

Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

VENDETTA MINING CORP.

Year ended May 31, 2024 and 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Vendetta Mining Corp.

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has a history of losses with no operating revenue, other than interest income, working capital deficiency of \$831,418, and has an accumulated deficit of \$23,962,319. As stated in Note 1, these events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our auditor's report.

Assessment of Impairment Indicators of Exploration and Evaluation Assets ("E&E Assets")

As described in Note 6 to the financial statements, the carrying amount of the Company's E&E Assets was \$6,011,183 as of May 31, 2024. As more fully described in Note 2 to the financial statements, management assesses E&E Assets for indicators of impairment at each reporting period.



The principal considerations for our determination that the assessment of impairment indicators of the E&E Assets is a key audit matter is that there was judgment made by management when assessing whether there were indicators of impairment for the E&E Assets, specifically relating to the assets' carrying amount which is impacted by the Company's intent and ability to continue to explore and evaluate these assets. This in turn led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures to evaluate audit evidence relating to the judgments made by management in their assessment of indicators of impairment that could give rise to the requirement to prepare an estimate of the recoverable amount of the E&E Assets.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the financial statements. Our audit procedures included, among others:

- Evaluating management's assessment of impairment indicators.
- Evaluating the intent for the E&E Assets through discussion and communication with management.
- Evaluating title to ensure mineral rights underlying the E&E Assets are in good standing.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:


- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

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

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

September 26, 2024

VENDETTA MINING CORP.

Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at	May 31, 2024	May 31, 2023
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 18,314	\$ 285,607
Receivables	22,142	19,740
Prepaid expenses and advances (Note 4)	10,177	30,138
	50,633	335,485
Equipment and right-of-use asset (Note 5)	33,269	69,317
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)	6,011,183	6,011,183
	\$ 6,095,085	\$ 6,415,985
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 10)	\$ 827,085	\$ 467,697
Lease liabilities (Note 7)	54,966	34,386
	882,051	502,083
Non-current portion of lease liabilities (Note 7)	-	34,675
	882,051	536,758
Shareholders' equity:		
Share capital (Note 8)	27,563,111	27,563,111
Subscriptions received in advance	6,000	6,000
Reserves (Note 8)	1,606,242	1,606,242
Deficit	(23,962,319)	(23,296,126)
	5,213,034	5,879,227
	\$ 6,095,085	\$ 6,415,985

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

“Michael J. Williams” Director

“Peter Voulgaris” Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

VENDETTA MINING CORP.

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended	May 31, 2024	May 31, 2023
Expenses:		
Accounting and legal (Note 10)	\$ 96,620	\$ 177,568
Amortization (Note 5)	36,048	3,219
Bank charges and interest	5,174	7,315
Business development	6,313	36,354
Exploration expenditures (Note 6 and 10)	231,813	1,530,411
Filing and transfer agent fees	11,634	15,886
Foreign exchange (recovery)	(602)	12,116
Insurance	20,015	20,172
Investor relations	42,882	191,005
Management fees (Note 10)	159,000	331,250
Office and administration (Note 10)	47,675	85,777
Travel and meals	4,008	183,266
	(660,580)	(2,594,339)
Recovery on accounts payable	-	159,145
Lease accretion (Note 7)	(5,613)	(571)
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (666,193)	\$ (2,435,765)
Loss per share – basic and diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic and diluted	323,189,057	306,338,663

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

VENDETTA MINING CORP.

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

	Share Capital		Obligation to issue shares	Subscriptions received in advance	Reserves		Deficit	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount			Share option reserves	Warrant and other reserves		
May 31, 2022	299,884,083	\$ 26,244,968	\$ 216,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 1,383,296	\$ 222,946	\$ (20,860,361)	\$ 7,212,849
Private placement	18,699,974	934,999	-	-	-	-	-	934,999
Shares for debt	1,080,000	216,000	(216,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Share issuance costs	3,525,000	211,500	-	-	-	-	-	211,500
Shares subscriptions received	-	(44,356)	-	-	-	-	-	(44,356)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,435,765)	(2,435,765)
May 31, 2023	323,189,057	27,563,111	-	6,000	1,383,296	222,946	(23,296,126)	5,879,227
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(666,193)	(666,193)
May 31, 2024	323,189,057	\$ 27,563,111	\$ -	\$ 6,000	\$ 1,383,296	\$ 222,946	\$ (23,962,319)	\$ 5,213,034

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

VENDETTA MINING CORP.

Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the year ended	May 31, 2024	May 31, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Loss for the year	\$ (666,193)	\$ (2,435,765)
Items not affected by cash:		
Amortization	36,048	3,219
Lease accretion	5,613	571
Recovery of accounts payable	-	159,145
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	(2,402)	87,876
Prepaid expenses and advances	19,961	(9,169)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	359,558	(136,098)
Cash used in operating activities	(247,415)	(2,330,221)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Private placement proceeds received	-	934,999
Warrant exercises	-	211,500
Lease payments	(19,708)	(3,285)
Share issuance costs	(170)	(44,186)
Cash provided by financing activities	(19,878)	1,099,028
Change in cash	(267,293)	(1,231,193)
Cash, beginning of the year	285,607	1,516,800
Cash, end of the year	\$ 18,314	\$ 285,607
Supplemental schedule of non-cash items:		
Obligation to issued shares	\$ -	\$ 216,000
Share issuance costs in accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 170
Additions to lease liabilities and right-of-use asset	\$ -	\$ 71,775

There was no cash paid for income taxes or interest for the years presented.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

VENDETTA MINING CORP.

Notes to Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended May 31, 2024 and 2023

1. Nature of operations and going concern:

Vendetta Mining Corp. (“the Company” or “Vendetta”) was incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on December 14, 2009. The Company is in the business of exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in Australia. Its common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the symbol VTT. The Company’s registered address is: Suite 1500 – 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1T2.

The Company is an exploration stage company and engages principally in the acquisition and exploration of resource properties. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is ultimately dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties, obtaining necessary financing to explore and develop the properties, entering into agreements with others to explore and develop the resource properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of the resource properties. The amounts shown as exploration and evaluation assets represent net costs incurred to date, less amounts recovered from third parties and/or written-off, and do not necessarily represent present or future values.

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and settle its obligations in the normal course of business.

The Company has a history of losses with no operating revenue, other than interest income, working capital deficiency of \$831,418, and has an accumulated deficit of \$23,962,319. The ability of the Company to carry out its planned business objectives is dependent on its ability to raise adequate financing from lenders, shareholders and other investors and/or generate operating profitability and positive cash flow. There can be no assurances that the Company will continue to obtain additional financial resources necessary and/or achieve profitability or positive cash flows. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate additional financing, the Company will be required to curtail operations, exploration and evaluation activities and there would be significant uncertainty whether the Company would continue as a going concern and realize its assets and settle its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The Company estimates that it does not have sufficient funding for the ensuing 12 months of operations. These events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

These Financial Statements do not reflect adjustments, which could be material, to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, which may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

VENDETTA MINING CORP.

Notes to Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material accounting policy information:

(a) Basis of presentation:

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

Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars.

These Financial Statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on September 26, 2024.

(b) Cash:

The Company considers cash to include amounts held in banks and demand deposits. The Company holds its cash with financial institutions of high credit worthiness.

(c) Equipment:

Equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. When parts of an item of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of equipment and amortized based on the component's useful life.

The Company provides for amortization on its equipment on the following basis:

Asset	Basis	Rate
Computer equipment	Declining balance	30%

Equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss. Residual values and estimated useful lives are reviewed at least annually.

(d) Exploration and evaluation expenditures:

The Company is in the process of exploring its resource properties and has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable.

VENDETTA MINING CORP.

Notes to Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued):

(d) Exploration and evaluation expenditures (continued):

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized in profit or loss. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained legal rights to explore areas of interest are also recognized in profit or loss. Expenditures incurred by the Company in connection with the development of mineral resources after the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable are capitalized. Acquisition costs of resource properties, such as cash and share consideration and option payments, are capitalized on an individual prospect basis. Annual payments to maintain properties in good standing are not considered acquisition costs and accordingly are not capitalized. Amounts received for the sale of resource properties and for option payments are treated as reductions of the cost of the property, with payments in excess of capitalized costs recognized in profit or loss. The recoverability of the amounts capitalized for the undeveloped resource properties is dependent upon the determination of economically recoverable ore reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete their development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. Subsequent recovery of the resulting carrying value depends on successful development or sale of the resource property. If a resource property does not prove viable, all unrecoverable costs associated with the project net of any impairment provisions are written off.

Title to resource properties involves inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently unreliable conveyance history characteristics of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its resource properties and to the best of its knowledge the properties are in good standing.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of properties pursuant to the terms of option agreements. Because option agreements are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as exploration and evaluation assets or recoveries when the payments are made or received.

(e) Provision for closure and reclamation:

The Company recognizes statutory, contractual, legal, or other constructive obligations related to the retirement of its exploration and evaluation assets and its tangible long-lived assets when such obligations are incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. These obligations are measured initially at fair value and the resulting costs are capitalized to the carrying value of the related asset. In subsequent periods, the liability is adjusted for any changes in the amount or timing and for changes in the discount rate of the underlying future cash flows and for unwinding of the discount. The capitalized asset retirement cost is amortized to profit or loss over the life of the asset. Management has determined that no provision for closure and reclamation exists for the years presented.

(f) Income taxes:

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

VENDETTA MINING CORP.

Notes to Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued):

(f) Income taxes (continued):

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(g) Share capital:

The Company records proceeds from share issuances, net of issue costs and any tax effects, as share capital. Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is recorded at fair value, being the quoted share price at the time of issuance. When determining the fair value of equity units issued in private placements, the fair value of the common shares issued in private placements is determined to be the more easily measurable component and is valued at fair value. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Warrants that are issued as payment for an agency fee or other transaction costs are accounted for as share-based payments.

(h) Share-based payments:

The cost of stock options granted to employees and directors for services received is measured using the estimated fair value at the date of the grant determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of subjective assumptions, including the expected term of the option and stock price volatility. Expected volatility is estimated with reference to the historical volatility of the share price of the Company. These estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment.

VENDETTA MINING CORP.

Notes to Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued):

(h) Share-based payments (continued):

The cost of performance share units ("PSU") granted to employees and directors for services is measured using the estimated fair value at the date of the grant. If performance conditions are not market-related, the estimated fair value of the PSU at the date of grant is determined to be equal to the market price of the common share on date of grant.

The costs of stock options and PSU are recognized over the vesting period of the options or PSU. The total amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of options or PSU expected to vest at each reporting date.

The corresponding credit for these costs is recognized in the share-based payment reserve in shareholders' equity.

Share-based compensation arrangements in which the Company receives other goods or services as consideration for its own equity instruments are accounted for as equity settled share-based payment transactions and measured at the fair value of goods or services received. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be estimated reliably, the share-based payment transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the date the Company receives the goods or the services.

(i) Basic and diluted loss per share:

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

The computation of diluted loss per share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on the loss per share. The dilutive effect of outstanding options and warrants and their equivalents is reflected by assuming that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year.

Since the Company has losses, the effect of outstanding stock warrants and options has not been included in this calculation as it would be anti-dilutive.

(j) Use of estimates and judgments:

The preparation of the 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 reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of such estimates is pervasive throughout the financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

VENDETTA MINING CORP.

Notes to Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued):

- (j) Use of estimates and judgments (continued):

Critical accounting estimates

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the financial position reporting date, 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:

Share-based payments

The Company has granted certain employees of the Company PSU's to be settled in shares of the Company. The fair value of the estimated number of PSUs that will eventually vest, determined at the date of grant, is recognized as share-based payment expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding amount recorded as equity. The fair value of the PSUs is estimated using the market value of the underlying shares as well as assumptions related to the performance conditions at the grant date.

Critical accounting judgments

Examples of significant judgments, apart from those involving estimation, include:

Exploration and evaluation assets

The recognition of exploration and evaluation assets requires judgments regarding future recoverability and carrying cost. The cost model is utilized and the value of the exploration and evaluation assets is based on the acquisition expenditures incurred. At every reporting period, management assesses the potential impairment which involves assessing whether or not facts or circumstances exist that suggest the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Functional currency

The Company applied judgment in determining its functional currency. The functional currency determination was conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern involves judgment based on historical experience. Significant judgments are used in the Company's assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern, which are described in Note 1, and recording deferred acquisition costs and acquisition costs payable pursuant to binding agreements.

VENDETTA MINING CORP.

Notes to Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued):

(k) Foreign currency transactions:

The presentation currency and functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. Transactions of the Company denominated in other currencies are translated into the relevant functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Carrying values of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are adjusted at each balance sheet date to reflect exchange rates prevailing at that date and the related foreign exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

(l) Financial instruments:

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: fair value through profit or loss, amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") are initially recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in profit or loss. The Company does not have any financial assets designated as FVTPL.

Amortized cost

Financial assets are classified at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met and the financial assets are not classified or designated as at fair value through profit or loss: 1) the Company's objective for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows and 2) the asset's contractual cash flows represent 'solely payments of principal and interest'. The Company's cash and receivables are recorded at amortized cost.

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("OCI")

For financial assets that are not held for trading, the Company can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition to classify the instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), with all subsequent changes in fair value being recognized in other comprehensive income as a component of equity. This election is available for each separate investment. Under the FVOCI category, fair value changes are recognized in OCI while dividends are recognized in profit or loss. On disposal of the investment the cumulative change in fair value is not recycled to profit or loss, rather transferred to deficit. The Company does not have any financial assets designated as FVOCI.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

VENDETTA MINING CORP.

Notes to Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Years ended May 31, 2024 and 2023

2. Material accounting policy information (continued):

(l) Financial instruments (continued):

Financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and lease liabilities.

Fair value hierarchy

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

- Level 1 Valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 Valuation based on directly or indirectly observable inputs (other than Level 1 inputs) such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates; and
- Level 3 Valuation based on significant inputs that are not based on observable market data such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

Impairment

The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as the reporting date, with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition, based on all information available, and reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets:

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the Company's long-lived assets, including exploration and evaluation assets, are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any 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 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 the 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 to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

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2. Material accounting policy information (continued):

(n) Government grants:

Government grants related to exploration and evaluation activities are recognized in profit or loss as a deduction from the related expenditure when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received. Grants that compensate the Company for the cost of an asset are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

(o) Leases:

At inception of a contract, we assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. We assess whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, whether we have the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset during the term of the arrangement and if we have the right to direct the use of the asset.

As a lessee, we recognize a right-of-use asset, and a lease liability at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain measurements of the lease liability.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- exercise prices of purchase options if we are reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if there is a change in our estimate or assessment of the expected amount payable under a residual value guarantee, purchase, extension or termination option. Variable lease payments not included in the initial measurement of the lease liability are charged directly to profit.

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3. New and revised standards and interpretations:

In the current year, the Company has applied the below amendment to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the IASB that was effective for annual periods that begin on or after January 1, 2023:

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgments – Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term "significant accounting policies" with "material accounting policy information." Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

The supporting paragraphs in IAS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed.

Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material. The International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.

The amendment was applied effective June 1, 2023 and did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

New Standards not yet adopted

IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. It introduces several new requirements that are expected to impact the presentation and disclosure of most, if not all, entities. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact on the financial statements of the new standard.

4. Prepaid expenses and advances:

Included in prepaid expenses and advances are:

		May 31, 2024		May 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	\$	8,964	\$	27,149
Exploration advances		1,213		2,989
	\$	10,177	\$	30,138

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5. Equipment and right-of-use asset:

	Office Equipment	Right-of-Use Asset	Total
Cost:			
May 31, 2022	\$ 4,953	\$ -	\$ 4,953
Additions (Note 7)	-	71,775	71,775
May 31, 2023 and 2024	4,953	71,775	76,728
Accumulated amortization:			
May 31, 2022	4,192	-	4,192
Amortization	228	2,991	3,219
May 31, 2023	4,420	2,991	7,411
Amortization	160	35,888	36,048
May 31, 2024	4,580	38,879	43,459
Net book value:			
May 31, 2023	\$ 533	\$ 68,784	\$ 69,317
May 31, 2024	\$ 373	\$ 32,896	\$ 33,269

6. Exploration and evaluation assets:

The Company's resource property with associated acquisition-related costs that has been capitalized and reflected on the statement of financial position is as follows:

	Pegmont Queensland, Australia
Balance, May 31, 2022, May 31, 2023, and May 31, 2024	\$ 6,011,183

Pegmont Property, Queensland, Australia

As at May 31, 2019, the Company has earned a 100% interest in the Pegmont Property having paid option payments of AUD\$2,250,000 (CAD\$2,208,980), met expenditure requirements of \$2,400,000, and drilled 17,000m to earn its interest. In connection with the Company exercising the option and as part of the final transfer of project titles, the Company also paid an advance royalty to Pegmont of AUD\$3 million (CAD\$2,824,200) and extension fees totaling AUD\$450,000 (CAD\$425,545) during the year ended May 31, 2019 to fully satisfy remaining requirements and complete its 100% acquisition of the Pegmont property. The Company received a royalty credit of the cash option payments of AUD\$2.25 million and advanced royalty of AUD\$3 million for a total of AUD\$5.25 million, to be credited against future royalty payments.

The property is subject to a 1.25% net smelter return royalty ("NSR"), subject to the credit of AUD\$5.0 million in favour of the Company. In the case where ore is sold rather than concentrate, a separate royalty formula allows for a royalty of AUD\$1.05 per tonne of ore sold, indexed to lead prices and to be conveyed to the vendor, again subject to the AUD\$5.0 million credit. Where ore that is sold contains silver at concentrations above 64 ppm, an additional royalty amount is payable, starting at AUD\$0.06 per gram, indexed to the price of silver.

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6. Exploration and evaluation assets (continued):

Killer Bore Property, Queensland, Australia

During the year ended May 31, 2022, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire 100% of the Killer Bore exploration concession in Australia, located near its Pegmont Property. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the Company may acquire a 100% interest in the property by making the following minimum work commitments:

- a) \$102,000 on exploration expenditures prior to the end of the 2nd anniversary (incurred during the year ended May 31, 2023); and
- b) \$398,000 on exploration expenditure between the start of the 3rd anniversary and prior to the end of the 5th Anniversary;

The Company shall grant the optionor a 2% NSR over the property. During the year ended May 31, 2024, the option agreement was terminated.

Exploration expenditures for the year ended May 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Pegmont	Killer Bore	Total
Analysis	\$ 897	\$ -	\$ 897
Geological consulting	172,500	7,500	180,000
Permitting	47,540	-	47,540
Project management	3,376	-	3,376
Total for the year	\$ 224,313	\$ 7,500	\$ 231,813

Exploration expenditures for the year ended May 31, 2023 are as follows:

	Pegmont	Killer Bore	Total
Analysis	\$ 8,377	\$ 857	\$ 9,234
Drilling	641,936	101,769	743,705
Field supplies and equipment	117,624	10,729	128,353
Geological consulting	437,922	45,662	483,584
Maps and reports	6,710	-	6,710
Meals and accommodation	62,458	9,427	71,885
Permitting	40,887	1,431	42,318
Project management	5,377	1,531	6,908
Transportation	27,834	9,880	37,714
Total for the year	\$ 1,349,125	\$ 181,286	\$ 1,530,411

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7. Lease liabilities:

During the year ended May 31, 2023, the Company entered into an office lease with a related party (note 10) with a term of 24-months from May 1, 2023 and expected total payments of \$82,560. Using an annual discount rate of 10%, the Company recognized a lease liability and corresponding right-of-use asset (note 5) of \$71,775. The following is a reconciliation of the changes in lease liabilities for the years ended May 31, 2024 and 2023:

	May 31, 2024	May 31, 2023
Opening balance	\$ 69,061	\$ -
Additions	-	71,775
Lease accretion	5,613	571
Payments	(19,708)	(3,285)
Lease liabilities	54,966	69,061
Lease liabilities, current portion	(54,966)	(34,386)
Lease liabilities, non-current portion	\$ -	\$ 34,675

The following summarizes the undiscounted minimum lease payments under lease liabilities:

Fiscal Year	Payment
2025	\$ 55,840
Amount representing future lease accretion	(874)
Lease liabilities	\$ 54,966

8. Share capital:

(a) Authorized:

Unlimited common shares without par value.

(b) Share issuances:

The Company did not issue shares during the year ended May 31, 2024.

2023 transactions

- a) On October 19, 2022, the Company issued 1,080,000 common shares for settlement of previously vested PSUs. On issuance, the Company reclassified \$216,000 from obligation to issue shares to share capital.
- b) On February 14, 2023, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 18,699,974 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$934,999. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one half of one common share purchase warrant, exercisable for two years at a price of \$0.06 per share. The Company paid finders fees of \$9,100 and incurred additional closing costs of \$35,256 in connection with the financing.

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8. Share capital (continued):

(c) Warrants:

Details of activity in warrants for the year ended May 31, 2024 and May 31, 2023 are as follows:

Number outstanding May 31, 2023	Granted	Exercised	Expired/Cancelled	Number outstanding May 31, 2024	Exercise price per share	Expiry date
6,201,138	-	-	6,201,138	-	0.06	Jun 30, 2023
4,791,668	-	-	4,791,668	-	0.09	Nov 16, 2023
2,750,104	-	-	2,750,104	-	0.09	Dec 14, 2023
5,216,667	-	-	5,216,667	-	0.09	Feb 23, 2024
5,307,500	-	-	-	5,307,500	0.07	Aug 26, 2024 ⁽¹⁾
3,975,220	-	-	-	3,975,220	0.07	Oct 22, 2024
9,349,987	-	-	-	9,349,987	0.06	Feb 14, 2025
37,592,284	-	-	18,959,577	18,632,707	(weighted average exercise price)	
\$ 0.07	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.06		

1. Subsequent to May 31, 2024, these warrants expired unexercised.

Number outstanding May 31, 2022	Granted	Exercised	Expired/Cancelled	Number outstanding May 31, 2023	Exercise price per share	Expiry date
2,886,250	-	-	2,886,250	-	0.13	June 3, 2022
11,533,332	-	-	11,533,332	-	0.13	July 30, 2022
13,187,050	-	3,525,000	9,662,050	-	0.06	May 5, 2023
6,201,138	-	-	-	6,201,138	0.06	Jun 30, 2023
4,791,668	-	-	-	4,791,668	0.09	Nov 16, 2023
2,750,104	-	-	-	2,750,104	0.09	Dec 14, 2023
5,216,667	-	-	-	5,216,667	0.09	Feb 23, 2024
5,307,500	-	-	-	5,307,500	0.07	Aug 26, 2024
3,975,220	-	-	-	3,975,220	0.07	Oct 22, 2024
-	9,349,987	-	-	9,349,987	0.06	Feb 14, 2025
55,848,929	9,349,987	3,525,000	24,081,632	37,592,284	(weighted average exercise price)	
\$ 0.09	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.07		

(d) Stock options:

The Company has a stock option plan, which authorizes the Board of Directors to grant options to directors, officers, employees and consultants to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option may not be less than market price of the Company's stock calculated on the date of the grant less the applicable discount. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years. The Company's stock option plan contains no vesting requirements but permits the board of directors to specify a vesting schedule in its discretion. There was no stock option activity during the year ended May 31, 2024 and May 31, 2023.

(e) Performance Share Units:

During the year ended May 31, 2018, the Company granted 2,700,000 Performance Share Units (PSU) to the Company's directors, of which 1,080,000, with a value of \$216,000, vested during the year ended May 31, 2019, upon the achievement of related performance milestones. During the year ended May 31, 2023, the Company issued 1,080,000 common shares for settlement of the vested PSUs and reclassified \$216,000 from commitment to issue shares to share capital.

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9. Segmented information:

The Company's business consists of one reportable segment being resource exploration. Details about geographic areas as at May 31, 2024 and May 31, 2023 are as follows:

Non-current assets	May 31, 2024	May 31, 2023
Australia	\$ 6,011,183	\$ 6,011,183
Total	\$ 6,011,183	\$ 6,011,183

10. Related party transactions:

Key management personnel consist of directors and senior management including the President and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Corporate Secretary.

The Company paid or accrued the following amounts to key management personnel or companies controlled by them:

	May 31, 2024	May 31, 2023
Management fees, consulting fees, and accounting fees to key management personnel or companies controlled by key management personnel	\$ 237,000	\$ 407,750
Geological consulting fees to a company controlled by a director	180,000	330,000
Office, administration, rent and accounting costs to companies controlled by key management	-	33,459
	\$ 417,000	\$ 771,209

During the year ended May 31, 2023, the Company entered into a lease agreement with a company with an office and director in common (Note 7). During the year ended May 31, 2024, the Company made payments of \$19,708 towards the lease.

As at May 31, 2024, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$723,064 (2023 - \$373,227) due to directors, management, or companies controlled by them and former related parties. Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, have no fixed terms of repayment, and are non-interest bearing.

11. Financial instruments:

The carrying values of cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and lease liabilities approximate their fair values due to their short terms to maturity.

(a) Financial risk factors:

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counterparties may be unable to fulfill their commitments to the Company. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash and receivables. The carrying value of this instrument represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. The Company manages and limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions. The Company does not have financial assets that are invested in asset backed commercial paper. Receivables are primarily due from a government agency.

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11. Financial instruments (continued):

(a) Financial risk factors (continued):

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities in full. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure, as outlined in Note 11(b) of these financial statements. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates.

The Company does not have any significant interest-bearing financial assets.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency rates. The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company incurs foreign currency risk on purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company, which will have an impact on the profitability of the Company and may also affect the value of the Company's assets, liabilities and the amount of shareholders' equity. The Company's main risks are associated with fluctuations in the Australian dollar due to transactions related to the Pegmont project.

Foreign assets and liabilities are translated based on the foreign currency translation method described in Note 2(k). A 10% change in the foreign exchange rate between the Canadian and U.S. and Australian dollar would result in a fluctuation of approximately \$3,033 in the net loss realized for the period. The Company does not enter into any foreign exchange hedging contracts.

(b) Capital management:

The Company's objectives of capital management are intended to safeguard the Company's ability to support the Company's exploration and evaluation of its resource properties and support any expansion plans. The capital of the Company consists of the items included in shareholders' equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the Company's underlying assets. To effectively manage the entity's capital requirements, the Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to ensure the Company has the appropriate liquidity to meet its financial objectives. The Company may issue new shares or seek debt financing to ensure that there is sufficient working capital to meet its short-term business requirements. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

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12. Income taxes:

- (a) The Company's effective tax rate differs from the amount obtained by applying statutory rate due to the following:

	May 31, 2024	May 31, 2023
Statutory tax rate	27%	27%
Recovery of income taxes based on statutory tax rate	\$ (180,000)	\$ (658,000)
Permanent differences	-	3,000
Adjustment to provision versus statutory tax return	-	53,000
Difference in foreign tax rates and foreign exchange fluctuations, share issue costs, and other	(8,000)	(57,000)
Change in benefit not recognized	188,000	659,000
Recovery of income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

- (b) Temporary differences for which no deferred income tax assets have been recognized as at May 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	May 31, 2024	May 31, 2023
Non-capital loss carried forward	\$ 21,479,000	\$ 20,766,000
Share issuance costs and other	103,000	174,000
Equipment and right-of-use asset	27,000	5,000

The Company has non-capital losses of approximately \$9,160,000 (2023 - \$8,679,000) and \$12,319,000 (2023 - \$12,087,000) to reduce future income tax payable in Canada and Australia, respectively. The Company's non-capital losses expire in Canada between 2029 and 2044, and in Australia can be carried forward indefinitely.