

GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2024 AND 2023

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Management's Responsibility.....	i
Independent's Auditor's Report.....	ii
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.....	1
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss	2
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency	3
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	4
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.....	5-18
1) Nature of Operations and Going Concern	5
2) Basis of Preparation - Statement of Compliance	5-6
3) Summary of Material Accounting Policies.....	6-10
4) Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty	10-11
5) Future Accounting Pronouncements.....	11
6) Financial Instruments and Risk Management.....	12-13
7) Related Party Transactions.....	13
8) Exploration and Evaluation Assets	14-15
9) Share Capital	15-16
10) Capital Disclosure	17
11) Income Taxes.....	17-18
12) Subsequent Event	18

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

To the Shareholders of Goldhills Holding Ltd. (the "Company"):

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the consolidated financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee are composed primarily of Directors who are neither management nor employees of the Company. The Board is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities. The Board fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Audit Committee has the responsibility of meeting with management, and external auditors to discuss the internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues. The Audit Committee is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the external auditors to the Board.

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

November 25, 2024

"Sergei Stetsenko"
Sergei Stetsenko, CEO

"Robert Morgan"
Robert Morgan, Director



DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Goldhills Holding Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Goldhills Holding Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at July 31, 2024 and 2023, and the consolidated 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 policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at July 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which describes events or conditions that indicate 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 period. 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 report.

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Other Information

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting 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 period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "DMCL." The letter "D" is large and stylized, with a vertical line through it. The letters "M", "C", and "L" are smaller and more standard in style. A period follows the "L".

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC

November 25, 2024

GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at July 31, 2024 and 2023
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Note	2024	2023
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash		\$ 171,584	\$ 35,889
GST receivable		7,597	1,440
Prepaid expense		1,247	1,987
Total current assets		180,428	39,316
Exploration and evaluation assets	8	80,949	1
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 261,377	\$ 39,317
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY			
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6, 7	\$ 645,167	\$ 462,853
TOTAL LIABILITIES		645,167	462,853
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY			
Share capital	9	16,709,241	16,383,660
Share-based payment reserve	9	2,843,056	2,843,056
Deficit		(19,936,087)	(19,650,252)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		(383,790)	(423,536)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		\$ 261,377	\$ 39,317

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)
Subsequent Event (Note 12)

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on November 25, 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

"Sergei Stetsenko"
Sergei Stetsenko, CEO and Director

"Robert Morgan"
Robert Morgan, Director

GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2024 AND 2023
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Note	2024 \$	2023 \$
EXPENSES			
General and administrative			
Management fees	7	198,254	359,218
Professional fees		49,030	48,881
Transfer agent and filing fees		25,274	7,637
Office and general		500	300
Bank, interest, and other expenses		1,565	1,678
Investor relations		-	50,000
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		11,211	(2,168)
Loss before other item		(285,834)	(465,546)
Other item			
Impairment loss	8	(1)	-
Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss for the Year		(285,835)	(465,546)
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share		(0.01)	(0.01)
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding – Basic and Diluted		24,545,385	31,161,577

GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2024 AND 2023
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Common Shares		Share-Based Payment Reserve	Deficit	Shareholders' Deficiency
	Shares	Amount			
	#	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, July 31, 2022	41,311,503	16,383,660	2,843,056	(19,184,706)	42,010
Cancelled shares issued for the acquisition of Sun and Sand Mining (Notes 8 and 9)	(18,142,838)	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(465,546)	(465,546)
Balance, July 31, 2023	23,168,665	16,383,660	2,843,056	(19,650,252)	(423,536)
Share issued for private placement (Note 9)	6,700,000	335,000	-	-	335,000
Share issue costs	-	(9,419)	-	-	(9,419)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(285,835)	(285,835)
Balance, July 31, 2024	29,868,665	16,709,241	2,843,056	(19,936,087)	(383,790)

GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2024 AND 2023
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	(285,835)	(465,546)
Items not affecting cash:		
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	9,216	(1,512)
Impairment loss	1	-
	(276,618)	(467,058)
Net changes in non-cash working capital:		
Receivables	(6,157)	105,046
Prepaid expenses	740	48,010
Trade and other payables	173,098	303,877
Net cash used in operating activities	(108,937)	(10,125)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Mineral property acquisition costs	(14,380)	-
Mineral property expenditures	(66,569)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(80,949)	-
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Shares issued for cash	335,000	-
Share issuance costs	(9,419)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	325,581	-
Increase (decrease) in cash	135,695	(10,125)
Cash, beginning of year	35,889	46,014
Cash, end of year	171,584	35,889

GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2024 AND 2023
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

1) Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Goldhills Holding Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in the Province of British Columbia on December 20, 1996. On September 28, 2019, the Company changed its name from Greatbanks Resources Ltd. to Goldhills Holding Ltd. and its trading symbol on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) is (“GHL”). The Company is in the exploration stage. The Company’s registered and records office is at 400 - 837 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3N6.

On February 3, 2021, the Company began trading on the OTCQB under the symbol of “GODZF”.

On April 25, 2022, the Company acquired Sun & Sand Mining & Metals Guinea SA (“Sun & Sand”), a corporation based in Guinea, West Africa. The Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Sun and Sand, including all of the existing assets of Sun and Sand (Note 8).

On July 8, 2024, the Company closed the mineral property option agreement with Donald MacIntyre and Victor Parsons (collectively, the optionors). This agreement granted the Company a 100% interest in the Lennac Lake property, comprising eight contiguous mineral claims located in the Omineca mining division of British Columbia (Note 8).

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes the Company will be able to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

The business of mining and exploration involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that future exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of mineral property expenditures is dependent upon several factors. These include the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of these properties, and future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of exploration and evaluation assets.

Consistent with other companies in the sector of mineral exploration, the Company has incurred operating losses since inception, has no source of revenue, is unable to self-finance operations and has significant cash requirements to meet its overheads and maintain its mineral interests. The Company needs to raise equity financing in the short-term to continue its operations. These conditions indicate a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

For the Company to continue to operate as a going concern it needs the ongoing financial support of its related parties and vendors and the Company must continue to obtain additional financing to maintain operations; although the Company has been successful in the past at raising funds, there can be no assurance that this will continue in the future.

If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the financial position classifications used and such adjustments could be material.

2) Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and pronouncements of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (“IFRICs”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), and effective for the year ended July 31, 2024. These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 25, 2024.

2) Basis of Preparation (continued)

Statement of Compliance (continued)

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as set out in the accounting policies in Note 3 except for amounts recorded at fair value.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, profit and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the revision affects both current and future periods (see Note 4).

Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its owned subsidiary, Sun & Sand Mining & Metals Guinea SA. 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. Inter-company balances and transactions, and any unrealized gains and losses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated on consolidation.

3) Material Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements. The Company's material accounting policies are outlined below:

a) Presentation and Functional Currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars. The functional and presentation currency of the Company and its subsidiary is the Canadian dollar.

Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions and at the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the 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 loss and comprehensive loss.

Translation to presentation currency

The results and financial position of those entities with a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of the Statements of Financial Position;
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates; and
- Any resulting exchange differences are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

3) Material Accounting Policies (continued)

b) Share-Based Payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in comprehensive loss/income over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Options or warrants granted related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in share-based payment reserve, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in share-based payment reserve is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

The Company grants stock options to buy common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and service providers. The Company recognizes share-based compensation expense based on the estimated fair value of the options. A fair value measurement is made for each vesting instalment within each option grant and is determined using the Black-Scholes Option-Pricing Model. The fair value of the options is recognized over the vesting period of the options granted as both share-based compensation expense and reserves. This includes a forfeiture estimate, which is revised for actual forfeitures in subsequent periods. The reserves account is subsequently reduced if the options are exercised, and the amount initially recorded is then credited to capital share.

GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2024 AND 2023
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

3) Material Accounting Policies (continued)

c) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting year 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.

d) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting year. Diluted earnings per share is computed similar to basic earnings per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods.

e) Financial Instruments

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive 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 the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The following table shows the classification under IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	IFRS 9 Classification
Cash	FVTPL
Trade and other payables	Amortized cost

3) Material Accounting Policies (continued)

e) Financial Instruments (continued)

Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Elected investments in equity investments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive loss.

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 transactions costs expensed in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are recorded in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

Derecognition

Financial assets

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

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

f) Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount receivable can be measured reliably

3) Material Accounting Policies (continued)

g) Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets include the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss.

Government tax credits received are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

4) Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount and classification of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revisions affect only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgments and areas involving estimates, that management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

a) Going Concern

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern as disclosed in Note 1.

b) Business Combinations

Judgment is required to determine if the Company's acquisitions represent a business combination or an asset acquisition. For acquisitions accounted as a business combination, goodwill is recognized on the transaction and acquisition costs are expensed. The cost of the business combination is measured as the aggregate of the fair values (at the date of exchange) of assets acquired and liabilities incurred or assumed. For acquisitions representing an asset acquisition, no goodwill is recognized on the transaction and acquisition costs are capitalized to the assets purchased. An allocation of the purchase price to the individual identifiable assets acquired, including intangible assets, and liabilities assumed based on their fair values at the date of purchase is required. The fair values of the net assets acquired is calculated using significant estimates and judgments. If estimates or judgments differed, this could result in a materially different allocation of net assets on the consolidated statement of financial position. During the year ended

4) Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

b) Business Combinations (continued)

July 31, 2022, management concluded that the Company's acquisition of Sun and Sand did not represent a business, as the assets acquired were not an integrated set of activities with inputs, processes and outputs (Note 8). Accordingly, the acquisition of Sun and Sand was accounted for as an asset acquisition.

c) Share-Based Payment Transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments such as stock options and compensatory warrants at the date they are granted. Estimating the fair value for granted stock options and compensatory warrants requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate model including the expected life of the option or warrant, volatility, dividend yield, and rate of forfeitures and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and model used for estimating the fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 9.

d) Rehabilitation Provisions

Rehabilitation provisions have been assessed based on the Company's internal estimates. Assumptions, based on the current economic environment, have been made which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates take into account any material changes to the assumptions that occur when reviewed regularly by management. Estimates are reviewed annually and are based on current regulatory requirements. Significant changes in estimates of contamination, restoration standards and techniques will result in changes to provisions from period to period. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend on future market prices for the rehabilitation costs which will reflect the market conditions at the time the rehabilitation costs are actually incurred.

e) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

f) Recovery of Deferred Tax Assets

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the consolidated statements of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilized tax losses require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate taxable earnings in future years, 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 reporting date could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future years.

5) Future Accounting Pronouncements

There are no other IFRS or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

6) Financial Instruments and Risk Management

a) Financial Instrument Classification and Measurement

Financial instruments of the Company carried on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are carried at FVTPL and amortized cost. There are no significant differences between the carrying value of financial instruments and their estimated fair values as at July 31, 2024 due to the immediate or short-term maturities of the financial instruments.

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The Company's financial instruments include cash and trade and other payables. Trade and other payables approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature. The fair value of cash is determined using level 1 inputs.

Level 1: Fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in the active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3: Fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

b) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices will affect the Company's earnings or the value of its financial instruments. Market risk is comprised of commodity price risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns. The Company is not exposed to significant market risk.

c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its bank accounts. The Company's bank accounts are held with major banks in Canada. Accordingly, the Company believes it is not exposed to significant credit risk.

d) Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. To manage this risk the Company maintains only the minimum amount of foreign cash required. The Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

e) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises through the excess of financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. As the Company has no significant source of cash flows. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2024 AND 2023
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

6) Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

e) Liquidity Risk (continued)

The following table summarizes the Company's significant remaining contractual maturities for financial liabilities as at July 31, 2024 and 2023:

	3 months	3 and 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
July 31, 2024				
Trade and other payables	\$ 645,167	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 645,167
July 31, 2023				
Trade and other payables	\$ 462,853	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 462,853

7) Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions and balances at July 31, 2024 and 2023 for the periods then ended not disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Name and Principal Position		Remuneration of Fees ⁽¹⁾	Included in Accounts Payable
		\$	\$
A company controlled by the current CEO and director - Management fees	2024	81,127	222,519
	2023	161,609	133,930
A company controlled by the current CFO - Management fees	2024	36,000	40,950
	2023	36,000	34,650
Current directors of the Company - Management fees	2024	81,127	220,944
	2023	161,609	133,930

⁽¹⁾ Amounts disclosed were paid or accrued to the related parties during the years ended July 31, 2024 and 2023. The amounts are due on demand, unsecured and non-interest bearing.

During the year ended July 31, 2024, aggregate remuneration of \$198,254 (2023 - \$359,218) was paid or accrued to key management personnel.

As at July 31, 2024, \$484,413 (2023 - \$302,510) is included in trade and other payables owing to current directors and officers of the Company for management fees.

A director of the Company subscribed for 1,000,000 common shares in the private placements completed on May 17, 2024 (Note 9).

GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2024 AND 2023
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

8) Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The continuity of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets is as follows:

	Siguirí	Lennac Lake	Total
Acquisition costs:			
Balance, July 31, 2023 and 2022	\$ 4,235,903	\$ -	\$ 4,235,903
Addition	-	14,380	14,380
Balance, at July 31, 2024	\$ 4,235,903	14,380	\$ 4,250,283
Exploration costs:			
Balance, at July 31, 2023 and 2022	\$ 75,676	\$ -	\$ 75,676
Analysis of mineral sampling	-	18,060	18,060
Geologist	-	30,063	30,063
Field costs	-	12,967	12,967
Management fees	-	26	26
Rentals	-	5,479	5,479
Balance, at July 31, 2024	\$ 75,676	\$ 66,569	\$ 142,245
Impairment:			
Balance, at July 31, 2021	-	-	-
Charge for the year	(4,311,578)	-	(4,311,578)
Balance, at July 31, 2023 and 2022	(4,311,578)	-	(4,311,578)
Charge for the year	(1)	-	(1)
Balance, at July 31, 2024	(4,311,579)	-	(4,311,579)
Total exploration and evaluation assets, at July 31, 2023	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ 1
Total exploration and evaluation assets, at July 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ 80,949	\$ 80,949

Siguirí Property

On April 25, 2022, the Company completed its acquisition of Sun & Sand, a corporation based in Guinea, West Africa, that holds a 100% interest in the Siguirí Property, a gold exploration property consisting of two contiguous blocks covering a total area of 175 square kilometres located in Siguirí.

In connection with the transaction, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Sun & Sand. On closing, the Company issued a total of 18,142,838 common shares at a fair value of \$4,172,853. As of July 31, 2022, the Company incurred a total of \$63,050 costs related to the Transaction. Upon completion of the Transaction, Sun and Sand became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

The Company has accounted for the purchase of Sun & Sand as an asset acquisition as it did not meet the definition of a business under IFRS 3, "Business Combinations". The following table summarizes the total consideration, the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of the acquisition:

Fair value of common shares issued (18,142,838 shares*) (Note 9)	\$ 4,172,853
Cash	63,050
Total consideration paid	\$ 4,235,903
Allocated as follow:	
Exploration and evaluation asset	\$ 4,235,903

*The fair value of 18,142,838 common shares issued was determined to be \$0.23 per share using the market price at acquisition date.

*In November 2022, 12,742,838 of the 18,142,838 common shares issued under the Transaction were returned to treasury

8) Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

Siguiri Property (continued)

for cancellation.

*On May 30, 2023, the remaining 5,400,000 common shares issued under the Transaction were returned to treasury for cancellation.

The Company had issues with obtaining access to the Siguiri Gold Property to conduct the necessary exploration to maintain its license. As a result, its license was not in good standing as at September 2022. Given the current status of the license claims, the Company recognized an impairment of \$4,311,578 for the year ended July 31, 2022 and \$1 for the year ended July 31, 2024. As a result, the Company no longer owns Sun and Sand corporation.

Lennac Lake Property

On May 2, 2024, the Company entered a mineral property option agreement with the optionors, Donald MacIntyre and Victor Parsons ("the Optionors"). This agreement grants the Company the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Lennac Lake property, comprising three contiguous mineral claims located in the Omineca mining division of British Columbia. In order to exercise the option, the Company must make cash payments of \$100,000 to the optionors over a three-year period. The payments are scheduled as follows: \$10,000 upon signing (paid), \$20,000 by the first anniversary, \$30,000 by the second anniversary and \$40,000 by the third anniversary of the agreement.

The Company is also obligated to incur exploration expenditures totaling at least \$370,000 by specific milestones: \$75,000 by the first anniversary, an additional \$100,000 by the second anniversary and an additional \$200,000 by the third anniversary. Upon commencement of commercial production, The Company will pay the optionors an annual payment in lieu of a net smelter return royalty, beginning in the year of commercial production of \$40,000 per annum. The acquisition was completed on July 8, 2024.

In addition, the Company incurred in \$4,380 to stake six additional claims expanding the Lennac Lake project by 2,503 hectares, bringing the total project size to nine claims totaling 3,474 hectares.

9) Share Capital

a) Authorized

The Company is authorized to issue 100,000,000 common shares without par value.

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends which are declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares are ranked equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.

On May 17, 2024, the Company closed a private placement of 6,700,000 common shares at a price of \$0.05 for total proceeds of \$335,000.

During fiscal 2023, 18,142,838 common shares issued to acquire Sun and Sand have been returned to treasury for cancellation. The shares were returned to treasury as the Company did not have full access to the Siguiri Gold Property and the renewal of the license was affected by the lack of access. The Company may seek to re-issue those cancelled common shares upon resolution of its license status and confirmation that the Company will have the necessary access to the Siguiri Gold Property. Alternatively, the Company may seek the return of the balance of shares for cancellation in exchange for surrendering its ownership of Sun & Sand. Either course of action would be subject to necessary corporate and regulatory approvals including TSX-V approval.

GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2024 AND 2023
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

9) Share Capital (continued)

b) Summary of Stock Option Activity

The Company has a stock option plan whereby the maximum number of shares reserved for issue under the plan shall not exceed 10% of the outstanding common shares of the Company, as at the date of the grant, both in aggregate and in any one-year period. The maximum number of common shares reserved for issue to any one person other than employees conducting investor relations activities and any consultants under the plan cannot exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding number of common shares at the date of the grant, both in aggregate and in any one-year period.

The number of options granted to all persons who are consultants or employed to perform investor relations activities shall not exceed 2% of the then issued and outstanding shares of the Company. Options may be granted for a maximum term of five years from the date of the grant, are non-transferable and expire within 90 days of termination of employment or holding office as director or officer of the Company.

On January 18, 2023, 2,193,840 stock options were cancelled/forfeited.

The stock option activities during the years ended July 31, 2024 and 2023 is summarized as follows:

STOCK OPTION ACTIVITY	July 31, 2024	Exercise Price	July 31, 2023	Exercise Price
Balance, beginning of year	1,801,160	\$ 0.25	3,995,000	\$ 0.25
Forfeited	-	-	(45,000)	0.20
Cancelled	-	-	(2,148,840)	0.25
Balance, end of year	1,801,160	\$ 0.25	1,801,160	\$ 0.25

The following summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at July 31, 2024:

EXPIRY DATE	Options outstanding and exercisable	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life, in years
April 29, 2027	1,801,160	\$ 0.25	2.75
	1,801,160		

c) Summary of Share Purchase Warrant Activity

The warrant activity during the years ended July 31, 2024 and 2023 is summarized as follows:

WARRANT ACTIVITY	July 31, 2024	Exercise Price	July 31, 2023	Exercise Price
Balance, beginning of year	1,425,000	\$ 0.40	1,425,000	\$ 0.40
Expired	(1,425,000)	\$ 0.40	-	-
Balance, end of year	-	-	1,425,000	\$ 0.40

During the year ended July 31, 2024, 1,425,000 share purchase warrants expired unexercised.

d) Reserves

The share-based and warrant payment reserves recorded items recognized as share-based payments until such time that the stock options or warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2024 AND 2023
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

10) Capital Disclosure

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company defines capital that it manages as share capital.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company is in the business of mineral exploration and has no source of operating revenue. Operations are financed through the issuance of capital stock. Capital raised is held in cash in an interest-bearing bank account until such time as it is required to pay operating expenses or mineral property costs. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital restrictions. Its objectives in managing its capital are to safeguard its cash and its ability to continue as a going concern, and to utilize as much of its available capital as possible for exploration activities. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements and the Company's objectives have not changed during the year ended July 31, 2024.

11) Income taxes

Taxation in the Company's operational jurisdictions is calculated at the rates prevailing in the respective jurisdictions.

The difference between tax expense for the year and the expected income taxes based on the statutory tax rates arises as follows:

	Years ended	
	July 31, 2024	July 31, 2023
Loss for the year before taxes	\$ (285,834)	\$ (465,546)
Income tax at local statutory rates at 27.00%	(77,000)	(126,000)
Impact of (over) under provision in prior year	(508,000)	-
Share issue costs	(2,000)	-
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	587,000	126,000
Total income tax recovery	\$ -	\$ -

The Canadian combined Federal and British Columbia tax rates remained the same at 27.00% for the years ended July 31, 2024 and 2023.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The nature and tax effect of the temporary differences giving rise to the deferred tax assets and liabilities as at July 31, 2024 and 2023 are summarized as follows:

	July 31, 2024	July 31, 2023
Non-capital losses	\$ 2,906,000	\$ 2,317,000
Other items	14,000	16,000
Exploration and development expenses	1,083,000	1,083,000
Total deferred tax assets	4,003,000	3,416,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(4,003,000)	(3,416,000)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

GOLDHILLS HOLDING LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JULY 31, 2024 AND 2023
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

11) Income taxes (continued)

The total benefits of these carry-forward non-capital loss, and deductible temporary differences have not been recognized in these consolidated financial statements as it is not considered probable that sufficient future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

The Company has non-capital losses of \$10,765,000 that will expire between 2026 to 2044.

12) Subsequent Event

On August 19, 2024, the Company issued 1,583,333 common shares at a price of \$0.06 per share to settle amounts owing to the CEO and director of the Company amounting to \$95,000.