



Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DINERO VENTURES LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dinero Ventures Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise:

- ♦ the statements of financial position as at November 30, 2024 and 2023;
- ♦ the statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the years then ended;
- ♦ the statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended;
- ♦ the statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- ♦ the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as a November 30, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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 Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of \$131,251 during the year ended November 30, 2024 and, as of that date, had an accumulated deficit of \$554,595. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our auditor's report.

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Other Information

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

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

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, 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 Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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- ◆ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ◆ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ◆ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ◆ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Hervé Leong-Chung.

Smythe LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia

February 14, 2025

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Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Statements of Financial Position

As at November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	2024	2023
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 93,984	\$ 349,784
GST receivable		19,094	5,889
BCMETS receivable		-	70,856
Prepaid expenses		2,509	2,546
		115,587	429,075
Non-current assets			
Reclamation bond	6	13,000	13,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	5, 8	1,144,973	670,454
		1,157,973	683,454
		\$ 1,273,560	\$ 1,112,529
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 39,105	\$ 20,449
Due to related parties	8	4,285	53,400
		43,390	73,849
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	10	1,519,265	1,196,524
Contributed surplus	10	265,500	265,500
Deficit		(554,595)	(423,344)
		1,230,170	1,038,680
		\$ 1,273,560	\$ 1,112,529

Approved on behalf of the Board on February 14, 2025:

"Edward Kruchkowski"

Edward Kruchkowski, CEO and Director

"Randolph Kasum"

Randolph Kasum, CFO and Director

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

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended November 30, 2024 and 2023
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	2024	2023
Expenses			
Accounting and audit	8	\$ 34,820	\$ 27,495
Filing fees		9,930	9,964
Legal		9,131	14,612
Management fees	8	48,000	48,000
Office and miscellaneous		5,875	341
Property investigations		13,180	-
Shareholder communications		667	455
Transfer agent		9,648	10,066
Net loss and comprehensive loss		\$ (131,251)	\$ (110,933)
Loss per share – basic and diluted		\$ (0.006)	\$ (0.005)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		23,831,688	22,316,895

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

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the years ended November 30, 2024 and 2023
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of shares	Amount	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance, November 30, 2023	23,533,332	\$ 1,196,524	\$ 265,500	\$ (423,344)	\$ 1,038,680
Issuance of common shares for cash:					
Private placement	3,300,000	330,000	-	-	330,000
Less: share issue costs	-	(7,259)	-	-	(7,259)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(131,251)	(131,251)
Balance, November 30, 2024	26,833,332	\$ 1,519,265	\$ 265,500	\$ (554,595)	\$ 1,230,170

	Number of shares	Amount	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance, November 30, 2022	22,200,000	\$ 999,564	\$ 265,500	\$ (312,411)	\$ 952,653
Issuance of common shares for cash:					
Private placement	1,333,332	200,000	-	-	200,000
Less: share issue costs	-	(3,040)	-	-	(3,040)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(110,933)	(110,933)
Balance, November 30, 2023	23,533,332	\$ 1,196,524	\$ 265,500	\$ (423,344)	\$ 1,038,680

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

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	2024	2023
Operating Activities		
Net loss	\$ (131,251)	\$ (110,933)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
GST receivable	(13,205)	3,839
Prepaid expenses	37	(2,546)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,898	(2,985)
Due to related parties	(4,600)	8,600
	(143,121)	(104,025)
Financing Activities		
Issuance of common shares	330,000	200,000
Share issue costs	(2,346)	(2,542)
	327,654	197,458
Investing Activities		
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	(484,099)	(189,787)
BCMETC received	43,766	6,912
	(440,333)	(182,875)
Change in cash	(255,800)	(89,442)
Cash, beginning	349,784	439,226
Cash, ending	\$ 93,984	\$ 349,784
Supplemental Information		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income tax paid	\$ -	\$ -

Non-cash Transactions – Note 11

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

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

1. Corporate Information

Dinero Ventures Ltd. (the “Company”) is an exploration stage company incorporated on January 27, 2021 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The Company’s business is the acquisition, exploration, and evaluation of mineral properties. The Company owns a 100% interest in the Raven Property located in the Lillooet Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada.

The Company’s common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol “DNO”.

The Company’s head office and principal business address is 611 – 8th Street, Stewart, British Columbia, Canada, VOT 1W0.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

These financial statements were authorized for issue on February 14, 2025 by the directors of the Company.

Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such amounts could be material.

During the year ended November 30, 2024, the Company incurred a net loss of \$131,251 (2023: \$110,933), and as at November 30, 2024, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$554,595 (2023: \$423,344). The Company has not generated revenue from operations and has not yet determined whether its exploration and evaluation assets contain economically recoverable reserves. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the confirmation of economically recoverable reserves and the Company’s ability to obtain adequate financing to develop the reserves into profitable operations. These conditions indicate material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company will have to raise funds to continue operations and, although it has been successful in doing so in the past, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

2. Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Use of accounting judgments, estimates, and assumptions

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

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

Key judgments and estimates made by management with respect to the areas noted below have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as appropriate.

Significant accounting judgments

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

- The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets.

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company. If, after exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount the Company carries out an impairment test at the cash-generating unit ("CGU") level, or group of CGUs, in the year the new information becomes available. If indicators of impairment exist, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment.

- The going concern assumption.

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures, meet its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned and contractual exploration programs, involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

2. Basis of Preparation (cont'd)

Basis of Measurement (cont'd)

Significant accounting judgments (cont'd)

- Flow-through expenditures.

The Company is required to spend proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares on qualifying resource expenditures. Differences in judgment between management and regulatory authorities with respect to qualified expenditures may result in disallowed expenditures by the tax authorities. Any expenditures disallowed may result in the Company's required expenditures not being fulfilled.

Estimates and assumptions

The key estimates applied in the preparation of these financial statements that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are as follows:

- Amount of mining exploration tax credit receivable.

The Company is entitled to refundable tax credits on qualified resource expenditures incurred in British Columbia. Management's judgment and estimates are applied in determining whether the resource expenditures are eligible for such credits and the estimated amount receivable.

3. Material Accounting Policies

These financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly and consistently prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the material accounting policies summarized below:

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures:

Exploration and evaluation activities involve the search for minerals, the determination of technical feasibility, and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource.

Exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to obtaining licenses are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Once a license to explore an area has been secured, expenditures on exploration and evaluation activities are capitalized as a component of mineral properties. Such expenditures include, but are not limited to, exploration license expenditures, leasehold property acquisition costs, evaluation costs, including drilling costs directly attributable to a property, and directly attributable general and administrative costs.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Exploration and Evaluation Assets (cont'd)

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of a mineral property pursuant to the terms of an option agreement.

As the options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment and transferred to "mines under construction". No amortization is taken during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Decommissioning liabilities:

An obligation to incur decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs occurs when environmental disturbance is caused by exploration, evaluation, development, or ongoing production.

Decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs arising from the installation of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided when the obligation to incur such costs arises and are capitalized into the cost of the related asset. These costs are charged against operations through depreciation of the asset and unwinding of the discount on the provision.

Depreciation is included in operating costs while the unwinding of the discount is included as a financing cost. Changes in the measurement of a liability relating to the decommissioning or site rehabilitation of plant and other site preparation work are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset. The costs for the restoration of site damage, which arises during production, are provided at their net present values and charged against operations as extraction progresses.

Changes in the measurement of a liability, which arise during production, are charged against operating profit. The discount rate used to measure the net present value of the obligations is the pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The Company does not have any decommissioning liabilities as of November 30, 2024 and 2023.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets that are subject to amortization to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGUs, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Impairment of Long-lived Assets (cont'd)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense, consisting of current and deferred tax expense, is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period-end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regard to previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities and the related deferred income tax expense or recovery are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Mining Exploration Tax Credits

The Company is eligible to receive mining exploration tax credits from the Province of British Columbia ("BCMETC") for certain qualifying work done on its exploration properties. The benefits related to such mining exploration tax credits are credited against exploration costs in the period in which the Company can reasonably estimate the amounts to be received and establish their ultimate recovery.

Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is calculated using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the deemed proceeds received from the exercise of share options, share purchase warrants and their equivalents would be used to repurchase common shares of the Company at the average market price during the year.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Loss Per Share (cont'd)

Existing share options and share purchase warrants have not been included in the computation of diluted loss per share, as to do so would be anti-dilutive. Accordingly, basic and diluted loss per share is the same. Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

Flow-through Shares

Resource expenditures for income tax purposes related to exploration and development activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. A liability is recognized for the premium on the flow-through shares and is subsequently reversed as the Company incurs qualifying Canadian exploration expenses. In circumstances where the Company has issued flow-through shares by way of a unit offering, the proceeds are allocated first to share capital based on the fair value of the common shares at the time the units are priced and any residual value is allocated to the warrants reserve first based on the fair value. Any remaining residual value is then recognized as a liability for the premium on the flow-through shares.

Share Capital

Proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option or warrant enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company. Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is valued at the closing market price at the date of issuance. The proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between common shares and warrants based on the residual value method. Under this method, the proceeds are allocated first to share capital based on the fair value of the common shares at the time the units are priced and any residual value is allocated to the warrants reserve. Consideration received for the exercise of options and warrants is recorded in share capital and the related residual value in options and warrant reserves is transferred to share capital. For those options and warrants that expire, the recorded value is transferred to deficit.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Financial Instruments

The following table shows the classification of financial instruments:

Financial Assets/Liabilities	Classification
Cash	FVTPL
Reclamation bond	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost

Financial Assets:

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognizes a financial asset when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss, or fair value through other comprehensive income. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets the conditions that: i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and iii) is not designated as fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value therein, recognized in profit or loss. The Company's cash is included in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value therein, recognized in other comprehensive loss.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method and net of any impairment allowance. The Company's reclamation bond is included in financial assets at amortized cost.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Financial Assets: (cont'd)

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive income. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Impairment

An 'expected credit loss' impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Financial Liabilities:

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or when it expires. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost. All interest-related charges are reported in profit or loss within interest expense, if applicable.

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statements of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties are included in this category and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the year that are unpaid.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policies (cont'd)

Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Fair Value Hierarchy:

Fair value measurements of financial instruments are required to be classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

4. Risk Management

The fair values of the Company's reclamation bond, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company's cash is classified at Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company has no financial instruments at Levels 2 or 3.

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's cash is held in a reputable Canadian financial institution. The Company has minimal credit risk.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquid funds to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The contractual financial liabilities of the Company as of November 30, 2024 are \$43,390 (2023: \$73,849). All the liabilities presented as accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within 90 days. Amounts due to related parties are due on demand. Management will be required to raise funds to meet its financial obligations.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, commodity price risk, and interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on capital. As of November 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company is not exposed to any significant market risk.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Raven Property

On November 30, 2021, the Company entered into a property purchase and sale agreement with a company with directors in common with the Company to purchase a 100% interest in the Raven Property located in the Lillooet Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada. In consideration, the Company issued the vendor 7,000,000 common shares with a fair value of \$350,000. The Raven Property is comprised of one mineral claim.

The Raven Property is subject to a 1.5% net smelter returns royalty to a third party. The Company has the right, at any time prior to commercial production, to purchase one-half of 1% of the 1.5% net smelter returns royalty for \$1,500,000.

On October 25, 2022, the Company entered into an agreement to purchase a 100% interest in the Raven Surround Claims which surround the Raven Property on all sides. The Company paid the vendor \$100,000. The Raven Surround Claims are comprised of fourteen mineral claims.

The Raven Surround Claims, which are designated as one CGU with the Raven Property, are subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty. The Company has the right, at any time prior to commercial production, to purchase 1.25% of the net smelter returns royalty for \$2,000,000.

During the year ended November 30, 2023, the Company staked two additional claims for \$2,369. The claims covered access areas to the Raven Property.

Accumulated acquisition, exploration and evaluation costs incurred on the Raven Property for the years ended November 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	November 30, 2022	Additions	November 30, 2023	Additions	November 30, 2024
Acquisition costs - cash	\$ 100,000	\$ 2,369	\$ 102,369	\$ -	\$ 102,369
Acquisition costs - shares	350,000	-	350,000	-	350,000
Acquisition costs - claim maintenance fees	14,768	-	14,768	-	14,768
Exploration costs - assays	-	21,066	21,066	12,801	33,867
Exploration costs - drilling	-	-	-	162,176	162,176
Exploration costs - equipment rental	700	98,900	99,600	120,854	220,454
Exploration costs - geological	10,713	45,150	55,863	59,221	115,084
Exploration costs - helicopter	8,840	-	8,840	-	8,840
Exploration costs - insurance	-	2,309	2,309	4,273	6,582
Exploration costs - supervision	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
Exploration costs - labour	-	65,162	65,162	30,210	95,372
Exploration costs - travel and field	2,785	25,460	28,245	47,894	76,139
Exploration costs - BCMETC	(6,911)	(70,857)	(77,768)	27,090	(50,678)
	\$ 480,895	\$ 189,559	\$ 670,454	\$ 474,519	\$ 1,144,973

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(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

6. Reclamation Bond

The Company has pledged \$13,000 in a guaranteed investment certificate as a site reclamation bond. The bond is refundable if there is no environmental disturbance to the Raven Property.

7. Segmented Disclosure

The Company has one operating segment – the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties located in British Columbia, Canada.

8. Related Party Transactions and Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel consist of the directors of the Company. During the years ended November 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company incurred the following key management compensation charges by companies with directors in common with the Company:

	2024	2023
Accounting	\$ 14,100	\$ 11,800
Exploration and evaluation assets - drilling – Note 5	162,176	-
Exploration and evaluation assets - equipment rental – Note 5	10,000	72,800
Exploration and evaluation assets - geological – Note 5	40,700	17,500
Exploration and evaluation assets - supervision – Note 5	10,000	-
Management fees – Note 9	48,000	48,000
	<u>\$ 284,976</u>	<u>\$ 150,100</u>

At November 30, 2024, due to related parties includes \$4,285 (2023: \$53,400) due to companies with directors in common with the Company for management fees and exploration costs. The amounts due to the related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment.

9. Commitments

Management Services Agreements:

On April 15, 2022, the Company entered into management services agreements with private companies controlled by its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. The agreements were effective June 1, 2022. Each agreement provided for management fees of \$2,000 per month and had a term of one year. The agreements were renewed effective June 1, 2023 for a period of 24 months.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

10. Share Capital

Authorized:

Unlimited common shares without par value

Issued:

At November 30, 2024, there were 26,833,332 (2023: 23,533,332) common shares issued and outstanding.

Private Placements:

- a) On October 29, 2024, the Company issued 3,300,000 flow-through units at \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$330,000. Each unit was comprised of one flow-through common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.10 until October 29, 2027. There was no flow-through premium recorded on the private placement. The Company incurred share issue costs of \$7,259 related to the private placement.

At November 30, 2024, the Company had incurred eligible flow through expenditures totaling \$269,289. The Company is required to incur additional eligible flow-through expenditures totaling \$60,711 by December 31, 2025.

- b) On October 30, 2023, the Company issued 1,333,332 flow-through units at \$0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of \$200,000. Each unit was comprised of one flow-through common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.25 until October 30, 2025. There was no flow-through premium recorded on the private placement. The Company incurred share issue costs of \$3,040 related to the private placement.

At November 30, 2024, the Company had incurred eligible flow through expenditures totaling \$200,000 completing its flow-through exploration commitment.

Stock Options:

Pursuant to the Company's stock option plan, the board of directors may grant directors, officers, and consultants incentive stock options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at the time of the grant. Stock options will be exercisable for a period of up to 10 years from the date of grant. Under the stock option plan, options are required to have an exercise price not less than the closing market price of the Company's common shares prevailing on the day that the option is granted less any applicable discount permitted by the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

As at November 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, there were 2,050,000 stock options outstanding and exercisable entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each option held at \$0.15 until August 10, 2027.

At November 30, 2024, the remaining contractual life of the outstanding options was 2.69 years.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

10. Share Capital (cont'd)Share Purchase Warrants:

A summary of share purchase warrant activity for the years ended November 30, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Number of share purchase warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Number of share purchase warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, beginning	1,333,332	\$ 0.25	-	\$ -
Warrants issued	3,300,000	0.10	1,333,332	0.25
Balance, ending	4,633,332	\$ 0.14	1,333,332	\$ 0.25

At November 30, 2024, there were 4,633,332 share purchase warrants outstanding entitling the holders thereof the right to purchase one common share for each share purchase warrant held as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
1,333,332	\$0.25	October 30, 2025
3,300,000	\$0.10	October 29, 2027
4,633,332		

At November 30, 2024, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding share purchase warrants is 2.33 years.

Agent's Warrants:

At November 30, 2024, there were no agent's warrants outstanding.

At November 30, 2023, there were 500,000 agent's warrants outstanding entitling the agent the right to purchase one common share for each warrant held at \$0.15 until August 10, 2024. These agent's warrants expired unexercised.

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

10. Share Capital (cont'd)

Escrow:

Pursuant to an escrow agreement dated May 12, 2022, the directors of the Company agreed to deposit 13,300,000 common shares in escrow. Under the terms of the escrow agreement, 10% of the escrowed securities will be released from escrow on the listing date of the Company's common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange. The listing date was August 10, 2022. An additional 15% will be released from escrow on the dates which are 6 months, 12 months, 18 months, 24 months, 30 months, and 36 months following the listing date.

At November 30, 2024, there were 3,990,000 common shares held in escrow. These common shares will be released from escrow as follows:

February 10, 2025	1,995,000
August 10, 2025	1,995,000
	<u>3,990,000</u>

Seed Share Resale Restrictions:

Seed Share Resale Restrictions ("SSRRs") are hold periods imposed by the TSX Venture Exchange which apply where shares are issued to non-principals by private companies prior to an initial public offering at a price which is below the initial public offering price.

SSRRs were imposed on 1,000,000 common shares as follows:

- 100,000 common shares were under resale restriction for four months following the closing date of the IPO. The remaining 900,000 common shares will be released from resale restriction 150,000 shares at a time on the dates which are 6 months, 12 months, 18 months, 24 months, 30 months, and 36 months following the closing date of the IPO.

At November 30, 2024, there were 300,000 (2023: 600,000) common shares under resale restriction. These common shares will be become free trading as follows:

February 10, 2025	150,000
August 10, 2025	150,000
	<u>300,000</u>

11. Non-cash Transactions

Investing and financing activities that do not have a direct impact on current cash flows are excluded from the statements of cash flows. During the years ended November 30, 2024 and 2023, the following transactions were excluded from the statements of cash flows:

	2024	2023
Share issue costs included in accounts payable	\$ 7,953	\$ 3,040
Exploration and evaluation assets included in accounts payable	\$ 16,711	\$ 8,866
Exploration and evaluation assets included in due to related parties	\$ 285	\$ 44,800
Exploration advances included in exploration and evaluation assets	\$ -	\$ 40,000
BCMETS receivable included in exploration and evaluation assets	\$ (27,090)	\$ 70,856

Dinero Ventures Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Statements

November 30, 2024 and 2023

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

12. Capital Management

The Company considers its capital to be comprised of shareholders' equity.

The Company manages its capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares.

Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through the issuance of share capital, it is uncertain whether it will continue this method of financing due to the current difficult market conditions.

To facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. Management reviews the capital structure on a regular basis to ensure that the above objectives are met. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the years ended November 30, 2024 and 2023. The Company's risk management procedures and policies are detailed in Note 4.

13. Income Taxes

Income tax expense differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the Canadian statutory income tax rate of 27% (2023: 27%) to income before income taxes. A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with reported taxes for the years ended November 30, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	2024	2023
Net loss for the year	\$ (131,251)	\$ (110,933)
Statutory income tax rate	27%	27%
Income tax benefit computed at statutory tax rate	(35,438)	(29,952)
Tax losses and tax offsets	(90,722)	24,871
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	126,160	5,081
Income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -

At November 30, 2024, the Company has accumulated non-capital losses for tax purposes of \$556,924 that may be carried forward to apply against future years' income for income tax purposes. The losses expire as follows:

2041	\$ 24,427
2042	137,871
2043	186,428
2044	208,198
	\$ 556,924