

ESSTRA INDUSTRIES INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Years Ended

May 31, 2024 and 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Esstra Industries Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Esstra Industries Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at May 31, 2024 and 2023, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' deficiency, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at May 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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 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 audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has incurred ongoing losses and has negative working capital. As stated in Note 1, these events and conditions 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 of the current year ended. 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.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes 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 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 Accounting Standards, 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.
- 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 year ended 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 Michael MacLaren.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Davidson & Company LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

September 26, 2024

ESSTRA INDUSTRIES INC.
 Statements of Financial Position
 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at:	May 31, 2024	May 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 24,902	\$ 25,700
Marketable securities (Note 4)	12,090	7,813
Prepaid expenses (Note 11)	7,565	-
	<u>44,557</u>	<u>33,513</u>
Long-term investment (Note 5)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total assets	\$ 44,558	\$ 33,514
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6)	\$ 95,993	\$ 109,906
Loan payable (Note 7)	65,688	-
	<u>161,681</u>	<u>109,906</u>
Total liabilities	<u>161,681</u>	<u>109,906</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Share capital (Note 8)	562,000	562,000
Deficit	(679,123)	(638,392)
Total shareholders' deficiency	<u>(117,123)</u>	<u>(76,392)</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency	\$ 44,558	\$ 33,514

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Subsequent events (Note 14)

Approved by the Board of Directors

"Peter G. Dickson"

Director

"Alexander Damouni"

Director

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

ESSTRA INDUSTRIES INC.Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	May 31,	May 31,
For the years ended:	2024	2023
Expenses		
Consulting fees	\$ 692	\$ -
Filing fees	7,861	17,668
Foreign exchange loss	-	454
Office and administration	1,426	32,450
Professional fees	33,141	51,051
Rent	-	2,399
Telecommunication	-	647
	<u>(43,120)</u>	<u>(104,669)</u>
Change in fair value of marketable securities (Note 4)	8,213	(5,508)
Interest expenses (Note 7)	(5,688)	-
Realized loss on sale of marketable securities (Note 4)	(136)	(8,477)
	<u>2,389</u>	<u>(13,985)</u>
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	<u>(40,731)</u>	<u>(118,654)</u>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	8,202,501	8,202,501
Basic and diluted loss per share	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>

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

ESSTRA INDUSTRIES INC.

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of shares issued	Share capital	Deficit	Total shareholders' deficiency
Balance, May 31, 2022	8,202,501	\$ 562,000	\$ (519,738)	\$ 42,262
Loss for the year	-	-	(118,654)	(118,654)
Balance, May 31, 2023	8,202,501	\$ 562,000	\$ (638,392)	\$ (76,392)
Loss for the year	-	-	(40,731)	(40,731)
Balance, May 31, 2024	8,202,501	\$ 562,000	\$ (679,123)	\$ (117,123)

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

ESSTRA INDUSTRIES INC.

Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	May 31,	May 31,
For the years ended:	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	\$ (40,731)	\$ (118,654)
Adjustments for items not affecting cash:		
Change in fair value of marketable securities	(8,213)	5,508
Realized loss on sale of marketable securities	136	8,477
Interest expenses	5,688	-
Changes in non-cash working capital item:		
Prepaid expenses	(7,565)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(13,913)	27,413
Net cash used in operating activities	(64,598)	(77,256)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	3,800	39,874
Acquisition of marketable securities	-	(1,050)
Net cash provided by investing activities	3,800	38,824
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceed from loan	60,000	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	60,000	-
Change in cash during the year	(798)	(38,432)
Cash, beginning of the year	25,700	64,132
Cash, end of the year	\$ 24,902	\$ 25,700

During the years ended May 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had no significant non-cash investing or financing activities.

Cash paid for income tax and interest was \$nil for the years presented.

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

ESSTRA INDUSTRIES INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2024 & 2023

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Esstra Industries Inc. (“the Company”) was incorporated on September 6, 1996 under the laws of Alberta. Effective February 23, 2018 the Company continued from Alberta to British Columbia. The Company is classified as a real estate entity and currently holds investments in marketable securities. The Company’s registered office is 2110 – 650 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6B 4N8. The Company’s shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”) under the trading symbol “ESS”.

These financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue on a going-concern basis. The Company has incurred ongoing losses and has negative working capital. The Company’s continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. If for any reason, the Company is unable to continue as a going concern, then this could result in adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities in the Company’s financial statements and such adjustments could be material. The above conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

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

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on September 26, 2024.

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other facts and circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The significant assumption about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relates to, but is not limited to, the following:

ESSTRA INDUSTRIES INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2024 & 2023

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Deferred income taxes

The determination of income tax is inherently complex and requires making certain estimates and assumptions about future events. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the date of the statement of financial position could be impacted. The Company has adequately provided for all income tax obligations; however, changes in facts and circumstances as a result of income tax audits, reassessments, jurisprudence and any new legislation may result in an increase or decrease in the Company's provision for deferred income taxes.

Investment in ExSorbtion

ExSorbtion is a Nevada incorporated company that is not listed for trading on any public stock exchange. Accordingly, the Company uses level 3 of the fair value hierarchy to estimate the value of its investment.

Valuation of marketable securities

The Company holds a number of investments in publicly listed companies. Accordingly, the Company uses level 1 of the fair value hierarchy to estimate the fair value of its marketable securities.

Judgement of going concern

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. Financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Income taxes

Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. 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 regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded by providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss; nor differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend. 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.

Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Agent warrants and warrants

Warrants issued to agents in connection with an equity financing are recorded at fair value and charged to share issue costs associated with the offering with an offsetting credit to contributed surplus in shareholders' equity.

Warrants included in units offered to subscribers in connection with financings are valued using the residual value method whereby proceeds are first allocated to the fair value of the shares and the excess if any, allocated to the warrants.

Stock-based compensation

The Company has a share option plan that allows employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of the options is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded vesting basis. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

Financial Instruments

Classification

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

The Company classifies marketable securities and long-term investments as FVTPL, and cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable as amortized cost.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost:

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

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

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

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

New Accounting policies

The Company adopted the following new IFRS standard effective for annual periods beginning on or after May 31, 2023. The nature and impact of the standard on the Company's financial statements is indicated below.

In February 2021, the IASB issued Disclosure of Accounting Policies (amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements). IAS 1 is amended to require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy and clarify that information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial. These amendments have not had a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Issued but not yet effective, in April 2024, the IASB issued a new IFRS accounting standard to improve the reporting of financial performance. IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The standard will become effective January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of this new standard on the Company's financial statements.

ESSTRA INDUSTRIES INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2024 & 2023

4. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Carrying Value	Additions	Dispositions	Unrealized	Realized	Fair Value
May 31, 2023			Gain (Loss)	Gain (Loss)	May 31, 2024
(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
7,813	-	(3,800)	8,213	(136)	12,090

Carrying Value	Additions	Dispositions	Unrealized	Realized	Fair Value
May 31, 2022			Gain (Loss)	Gain (Loss)	May 31, 2023
(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
60,622	1,050	(39,874)	(5,508)	(8,477)	7,813

5. LONG-TERM INVESTMENT

In July 2020, the Company acquired a 5% ownership interest in ExSorbition Inc. (“ExSorbition”), a private Nevada company developing lithium extraction technology for \$352,134 (US\$263,160). On May 31, 2022, the Company reviewed its investment in ExSorbition and the fair value was nominal. Accordingly during the year ended May 31, 2022, the Company wrote down the investment to a nominal value of \$1 and recorded a write-down of \$352,133.

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	May 31, 2024	May 31, 2023
Trade payable	\$ 6,885	\$ 23,391
Accrued liabilities	89,108	86,515
	\$ 95,993	\$ 109,906

7. LOAN PAYABLE

During the year ended May 31, 2024, the Company entered into a loan agreement with an advisor (the “Lender”) wherein it borrowed \$60,000 (the “Loan”). The Loan bears interest at 10% per annum and is due upon written demand from the Lender. The Company accrued \$5,688 in interest expense for the year ended May 31, 2024.

ESSTRA INDUSTRIES INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2024 & 2023

8. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized share capital

Unlimited common shares without par value.
Unlimited Class I preferred voting shares
Unlimited Class II preferred non-voting shares
Unlimited Class III preferred voting shares

b) Issued share capital

Year ended May 31, 2024

There was no share capital activity.

Year ended May 31, 2023

There was no share capital activity.

c) Stock options

The Company has a shareholder approved stock option plan (the “Plan”), which is in compliance with the Exchange’s policies. Under the Plan the maximum number of shares reserved for issuance may not exceed 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding common shares at the time of grant of options. The exercise price of each stock option shall not be less than the market price of the Company’s stock at the date of grant. Vesting terms are at the discretion of the directors.

There were no stock options issued or outstanding during the years ended May 31, 2024 and 2023.

d) Share purchase warrants

As at May 31, 2024, there were no outstanding share purchase warrants outstanding.

The continuity of the Company's share purchase warrants is as follows:

	Warrants outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, May 31, 2022	3,370,000	\$ 0.17
Expired	(750,000)	0.40
Balance, May 31 2023	2,620,000	\$ 0.10
Expired	(2,620,000)	0.10
Balance, May 31, 2024	-	NA

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk management

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

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

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, marketable securities, long-term investments and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable.

The fair values of marketable securities are measured using level one of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable approximate their book values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company's investment in ExSorbtion (Note 5) does not have a quoted market price in an active market and has assessed the fair value to be nominal. The fair value is classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The process of estimating the fair value of ExSorbtion is based on inherent measurement uncertainties and is based on techniques and assumptions that emphasize both qualitative and quantitative information.

Financial instrument risk exposure

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument-related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its payment obligations. The Company has no material counterparties to its financial instruments. The Company manages credit risk for cash by ensuring that these financial assets are placed with a major financial institution with strong investment grade ratings by a primary ratings agency. The Company does not believe it has a material exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company seeks to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash, short-term assets, and liabilities. The Company's cash is invested in business accounts which are available on demand. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as it does not have any variable interest rate assets or liabilities.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. The Company closely monitors individual equity movements and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Fluctuations in pricing may be significant.

10. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company manages its common shares, stock options and share purchase warrants as capital. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital at an acceptable risk. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue debt or acquire and/or dispose of assets.

In order 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.

In order to maximize ongoing operations, the Company does not pay out dividends. The Company's investment policy is to keep its cash treasury invested in demand certificates of deposit with major financial institutions.

There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended May 31, 2024.

ESSTRA INDUSTRIES INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2024 & 2023

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The were no related party transaction during the year ended May 31, 2024 and 2023.

As at May 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no amounts owing to related parties of the Company. As at May 31, 2024, the Company had prepaids of \$1,743 (2023 – \$nil) to a director.

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company currently operates in Canada and trades and holds investments.

13. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

	2024	2023
Loss for the year	\$ (40,731)	\$ (118,654)
Expected income tax (recovery)	\$ (11,000)	\$ (32,000)
Permanent differences and other	1,000	1,000
Adjustment to prior years provision	345,000	(60,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences and other	(335,000)	91,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	\$ -	\$ -

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

	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Property and Equipment	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000
Marketable securities	63,000	475,000
Capital losses	66,000	-
Non-capital losses	1,008,000	997,000
	1,144,000	1,479,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(1,144,000)	(1,479,000)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

The deferred tax assets have not been recognized in these financial statements as it is not probable that they will be realized.

ESSTRA INDUSTRIES INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2024 & 2023

13. INCOME TAXES (*cont'd...*)

The significant components of the Company's unrecognized temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

	2024	Expiry Date	2023	Expiry Date
		Range		Range
Temporary differences				
Allowable capital losses	\$ 244,000	No expiry date	-	No expiry date
Property and equipment	\$ 26,000	No expiry date	26,000	No expiry date
Marketable securities	\$ 469,000	No expiry date	3,521,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses	\$ 3,734,000	2029 to 2044	3,691,000	2029 to 2043

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

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to May 31, 2024:

- The Company issued 1,320,000 common shares to settle debt of \$132,000.
- The Company issued a total of 820,250 options to purchase common shares in its capital to directors, officers, and consultants at a price of \$0.10 per share. The options vest immediately upon grant and expire three years from the grant date.