



Aldebaran Resources Inc.

(the “Company”)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Aldebaran Resources Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Aldebaran Resources Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2021 and 2020, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its 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 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, 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 1 of the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company has no source of operating cash flows and as such the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is contingent on its ability to monetize assets or obtain additional financing. 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.

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 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 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 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 the 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 judgment 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 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 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Stephen Hawkshaw.

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

October 28, 2021

Aldebaran Resources Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 7,285,359	\$ 505,569
Receivables	18,896	8,450
Prepaid expenses	48,863	9,778
Marketable securities (Note 4)	47,505	30,408
Due from related party (Note 8)	867	-
	<u>7,401,490</u>	<u>554,205</u>
Property and equipment	-	50
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 5)	<u>66,617,900</u>	<u>64,481,686</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 74,019,390</u>	<u>\$ 65,035,941</u>
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 78,320	\$ 91,735
Due to related parties (Note 8)	-	274
	<u>78,320</u>	<u>92,009</u>
Non-Current Liabilities		
Decommissioning liability (Note 6)	339,809	333,293
Deferred tax liability (Note 12)	112,000	72,000
	<u>530,129</u>	<u>497,302</u>
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital (Note 7)	78,860,284	65,019,385
Reserves (Note 7)	2,246,012	1,356,775
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(3,294,463)	701,277
Deficit	(4,322,572)	(2,538,798)
	<u>73,489,261</u>	<u>64,538,639</u>
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	<u>\$ 74,019,390</u>	<u>\$ 65,035,941</u>

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Commitments (Note 10)

Approved by the Board of Directors:

"John Black"

Director

"Mark Wayne"

Director

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

Aldebaran Resources Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended June 30, 2021	Year ended June 30, 2020
EXPENSES		
Accounting and audit	\$ 151,094	\$ 154,690
Accretion (Note 6)	32,000	70,628
Advertising and promotion	39,263	15,760
Amortization	40	238
Consulting (Note 8)	146,635	77,007
Insurance	31,939	49,425
Interest	33,090	25,571
Investor relations	75,600	40,320
Legal	9,699	18,333
Management fees (Note 8)	363,589	377,400
Office and administration (Note 8)	335,383	369,830
Share-based compensation (Note 7, 8)	838,058	1,231,777
Transfer agent and filing fees	102,374	39,581
Travel	5,773	3,878
Wages and benefits	85,914	65,134
	<u>(2,250,451)</u>	<u>(2,539,572)</u>
OTHER ITEMS		
Gain on foreign exchange	496,039	575,471
Gain (loss) on disposal of marketable securities (Note 4)	10,283	(29)
Interest income	9,381	47,161
Write-off of sales taxes	(9,026)	(5,613)
	<u>(1,743,774)</u>	<u>(1,922,582)</u>
Loss before income tax	(1,743,774)	(1,922,582)
Income tax (Note 12)	(40,000)	(72,000)
	<u>(1,783,774)</u>	<u>(1,994,582)</u>
Loss for the year		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss:		
Translation adjustment	3,995,740	1,043,924
	<u>\$ 2,211,966</u>	<u>\$ (950,658)</u>
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year	\$ 2,211,966	\$ (950,658)
	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.03)</u>
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.03)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	93,575,122	77,635,959

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

Aldebaran Resources Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Reserves	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Translation Adjustment)	Deficit	Total
Balance, June 30, 2019	77,635,959	\$ 65,019,385	\$ 124,998	\$ (342,647)	\$ (544,216)	\$ 64,257,520
Share-based compensation	-	-	1,231,777	-	-	1,231,777
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	-	-	1,043,924	-	1,043,924
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,994,582)	(1,994,582)
Balance, June 30, 2020	77,635,959	65,019,385	1,356,775	701,277	(2,538,798)	64,538,639
Shares issued for cash	36,730,939	14,128,923	-	-	-	14,128,923
Shares issued as finder's fees	127,633	57,435	-	-	-	57,435
Share issuance costs	-	(294,280)	-	-	-	(294,280)
Fair value of broker's warrants	-	(51,179)	51,179	-	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	838,058	-	-	838,058
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	-	-	(3,995,740)	-	(3,995,740)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,783,774)	(1,783,774)
Balance, June 30, 2021	114,494,531	\$ 78,860,284	\$ 2,246,012	\$ (3,294,463)	\$ (4,322,572)	\$ 73,489,261

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

Aldebaran Resources Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year ended, June 30, 2021	Year ended, June 30, 2020
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Loss for the year	\$ (1,783,774)	\$ (1,994,582)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	40	238
Accretion	32,000	70,628
Share-based compensation	838,058	1,231,777
Income tax expense	40,000	72,000
Foreign exchange on marketable securities	(270,775)	(163,731)
(Gain) loss on disposal of marketable securities	(10,283)	29
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	(10,446)	6,938
Due from related parties	(867)	-
Prepaid expenses	(39,085)	9,621
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(22,106)	(17,517)
Due to related parties	(274)	(49,712)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,227,512)	(834,311)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issuance of shares	14,128,923	-
Share issuance costs	(230,407)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	13,898,516	-
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Exploration and evaluation asset expenditures	(5,848,089)	(3,632,496)
Net cash received from purchase and sale of marketable securities	263,961	133,294
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,584,128)	(3,499,202)
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	(307,086)	(324,221)
Change in cash for the year	6,779,790	(4,657,734)
Cash, beginning of the year	505,569	5,163,303
Cash, end of the year	\$ 7,285,359	\$ 505,569

Supplemental disclosures with respect to cash flows (Note 13)

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Aldebaran Resources Inc. (“Aldebaran” or the “Company”) was incorporated on June 7, 2018 under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) as part of a plan of arrangement to reorganize Regulus Resources Inc. (“Regulus”). The Company’s business activity is the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation properties. The Company’s head office is located at Suite 2710 – 200 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 1S4. The Company’s registered office is located at 15th Floor, Bankers Court, 850 – 2nd Street SW, Calgary, Alberta T2P 0R8.

The Company operates in Canada and Argentina. The Company has an option to earn up to an 80% interest in the Altar Project and holds a 100% interest in the Rio Grande project and several other earlier stage projects, all located in Argentina.

During the year ended June 30, 2020, there was a global outbreak of a novel coronavirus identified as “COVID-19”. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic. In order to combat the spread of COVID-19 governments worldwide have enacted emergency measures including travel bans, legally enforced or self-imposed quarantine periods, social distancing and business and organization closures. These measures have caused material disruptions to businesses, governments and other organizations resulting in an economic slowdown and increased volatility in national and global equity and commodity markets. Central banks and governments, including Canadian federal and provincial governments, have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. The duration and impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unknown at this time, as is the efficacy of any interventions. It is not possible to reliably estimate the length and severity of these developments and the impact on the financial results and condition of the Company and its operations in future periods.

Given the uncertainty, management exercised significant judgment in determining the impact of COVID-19 on the Company’s consolidated financial statements, including with respect to financial risks, including liquidity, and the assessment of going concern and the carrying values of the Company’s exploration and evaluation assets. The Company has no source of operating cash flows and as such the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is contingent on its ability to monetize assets or obtain additional financing. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. As a result, there is increased uncertainty and economic risks of failure associated with the Company’s exploration activities. The Company will continue to assess the impact of COVID-19 on commodity, credit, and equity markets, which may impact management’s judgments in the future. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

As at June 30, 2021, the Company had working capital of \$7,323,170.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized by the board of directors of the Company on October 28, 2021.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance to International Financial Reporting Standards

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

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable, except for financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

Judgments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Functional currencies

The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries was determined by conducting an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. The functional currency of each entity is disclosed below under "Foreign Exchange".

Asset Acquisitions

The determination of whether a set of assets acquired and liabilities assumed constitute a business may require the Company to make certain judgments, taking into account all facts and circumstances. A business is presumed to be an integrated set of activities and assets capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing a return in the form of dividends, lower costs or economic benefits. The joint venture and option agreement to acquire up to an 80% interest in Peregrine Metals Ltd. is determined to constitute an acquisition of assets (Note 5).

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Determining if there are any facts and circumstances indicating impairment loss or reversal of impairment losses is a subjective process involving judgment and a number of estimates and interpretations. Determining whether to test for impairment of exploration and evaluation assets requires management's judgment, and consideration of whether the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed; substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Company has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in a specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Estimates

Significant estimates, made by management, about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty 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 relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

Carrying value and recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets

The carrying amount of Company's exploration and evaluation assets does not necessarily represent present or future values and the Company's exploration and evaluation assets have been accounted for under the assumption that the carrying amount will be recoverable. Recoverability is dependent on various factors, including the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production or disposition of the mineral properties. Additionally, there are numerous geological, economic, environmental and regulatory factors and uncertainties that could affect management's assessment of the overall viability of its properties or to the likelihood of generating future cash flows necessary to recover the carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

To the extent that any of management's assumptions change there could be a significant effect on the Company's future financial position, operating results and cash flows.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd...)

Income taxes

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development or commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets and deferred income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Decommissioning costs

Upon retirement of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets, decommissioning costs will be incurred by the Company. Estimates of these costs are subject to uncertainty associated with the method, timing and extent of future decommissioning activities. The liability, the related asset and the corresponding expense are affected by estimates with respect to the costs and timing of decommissioning.

Measurement of non-cash transactions

The Company applies significant estimates and judgments in determining the measurement of non-cash transactions, most significantly in relation to transactions settled in equity. Management uses judgment to determine whether goods or services acquired can be reliably valued, and if not, measures the transaction with reference to the fair value of the equity issued. Determining the fair value of equity can involve significant estimation to determine the appropriate share price.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (Note 8). Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Foreign exchange

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates and is determined for each entity within the Company. The functional currency for the entities within the Company are: the Canadian dollar (the Company) and the United States Dollar ("USD") (Aldebaran Argentina S.A. and Minera El Toro S.A.).

The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

Transactions in currencies other than the entities' functional currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities of an entity that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the consolidated statement of financial position date while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition as either: amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), or fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”). The classification depends on the Company’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

Fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) – Financial assets 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 asset held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss in the year in which they arise. Derivatives are also categorized as FVTPL unless they are designated as hedges.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”) – Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Financial assets at amortized cost – A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the asset’s contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date and are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL or the Company has opted to measure at FVTPL.

Under IFRS 9, the Company classifies its financial instruments as follows:

Cash	FVTPL
Receivables	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Due from related party	Amortized cost

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are initially recognized 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 or liabilities held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss in the year in which they arise. Where the Company has opted to designate a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company’s credit risk will be recognized in OCI.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss (“ECL”) associated with financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt instruments carried at FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Provision for decommissioning liability

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of exploration and evaluation assets and equipment when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation costs is capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred.

Pre-tax discount rates that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as exploration and evaluation assets.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to exploration and evaluation assets and the rehabilitation provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such costs will flow to the Company and cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced asset is derecognized when replaced. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to operations and comprehensive loss during the year in which they are incurred.

The major categories of equipment are amortized as follows:

Vehicles - 30% declining balance basis
Office furnishings - 20% declining balance basis
Equipment - 30% declining balance basis

The Company allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of equipment to its significant parts and amortizes separately each such part. Residual values, method of amortization and useful lives are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

Gains and losses on disposals of equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are included as part of other gains and losses in the consolidated statements of profit or loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Costs related to pre-exploration are expensed as incurred while costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized by property until the commencement of commercial production. Each of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets is considered to be a cash generating unit. If commercially profitable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are reclassified as mining assets and amortized using the unit of production method. If, after management review, it is determined that capitalized acquisition, exploration and development costs are not recoverable over the estimated economic life of the property, the property is abandoned or management deems there to be an impairment in value the property is written down to its net realizable value.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Any option payments received by the Company from third parties or tax credits refunded to the Company are credited to the capitalized cost of the exploration and evaluation assets. If payments received exceed the capitalized cost of the exploration and evaluation assets, the excess is recognized as income in the year received. The amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets do not necessarily represent present or future values. Their recoverability is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

Share-based compensation

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital. In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based compensation. Otherwise, share-based compensation is measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

Impairment

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

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not to an amount that would exceed the original carrying amount in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. 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.

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 year end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities which affect neither accounting nor taxable loss as well as 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 consolidated statement of financial position date.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

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.

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.

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that are not included in net profit such as unrealized gains or losses on FVTOCI investments, and foreign currency gains or losses related to translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. The Company's comprehensive income (loss) and components of other comprehensive income are presented in the statements of profit or loss and the statements of shareholders' equity.

4. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

A summary of marketable securities held during the years presented is as follows:

Balance – June 30, 2019	\$ -
Additions	668,107
Disposals	(801,401)
Loss on disposal of marketable securities	(29)
Gain on foreign exchange	163,731
Balance – June 30, 2020	30,408
Additions	500,261
Disposals	(764,222)
Gain on disposal of marketable securities	10,283
Gain on foreign exchange	270,775
Balance – June 30, 2021	\$ 47,505

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

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

The exploration and evaluation assets in which the Company has an interest are located in Argentina and the Company is therefore relying on title opinions by legal counsel who are basing such opinions on the laws of Argentina.

In situations where the legal rights to explore a property are obtained through an option agreement (as in the case of Altar, discussed further below), as opposed to title held under the Company's name, to the best of the Company's knowledge those agreements are in good standing and the Company is complying with its commitments, unless otherwise disclosed.

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5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd...)

	Altar, Argentina	Rio Grande, Argentina	Other Properties, Argentina	Total
Balance, June 30, 2019	\$ 40,992,485	\$ 9,973,796	\$ 8,517,906	\$ 59,484,187
Additions:				
Deferred exploration costs:				
Administrative services	-	13,721	19,356	33,077
Change in estimates related to decommissioning liability	-	(123,982)	65,861	(58,121)
Consulting	549,745	-	40,410	590,155
Field operations	1,703,771	2,018	736,481	2,442,270
Labour	-	400,023	-	400,023
Mapping	119,950	-	9,038	128,988
Recoveries	-	(4,342)	-	(4,342)
Taxes and licenses	-	6,539	11,094	17,633
Travel and accommodation	14,722	-	81,970	96,692
	2,388,188	293,977	964,210	3,646,375
Foreign exchange movement	1,233,797	(272,708)	390,035	1,351,124
Balance, June 30, 2020	44,614,470	9,995,065	9,872,151	64,481,686
Additions:				
Deferred exploration costs:				
Administrative services	789	4,617	-	5,406
Consulting	560,121	-	24,843	584,964
Environmental engineering	113,777	-	-	113,777
Field operations	4,439,421	2,043	521	4,441,985
Labour	335,497	104,938	-	440,435
Mapping	221,857	-	-	221,857
Taxes and licenses	-	13,239	21,459	34,698
Travel and accommodation	7,220	-	-	7,220
	5,678,682	124,837	46,823	5,850,342
Foreign exchange movement	(3,392,361)	(293,180)	(28,587)	(3,714,128)
Balance, June 30, 2021	\$ 46,900,791	\$ 9,826,722	\$ 9,890,387	\$ 66,617,900

Altar, Argentina

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company entered into a joint venture and option agreement (the "Altar JV Agreement") with Sibanye Stillwater Limited ("Sibanye-Stillwater"), to acquire up to an 80% interest in Peregrine Metals Ltd. ("Peregrine"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sibanye-Stillwater, that owns the Altar copper-gold project in San Juan Province, Argentina ("Altar" or the "Altar Project"). The Altar Project consists of nine mining concessions and nine servidumbres (mining rights of way, occupation and camp encumbrances) (the "Altar Concessions"). It also includes an option on five adjacent Rio Cenicero concessions (the "Rio Cenicero Concessions").

The consideration to acquire an initial 60% interest comprises:

- (a) an upfront cash payment of US\$15,000,000 (\$19,588,500) to Sibanye-Stillwater upon closing of the Arrangement (paid);
- (b) the issuance of 19.9% of the Aldebaran Shares (15,449,555 common shares with a fair value of \$9,269,733) to Sibanye-Stillwater upon closing of the Arrangement (issued); and
- (c) Aldebaran's commitment to fund the next US\$30 million of expenditures on the Altar Project over five (5) years, inclusive of Peregrine's 2018 drilling that was conducted between February and May of 2018, with a minimum of US\$3 million each year.

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5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd...)

Altar, Argentina (cont'd...)

Aldebaran has the right to earn an additional 20% interest in the Altar Project by spending an additional US\$25 million over a three-year period following Aldebaran's acquisition of the initial 60% interest. If the Company fails to fund the US\$30 million of expenditures as described in (c) above, the Company will forfeit its right to earn any interest in the Altar Project.

A 1% net smelter return royalty on the Altar mining concessions known as Leona, Loba, Santa Rita, RCA VII, RCA II and Pampa is payable to Osisko Gold Royalties with no buy-out provision. There is also a 1% net smelter return royalty held by the original underlying concession owners on the Altar Concessions known as Loba, Santa Rita, RCA II and RCA VII (the "Other Royalty"). Annual payments of US\$80,000 are due to the holders of the Other Royalty when commercial production commences. The annual payments are in addition to, and not an advance on, the Other Royalty.

Rio Grande, Argentina

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Rio Grande property in Salta Province, Argentina.

Other Properties, Argentina

In addition to the Altar and Rio Grande properties, the Company holds a 100% interest in the Aguas Calientes, El Camino, Catua, Oscuro and La Frontera properties in Argentina.

6. DECOMMISSIONING LIABILITY

Although the ultimate amount of the decommissioning liability is uncertain, the best estimate of these obligations is based on information currently available. Significant closure activities include land rehabilitation, demolition of buildings and other costs. The following table presents the aggregate carrying amount of the obligation associated with the retirement of the mineral property interests.

Asset retirement obligation – June 30, 2019	\$	323,293
Accretion		70,628
Change in estimates		(58,121)
Foreign exchange adjustment		(2,507)
Asset retirement obligation – June 30, 2020	\$	333,293
Accretion		32,000
Foreign exchange adjustment		(25,484)
Asset retirement obligation – June 30, 2021	\$	339,809

The total amount of estimated undiscounted cash flows required to settle the Company's estimated obligation is \$536,082 as at June 30, 2021 (2020 - \$536,082), which has been discounted using a credit adjusted rate of 10% (2020 – 10%) and an inflation rate of 2% (2020 – 2%). The present value of the decommissioning liabilities may be subject to change based on management's estimates, changes in remediation technology or changes to applicable laws and regulations. The decommissioning liability relates to the Company's Argentinean properties that were transferred from Regulus and the Altar project (Note 5).

At June 30, 2021, the Company performed an assessment of its estimated timelines for decommissioning and determined that the Rio Grande project has an estimated timeline of ten years, while all other projects have a five year timeline. This, along with the annual estimation of reclamation costs resulted in the change of estimate of \$Nil (2020 - \$58,121).

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7. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Authorized: unlimited common shares without par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company closed a financing of 20,730,940 units at \$0.45 per unit for total gross proceeds of \$9,328,923. Each unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one warrant (each whole warrant, a "Warrant"). Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.70 until May 3, 2023. The Company issued 294,304 broker's warrants with the same terms at a fair value of \$51,179, paid cash share issuance costs of \$130,254, and issued 127,633 units to finders for total value of \$57,435 in relation to the financing.

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company closed a financing of 15,999,999 units at \$0.30 per unit for total gross proceeds of \$4,800,000. Each Unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one warrant (each whole warrant, a "Warrant"). Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.70 until September 15, 2022. The Company paid cash share issuance costs of \$106,591 related to the financing.

There were no share issuances during the year ended June 30, 2020.

Stock Options

The following table summarizes movements in stock options outstanding:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance – June 30, 2019	5,220,000	\$ 1.08
Granted	200,000	1.25
Balance – June 30, 2020	5,420,000	1.08
Granted	2,300,000	0.40
Expired/forfeited	(200,000)	0.75
Balance – June 30, 2021	7,520,000	\$ 0.88
Exercisable – June 30, 2021	5,745,000	\$ 1.02

Additional information regarding stock options outstanding as at June 30, 2021 is as follows:

Number of Options	Exercise Price (\$)	Expiry Date
300,000	0.40	August 28, 2023
3,400,000	1.25	June 3, 2024
1,620,000	0.75	June 3, 2024
200,000	1.25	July 15, 2024
2,000,000	0.40	August 28, 2025
7,520,000		

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7. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (cont'd...)

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options granted:

	Year ended June 30, 2021	Year ended June 30, 2020
Risk-free interest rate	0.39%	1.51%
Expected life of grant	4.74 years	5.00 years
Volatility	72.75%	96.28%
Dividend	0%	0%
Weighted average fair value per option	\$0.32	\$0.22

Share-based compensation

The Company recognizes compensation expense for all stock options and warrants granted and vested using the fair value based method of accounting.

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company recognized \$838,058 (2020 - \$1,231,777) in share-based compensation expense.

Warrants

The following table summarizes movements in warrants outstanding:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, June 30, 2019 and 2020	-	\$ -
Warrants issued	18,723,587	0.70
Balance, June 30, 2021	18,723,587	\$ 0.70

The following table summarizes information about warrants outstanding at June 30, 2021:

Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Expiry Date
\$ 0.70	7,999,996	September 15, 2022
\$ 0.70	10,429,287	May 3, 2023
\$ 0.70	294,304*	May 3, 2023
	18,723,587	

*Broker's warrants

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of broker's warrants:

	Year ended June 30, 2021	Year ended June 30, 2020
Risk-free interest rate	0.30%	-
Expected life of grant	2 years	-
Volatility	82.23%	-
Dividend	0%	-
Weighted average fair value per warrant	\$0.17	-

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8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest	Principal Activity
Aldebaran Argentina S.A.	Argentina	100%	Mineral exploration
Minera El Toro S.A.	Argentina	100%	Mineral exploration

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company entered into the following transactions with key management personnel and related parties:

- a) Double Black Diamond Resources LLC. (“DBD Resources”) is a private company controlled by Mr. John Black, CEO and a director of the Company. For the year ended June 30, 2021, DBD Resources was paid \$128,098 (2020 - \$134,400). Management services paid to DBD Resources are classified as management fees in the consolidated statements of profit or loss. At June 30, 2021, the Company owed \$Nil (June 30, 2020 – \$Nil) to DBD Resources.
- b) Unicus Funds Ltd. (“Unicus”) is a private company controlled by Mr. Mark Wayne, CFO and a director of the Company. For the year ended June 30, 2021, Unicus was paid \$75,000 (2020 – \$75,000). Management services paid to Unicus are classified as management fees in the consolidated statements of profit or loss. At June 30, 2021, the Company owed \$Nil (June 30, 2020 – \$Nil) to Unicus.
- c) K.B. Heather & Socios Limitada (The Rock Doctor Limitada) (“K.B. Heather”) is a private company controlled by Dr. Kevin B. Heather, CGO and a director of the Company. For the year ended June 30, 2021, K.B. Heather was paid \$160,491 (2020 – \$168,000). Management services paid to K.B. Heather are classified as management fees in the consolidated statements of profit or loss. At June 30, 2021, the Company owed \$Nil (June 30, 2020 – \$Nil) to K.B. Heather.
- d) At June 30, 2021, the Company was owed \$867 (June 30, 2020 – owed \$274) of expenses from Regulus Resources Inc., a company with common directors and management.
- e) During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company issued 1,825,000 (2020 – 200,000) stock options to directors and officers of the Company. The Company recognized a total of \$446,069 (2020 - \$779,233) share-based compensation expense to related parties, which included vested options that had been issued in previous years.

Key Management Personnel:

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company’s Board of Directors and corporate officers.

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8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd...)

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

	Fees	Share-based Benefits	Total
Year ended June 30, 2021			
Chief Executive Officer	\$ 128,098	\$ 120,306	\$ 248,404
Chief Geological Officer	160,491	120,306	280,797
Chief Financial Officer	75,000	120,306	195,306
Non-executive directors	-	85,151	85,151
	<u>\$ 363,589</u>	<u>\$ 446,069</u>	<u>\$ 809,658</u>
Year ended June 30, 2020			
Chief Executive Officer	\$ 134,400	\$ 219,207	\$ 353,607
Chief Geological Officer	168,000	219,207	387,207
Chief Financial Officer	75,000	219,207	294,207
Non-executive directors	-	121,612	121,612
	<u>\$ 377,400</u>	<u>\$ 779,233</u>	<u>\$ 1,156,633</u>

Amounts due to related parties have no specific terms of repayment, are unsecured, and have no interest rate.

9. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL 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 fair value of the Company's receivables, due from related party, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties approximate their carrying value, which is the amount recorded on the consolidated statements of financial position. The Company's other financial instruments, cash and marketable securities, under the fair value hierarchy, are based on level 1 quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

The Company is exposed to varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's cash is held at large Canadian financial institutions in interest-bearing accounts. The Company has no investment in asset backed commercial paper.

The Company's receivables consist mainly of tax credits due from the governments of Canada. As such, the Company does not believe it is subject to significant credit risk.

9. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd...)

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at June 30, 2021, the Company had a cash balance of \$7,285,359 to settle current liabilities of \$78,320. Management believes that it has sufficient funds to meet its current liabilities as they become due; however, as the COVID-19 pandemic has continued to spread, it may impact workforces, economies, as well as financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. This has impacted the Company's ability to raise necessary funds. It is not possible for the Company at this time to predict the duration or magnitude of the impact towards the Company's business or results from its operations.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances. The interest earned on the cash balances approximates fair value rates, and the Company is not at a significant risk to fluctuating interest rates.

b) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in US\$ and A-Peso. A 10% fluctuation in the US\$ against A-Peso and US\$ against the Canadian dollar simultaneously, would affect profit and loss for the year by approximately \$95,000.

c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and 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. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company's investment in marketable securities is classified as FVTPL and trades on the stock market. The Company closely monitors its marketable securities, stock market movements, commodity prices and individual equity movements to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration and development of its exploration and evaluation assets, acquire additional mineral property interests and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes components of shareholders' equity.

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 attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

The Company currently is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management.

10. COMMITMENTS

If the Company fails to complete the expenditures pursuant to the Altar JV Agreement as described in Note 5, the Company will forfeit its right to earn any interest in the Altar Project.

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11. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets in Argentina. All capital assets and exploration and evaluation assets are located in Argentina.

12. INCOME TAX

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

	2021	2020
Loss for the year, before taxes	\$ (1,743,774)	\$ (1,922,582)
Expected income recovery	\$ (462,000)	\$ (519,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other	(76,000)	93,000
Permanent difference	229,000	324,000
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns	(15,000)	(203,000)
Share issuance cost	(92,000)	-
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	456,000	377,000
	<u>\$ 40,000</u>	<u>\$ 72,000</u>

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

	2021	2020
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ (145,000)	\$ (81,000)
Non-capital losses	33,000	9,000
Net deferred tax liability	<u>\$ (112,000)</u>	<u>\$ (72,000)</u>

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets (liabilities) that have not been recognized on the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

	2021	2020
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Share issue costs	\$ 330,000	\$ 385,000
Non-capital losses available for future periods	1,107,000	596,000
	<u>1,437,000</u>	<u>981,000</u>
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(1,437,000)	(981,000)
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

	2021	Expiry dates	2020	Expiry dates
Temporary differences				
Share issue costs	\$ 1,222,000	2042 to 2045	\$ 1,426,000	2041 to 2043
Non-capital losses available for future periods	4,114,000	2024 to 2041	2,210,000	2025 to 2040
Canada	3,940,000	2039 to 2041	2,201,000	2039 to 2040
Argentina	174,000	2024 to 2026	9,000	2025

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

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13. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the Company:

- Accrued \$59,626 of exploration and evaluation assets through accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- Included \$6,438 share issue costs in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- Issued 127,633 units for total value of \$57,435 as share issue costs.
- Recognized \$51,179 as fair value of broker's warrants.

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Company:

- Recorded a change in estimate related to decommissioning liability of \$58,121, through exploration and evaluation assets.
- Accrued \$57,373 of exploration and evaluation assets through accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

For the year ended June 30		2021	2020
Cash paid for income taxes	\$	-	\$ -
Cash paid for interest	\$	-	\$ -
