former CFO, Deborah Battiston, and CFO, Ryan Ptolemy served as former CFOs of this company.

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(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company is party to certain management contracts. These contracts contain minimum pay on termination of approximately \$128,130 (as at July 31, 2024 - \$638,130) which are due within one year and additional contingent payments of approximately \$249,441 (as at July 31, 2024 - \$1,239,441) upon the occurrence of a change of control. As a triggering event has not taken place, the contingent payments have not been reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

The Company is obligated to deliver common shares of the Company to the holders of RSUs granted under the terms of its RSU Plan. See Note 10.

18. INCOME TAX

a) Provision for income taxes

Major items causing the Company's income tax rate to differ from the federal statutory rate of 26.5% (2024: 26.5%) were as follows:

	For the years ended July 31,	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
(Loss) before income taxes	(2,614,776)	(2,726,399)
Statutory rate	26.5%	26.5%
Expected income tax expense/(recovery) based on statutory rate	(693,000)	(722,000)
Adjustment to expected income tax benefit:		
Share-based payments	10,000	57,000
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	103,000
Change in tax benefit/expense not recognized	683,000	562,000
Deferred income tax provision	-	-

b) Deferred income tax balances

The following table summarizes the components of deferred income tax:

	For the years ended July 31,	
	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Deferred income tax assets and (liabilities):		
Non-capital tax losses carried forward	21,991,000	21,472,000
Capital tax losses carried forward	8,315,000	8,051,000
Share issue costs	11,000	21,000
Investments	2,589,000	2,018,000
Mineral property	5,327,000	5,857,000
Others	104,000	104,000
	38,337,000	37,523,000

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits.

Future Mineral Resources Inc. (formerly Sulliden Mining Capital Inc.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

July 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted)

18. INCOME TAX (continued)

The tax losses expire from:

Year	Amount
2035	1,769,000
2036	2,535,000
2037	1,421,000
2038	3,001,000
2039	1,822,000
2040	2,463,000
2041	1,189,000
2042	3,533,000
2043	1,630,000
2044	1,301,000
2045	1,327,000
Total	21,991,000

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to July 31, 2025, the Company announced that:

- (i) it has changed its name from Sulliden Mining Capital Inc. to Future Mineral Resources Inc.;
- (ii) the board of directors of the Company has authorized the implementation of a consolidation (the "Consolidation") of the Company's common shares (the "Shares") on the basis of one post-Consolidation Share for every 10 pre-Consolidation Shares, each effective September 5, 2025. The Company had 166,875,979 Shares issued and outstanding. Following completion of the consolidation, the Company will have approximately 16,687,598 Shares issued and outstanding.; and
- (iii) On September 2, 2025, the Company also announced that it has entered into and closed four shares for debt agreements (collectively, the "Settlement Agreements"), with 2227929 Ontario Inc. ("222"), a company controlled by Fred Leigh, a director and the chief executive officer of the Company, and three other private companies (collectively, the "Consultants"), two of which are controlled by former directors and officers of the Company. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreements, the Company has issued an aggregate of 12,000,000 (1,200,000 post consolidation) and 24,300,000 (2,430,000 post consolidation) common shares on a pre-Consolidation basis at a deemed price per share of approximately \$0.025 (\$0.25 post consolidation) in payment of approximately \$696,234 and \$1,242,334 of its outstanding indebtedness owed to 222 and the Consultants, respectively.