



SQUATEX ENERGY AND RESSOURCES INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT MARCH 31 2025 and 2024

To the Shareholders of Squatex Energy and Ressources Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Squatex Energy and Ressources Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, and the statements of net loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits 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 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has not generated any income and positive cash flows from operations during the year ended March 31, 2025 and, as of that date, the Company had a working capital deficiency and an accumulated deficit. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements 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.

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audits 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 audits 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 on this other information, 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 audits and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

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 Anand Beejan.

Montréal, Québec

July 28, 2025

MNP LLP¹

¹ CPA auditor, public accountancy permit no. A126822

SQUATEX ENERGY AND RESSOURCES INC.

Statements of Financial Position

		March 31	
		2025	2024
<i>(audited - in Canadian dollars)</i>	Notes	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash		7,164	16,787
Accounts receivable	6	10,234	10,812
		17,398	27,599
Total assets		17,398	27,599
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY			
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Trade payables and other payables	7	870,850	596,380
Provisions	8	1,083,234	1,083,234
Due to a company under common control	16	1,175,600	948,600
Total liabilities		3,129,684	2,628,214
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY			
Share capital	9	6,504,107	6,504,107
Contributed surplus	9	1,352,946	1,352,946
Deficit		(10,969,339)	(10,457,668)
Total shareholders' deficiency		(3,112,286)	(2,600,615)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency		17,398	27,599
Going concern	2		
Subsequent events	19		

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

/s/ Jean-Claude Caron
Jean-Claude Caron
Director

/s/ René Guimond
René Guimond
Director

SQUATEX ENERGY AND RESSOURCES INC.

Statements of Net loss and Comprehensive Loss

		Years ended March 31	
		2025	2024
<i>(audited - in Canadian dollars)</i>	Notes	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation expenses		2,000	6,192
General and administrative expenses	11	355,387	196,860
Operating loss		(357,387)	(203,052)
Financial expenses	12	(154,284)	(134,867)
Net loss and comprehensive loss		(511,671)	(337,919)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	14	(0.0041)	(0.0027)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		123,850,656	123,850,656

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

SQUATEX ENERGY AND RESSOURCES INC.

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency

	Number of shares Number	Share capital \$	Deficit \$	Contributed surplus \$	Total Shareholders' deficiency \$
<i>(audited - in Canadian dollars)</i>					
Balance as at April 1, 2023	123,850,656	6,504,107	(10,119,749)	1,352,946	(2,262,696)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	(337,919)	-	(337,919)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	123,850,656	6,504,107	(10,457,668)	1,352,946	(2,600,615)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	(511,671)	-	(511,671)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	123,850,656	6,504,107	(10,969,339)	1,352,946	(3,112,286)

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

SQUATEX ENERGY AND RESSOURCES INC.

Statements of Cash Flows

		Years ended March 31	
		2025	2024
<i>(audited - in Canadian dollars)</i>	Notes	\$	\$
Operating activities			
Net loss		(511,671)	(337,919)
Adjustments:			
Unpaid interest	16	154,187	134,780
Changes in non-cash working capital items :			
Accounts receivable		578	(9,686)
Tax credits receivable		-	560
Trade payables and other payables		120,283	97,872
Cash outflows used by operating activities		(236,623)	(114,393)
Financing activities			
Due to a company under common control	16	227,000	126,000
Cash flows from financing activities		227,000	126,000
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		(9,623)	11,607
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		16,787	5,180
CASH AT END OF YEAR		7,164	16,787

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

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

1. Nature of operations and general information

Squatex Energy and Ressources Inc. (hereinafter the "Company") was specialized in oil and gas exploration at petroleum sites located in the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Lower St. Lawrence region and the Gaspé Peninsula. Since the revocation of oil and gas exploration permits in April 2022, the Company has been considering alternative exploration activities in the energy sector. On April 3, 2017, the Company was listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol SQX.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and IFRIC® Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

The Company is incorporated under the *Canadian Business Corporations Act*.

The address of the Company's registered office and its principal place of business is 500-7055, boulevard Taschereau, Brossard (Québec), Canada, J4Z 1A7.

These financial statements were approved and authorized for publication by the Board of Directors on July 28, 2025.

2. Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") and on the basis of the going concern assumption, meaning the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. To determine whether the principle of going concern is valid, management considers all the information at its disposal concerning the Company's prospects for at least the next 12 months following the end of the period of its financial information presentation.

The Company has not yet found an oil and gas property containing deposits that are economically recoverable, the Company has not yet generated any income or positive cash flows from its operations. As of March 31, 2025, the Company had a negative working capital of \$3,112,286 and an accumulated deficit of \$10,969,339.

Furthermore, there is uncertainty about the future of oil and gas exploration in Quebec. Since 2011, a moratorium on shale gas exploration has been imposed in Quebec. This moratorium could have been lifted with the implementation of the new Hydrocarbons Act (the "Act") in September 2018. However, certain regulations under this new Act created additional challenges for oil and gas operations. On April 12, 2022, Bill 21 was passed by the National Assembly of Quebec. This law ends all hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation activities in Quebec, and the Government of Quebec will compensate companies holding permits, such as Squatex. Squatex is currently considering a shift toward other areas of energy resource research. After March 31, 2025, the Company acquired mining claims to enable it to explore natural hydrogen (Note 19).

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

2. Going Concern (cont'd)

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise additional financing for the pursuit of other activities, on the compensation by the Government of Quebec and the continued support from its suppliers and the company under common control. While management has been successful in securing financing in the past, there can be no assurance that such sources of funding or initiatives will be available to the Company. These material uncertainties cast a significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue its operations, and accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of IFRS applicable to a going concern.

The carrying amounts and classification of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses presented in the financial statements and the statement of financial position have not been adjusted as would be required if the going concern assumption was not appropriate. These adjustments could be material.

3. Material accounting policies

3.1 Generality

The material accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below.

These accounting policies have been used for all periods presented in the financial statements.

3.2 Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

3.3 Exploration licences jointly owned

The licences jointly owned with Petrolympic Ltd. does not involve joint control according to IFRS 11. Pursuant to the agreement executed between the parties, the Company has control over the licences and shares the results with Petrolympic Ltd., which holds a 30% interest.

Regarding its interest in licenses held jointly, the Company recognizes in the financial statements its share of assets held jointly, classified according to the nature of the assets, its share of any liabilities that it jointly contracted with Petrolympic Ltd. It also records its proportionate share of any proceeds from the sale or the use of its share of the production of the assets jointly owned as well as its share of any expenses incurred for the assets held jointly and any expenses incurred in respect of its interest in the assets held jointly.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

3.4 Farm-out Agreement

On disposal of interests with respect to option agreements, the Company does not recognize exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred on the property by the purchaser. In addition, if the consideration received in cash or in the acquirer's shares exceed the book value, the difference is recorded as a gain on disposal of exploration and evaluation assets in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

3.5 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are measured on initial recognition at fair value, plus, in the case of financial instruments other than those classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), directly attributable transaction costs. Financial instruments are recognized when the Company becomes party to the contracts that give rise to them and are classified as amortized cost, FVTPL or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), as appropriate. The Company considers whether a contract (other than a financial asset) contains an embedded derivative when the entity first becomes a party to it. The embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract if the host contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss and when the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract. Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required. The Company has no financial assets at FVOCI.

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, and is not designated as FVTPL. Financial assets classified as amortized cost are measured subsequent to initial recognition at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Cash and accounts receivable are classified and measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process. Trade payables and other payables and due to a company under common control are classified and measured at amortized cost.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

3.5 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets

A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognized in net loss for financial assets measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, on a forward-looking basis, the Company assesses the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and, if any, FVOCI. The expected credit loss methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. A significant increase in the credit risk is determined when no payment has been received for more than six months (the normal period for recovering debts). An allowance is recorded when there are still possible remedies against the debtor. A write-off is recorded when there are no remedies. The expected credit loss model does not apply to investment in equity instruments. The expected credit losses are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to the 12 - month expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date) or full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instruments). A loss allowance for full lifetime expected credit losses is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk of that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Company has assessed that there is no significant increase in credit risk for instruments that have a low credit risk.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised when either the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party. If neither the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired nor the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, the Company will assess whether it has relinquished control of the asset or not. If the Company does not control the asset then derecognition is appropriate.

A financial liability is derecognised when the associated obligation is discharged or cancelled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

3.6 Basic and diluted income / loss per share

The basic net income / loss per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the equity owners of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting earnings attributable to common shares of the Company, and the weighted average number of shares outstanding, to reflect the impact of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. Dilutive potential common shares shall be deemed to have been converted into common shares at the beginning of the period or, if later, the issuance date of the potential common shares.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

3.7 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Company and amounts can be reliably estimated. The timing or the amount of the outflow can be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, for example, legal disputes, decommissioning liabilities, restoration and similar liabilities or onerous contracts.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. In case of a large number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required to settle these obligations is determined by considering the classification of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted when the time value of money is significant.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognized.

3.8 Income tax

The income tax expense recognized in profit or loss corresponds to the amount of deferred income tax and current income tax that are not recognized directly in equity.

The calculation of the current income tax is based on the tax rate and the tax rules that have been adopted at the end of the financial information presentation period. The deferred income tax is calculated using the liability method.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the tax loss and underlying deductible temporary differences will be used to offset future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's expectations about future operating results, which are adjusted for expenses and non-taxable goods and significant loss utilization limits or unused tax credits.

Usually, deferred tax liabilities are recognized in full, although IAS 12 *Income taxes* specifies a limited number of exemptions.

3.9 Equity

Share capital is the amount received on the issuance of shares minus issuance costs net of all income tax benefit on the underlying result in the issuance costs.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policies (cont'd)

3.10 Remuneration and other share-based payments

The Company grants stock options to certain employees and external directors. Each tranche of an attribution is considered a separate grant with its own vesting period and fair value at the grant date. The fair value of each tranche is valued on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period of the tranche based on the number of options granted that are expected to vest, and increases contributed surplus. If the vested equity instruments are later forfeited or not exercised (expired), the amounts remains in the contributed surplus.

4. Application of International Financial Reporting Standards new and modified

Standard adopted during the year

The Company has adopted the following new standard and amendments to standards and interpretations, with a date of initial application of January 1, 2024 and have been applied in preparing these financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income, or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that the classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of "settlement" to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets, or services. The application of these amendments had no impact on the presentation of the financial statements.

Existing standards not yet effective

At the date of the approval of these financial statements, new standards and interpretations of the existing standards and new amendments have been published but are not yet effective and the Company has not adopted them in advance. Management anticipates that all positions will be adopted in the Company's accounting policies for the first fiscal year beginning after the effective date of the Company's accounting policies. Management will continue to assess the potential impact of the new standards and interpretations published which are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

4. Application of International Financial Reporting Standards new and modified (cont'd)

Existing standards not yet effective (cont'd)

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial instruments and IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to the classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9. The amendments will address diversity in accounting practice by making the requirements more understandable and consistent. These include:

Clarifying the classification and assessment of contractual cash flows of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance ("ESG"). Settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems - the amendments clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognized. The IASB also decided to develop an accounting policy option to allow a company to derecognize a financial liability before it delivers cash on the settlement date if specified criteria are met.

With these amendments, the IASB has also introduced additional disclosure requirements to enhance transparency for investors regarding investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features, for example features tied to ESG-linked targets. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

IFRS 18 Presentation and disclosure in financial statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements ("IFRS 18") which introduces:

- (i) new requirements on presentation within the statement of profit or loss;
- (ii) disclosure standards regarding management defined performance measures; and
- (iii) principles for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information in the financial statements and the notes.

IFRS 18 will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, but companies can apply it earlier. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1. It carries forward many requirements from IAS 1 unchanged.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

5. Critical accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions

When preparing these financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results are likely to differ from the judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management, and will seldom equal the estimated results. Information on significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the greatest impact on the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses is presented below.

Significant judgments

5.1 Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue on as a going concern basis, to obtain sufficient funds to cover current operations expenses and meet its obligations for the coming year and obtain financing for exploration and evaluation programs involves significant judgment based on past experience and other factors. Refer to note 2 for more information.

5.2 Provision for annual fees

The recognition of 2019-2020, 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 annual fees as a provision involves a certain degree of judgment regarding a lawsuit brought by the Company against the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR), concerning these fees.

On July 26, 2019, the Company received a notice of payment of the annual fees from the MENR. These fees would amount to a total amount of \$339,305 for the period from September 1st, 2019 to August 31, 2020 and would be shared with the partner Petrolympic Ltd. On October 31, 2020, the Company received a notice of payment of the 2020-2021 annual fees from the MENR. These annual fees would amount to a total of \$342,599 and would also be shared with the partner Petrolympic Ltd. In November 2020, the Company paid a part of the 2020-2021 annual fees to the MENR. In August 2021, the Company received a statement of account showing the 2021-2022 annual fees from the MENR. These annual fees would amount to a total of \$349,187 and would also be shared with the partner Petrolympic Ltd. On March 31, 2022, the Company received a statement of account showing the annual fees for 2019-2020, for 2020-2021 and for 2021-2022 and interests relating to the late payment of these fees. The Company is contesting this MENR payment notice and the statements of account and has filed legal proceedings to enforce its rights.

Without prejudice to this legal procedure, the Company has recorded, as a provision in the statement of financial position, the annual fees claimed by the MENR for the years 2019-2020, 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 (net of the payment made in November 2020) as well as the interest related thereto. As at March 31, 2025, the Company recorded a specific provision of \$1,075,234 (\$1,075,234 as at March 31, 2024) of which \$322,570 (\$322,570 as of March 31, 2024) would be rebilled as a receivable from its partner if the Company paid these amounts (note 8).

Notes to Financial Statements**Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024***(in Canadian dollars)***6. Accounts receivable**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Accounts receivable	534,912	423,221
Allowance for expected credit losses	(534,912)	(423,221)
	-	-
Sales tax receivable	10,234	10,812
Receivables	10,234	10,812

Accounts receivable are accounted at initial fair value after allowance for expected credit losses. The allowance for expected credit losses, which amounts to \$534,912 (\$423,221 as of March 31, 2024) is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

7. Trade payables and other payables

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Accounts payable	234,844	114,561
Interest payable - company under common control (note 16)	636,006	481,819
Trade payables and other payables	870,850	596,380

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

8. Provisions

	Annual fees for 2019-2020, for 2020-2021 and for 2021-2022	Accounts payable in negotiation	Total
	\$	\$	\$
As at April 1st, 2023	1,075,234	8,000	1,083,234
Additions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	1,075,234	8,000	1,083,234
Additions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	1,075,234	8,000	1,083,234
Current	1,075,234	8,000	1,083,234
Non-current	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2025, a specific provision of \$1,075,234 (\$1,075,234 as of March 31, 2024) is recognized in the statement of financial position for the 2019-2020, 2020-2021 and the 2021-2022 annual fees, as well as the interest that relates to it (note 5).

As at March 31, 2025, the Company recognized a provision of \$8,000 (\$8,000 at March 31, 2024) in the statement of financial position in connection with an account payable with a supplier which is still under negotiation, as at March 31, 2025.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

9. Equity

9.1 Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

9.2 Issued share capital

There were no issuances of shares during the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

9.3 Stock options

On June 5, 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted a stock option plan (the "plan") under which the members of the Board of Directors may from time to time allot options allowing its directors, officers, employees and consultants to acquire common shares. The terms and exercise price of each option are determined by the members of the board of directors.

The plan provides that the maximum number of common shares in the Company's capital that may be reserved for allocation under the plan represents 10% of the shares issued upon grant of the options, representing 10,584,187 common shares as at the date of the adoption of the plan. The maximum number of common shares reserved for the grant of one-holder options during a 12-month period may not exceed 5% of the shares outstanding on the date of grant and for consultants or persons who provide investor relations services, it may not exceed 2% of the outstanding shares on the date of grant. The maturity date of the options is the date set by the board of directors, provided that such date does not exceed the fifth anniversary of the grant date of the option. The options granted may be exercised in the following manner in the case of a director, officer, employee and consultant: 35% at the time of grant; 30% after the end of the 3rd month following the grant; 20% after the end of the 6th month following the grant and 15% after the end of the 9th month following the grant. For individuals who provide investor relations services: 10% at the time of grant, 15% after the end of the 3rd month following the grant, 25% after the end of the 6th month following the grant, 25% after the end of the 9th month following the grant and 25% after the end of the 12th month following the grant.

The exercise price of each option is determined by the members of the Board of Directors and may not be lower than the market value of the common shares on the day prior to the grant.

There were no stock options of the Company outstanding as at March 31, 2025 and 2024.

No stock-based compensation was recognized in statement of loss and comprehensive loss during the year ended March 31, 2025 (nil in 2024).

Notes to Financial Statements**Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024***(in Canadian dollars)***10. Financial assets and liabilities****Categories of financial assets and liabilities**

The carrying value and the fair value of the financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	At March 31, 2025		At March 31, 2024	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets				
Financial assets evaluated at amortized cost				
Cash	7,164	7,164	16,787	16,787
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities evaluated at amortized cost				
Trade payables and other payables	870,850	870,850	596,380	596,380
Due to a company under common control	1,175,600	1,175,600	948,600	948,600
	2,046,450	2,046,450	1,544,980	1,544,980

The carrying value of cash, trade and other payables and due to a company under common control is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value due to the short term maturities of these financial instruments.

Note 3.5 contains a description of accounting policies for each financial instruments category. Notes 17 and 18 provide a description of the Company's risk management methods and goals related to financial instruments.

Notes to Financial Statements**Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024***(in Canadian dollars)***10. Financial assets and liabilities (cont'd)****Financial instruments measured at fair value and financial instruments measured at amortized cost for which fair value is disclosed**

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position and those measured at amortized cost for which fair value is disclosed are presented according to the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy classifies financial assets and liabilities into three levels depending on the observability of the inputs used in measuring fair value of financial assets and liabilities. Hierarchy levels of fair value measurements are:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities at the measurement date ;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The level in which the financial liability or asset is classified is determined according to the lowest level data available which is significant in relation to the measurement of fair value.

There were no transfers between levels during periods of presentation of financial information. The method and valuation techniques used for the assessment of the fair values were unchanged compared to that of the reporting period of the previous financial information.

11. General and administrative expenses

Nature of the expenses	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Professional services	226,442	128,037
Registration and publication fees	17,153	20,870
Regulations and licensing	101	98
Expected credit losses	111,691	47,855
	355,387	196,860

12. Financial expenses

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Interests on due to a company under common control	154,187	134,780
Interest and other bank expenses	97	87
	154,284	134,867

Notes to Financial Statements**Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024***(in Canadian dollars)***13. Income taxes**

The provision for income tax differs from the amount that would have been expected if the reported loss had been subject only to the Canadian statutory income tax rate.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Net loss before income taxes	(511,671)	(337,919)
Expected income tax recovery (26.5% in 2025 and in 2024)	(135,593)	(89,549)
Tax expense at combined statutory rate		
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:		
Tax benefits not recognised	135,593	89,549
	-	-

As at March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has the following temporary differences for which no deferred tax has been recognized:

	2025		2024	
	Federal	Quebec	Federal	Quebec
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	1,346,331	1,346,331	1,346,331	1,346,331
Provisions	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Non-capital losses	4,996,025	5,216,170	4,484,358	4,704,503
	6,350,356	6,570,501	5,838,689	6,058,834

As at March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has allowable capital losses of \$ 102,137 (\$ 102,137 in 2024) that can be applied against future taxable capital gains and may be carried forward indefinitely.

The ability to realize the tax benefits is dependant upon a number of factors, including the future profitability of operations. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient profits will be available to allow the asset to be recovered. At March 31, 2025, deferred tax assets totalling \$ 1,735,227 (\$ 1,599,635 in 2024) have not been recognized.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

13. Income taxes (cont'd)

The Company has the following non-capital losses which are available to reduce income taxes in future periods, for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized in the statement of financial position, that can be carried over the following years:

	Federal \$	Quebec \$
2034	285,868	286,247
2035	381,137	381,138
2036	352,591	352,052
2037	491,440	491,441
2038	438,386	438,386
2039	520,949	520,931
2040	249,430	263,759
2041	751,138	751,138
2042	423,855	621,847
2043	251,645	259,645
2044	337,919	337,919
2045	511,667	511,667
	4,996,025	5,216,170

14. Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the net loss for the year divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share for both years as inclusion of potentially dilutive stock options would result in a reduction of loss per share and would be anti-dilutive.

Notes to Financial Statements**Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024***(in Canadian dollars)***15. Transactions with related parties**

The related parties of the Company include key executives and companies controlled by them, as explained below.

Unless otherwise specified, none of the transactions include special characteristics or conditions and no guarantees were given or received.

Transactions with key management

Key management includes directors (members of the management committee or not) and senior executives. There is no compensation paid or payable to key management, with the exception of fees charged by them or to a company controlled by them, for their professional and other services which are presented below:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation expenditures net of tax credits	-	772
Professional services	52,798	27,032
Financial expenses	154,187	134,780

As at March 31, 2025, there is an outstanding balance of \$2,379 (\$5,354 at March 31, 2024) resulting from these operations plus interest payable to a company under common control of \$636,006 (\$481,819 as at March 31, 2024). In addition, the due to a company under common control of \$1,175,600 (\$948,600 as at March 31, 2024) is a transaction with related party.

16. Due to a company under common control

The unsecured due to a company under common control bears interest at a rate of 15 % and is payable on demand.

	Due to a company under common control	Interest payable to a company under common control (note 7)	Total
Balance as at April 1st, 2023	822,600	347,039	1,169,639
Additions	126,000	134,780	260,780
Balance as at March 31, 2024	948,600	481,819	1,430,419
Additions	227,000	154,187	381,187
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,175,600	636,006	1,811,606

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

17. Policies and capital management processes

In its capital management activities, the Company aims to generate the capital necessary to maintain a flexible capital structure enabling it to identify the most suitable alternative exploration activities in the energy sector aligned with its area of expertise, and to preserve the liquidity required to address risks that may affect its financial position. The Board of Directors has not established quantitative criteria for capital management, but relies on the expertise of the Company's management to support the future development of the business.

The Company manages its capital on the basis of the carrying value of equity. The capital for the current year is presented in the Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirement.

The Company determines the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, namely its equity and financial liabilities. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may be required to return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets.

When financing conditions are not optimal, the Company may sign option agreements or other agreements in order to continue its exploration activities or may slow its activities until funding conditions improve.

No changes were made in terms of objectives, procedures or capital management processes during the periods of financial information presentation.

18. Risks related to financial instruments

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarized, by category, in Notes 3.5 and 10. The Company is exposed to the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company does not conclude financial instruments contracts, including financial derivatives, for speculative purposes.

No change has been made in terms of objectives, policies or procedures related to risk management arising from financial instruments throughout the periods that have been taken into consideration for the presentation of the financial information.

The main financial risks that the Company is exposed to are described below.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

18. Risks related to financial instruments (cont'd)

18.1 Market risks

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk and price risk. The Company's objectives are to ensure short and medium-term cash inflows while reducing exposure to capital markets.

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 market interest rates.

Fluctuations in interest rates may affect the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities bearing interest at fixed rates. As the due to a company under common control is recognized at amortized cost, fair value changes have no impact on the net profit.

18.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the other party to a financial instrument fails to discharge an obligation which consequently leads the Company to incur a financial loss.

The maximum exposure of the Company to credit risk is limited to the carrying value of cash.

The Company's credit risk arises mainly from accounts receivable which were fully impaired as at March 31, 2025 and 2024, due to significant risk of default and expected losses. The Company does not require a guarantee. The accounts receivable balance is managed and analyzed on an ongoing basis.

Management of the Company believes that the credit quality of all of the financial assets described above that are not impaired or past due at each reporting date is good.

An additional allowance for credit losses of \$111,691 was recorded on a financial asset of \$534,912 (\$423,221 was impaired as of March 31, 2024) since there are significant indicators of default.

Credit risk on cash is considered negligible as these financial instruments are held in a reputable financial institution whose external credit rating is good.

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(in Canadian dollars)

18. Risks related to financial instruments (cont'd)

18.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties honoring commitments related to financial liabilities that are settled with cash or another financial asset.

Management of liquidity risk ensures sufficient cash and cash equivalents are maintained and that the Company has the necessary funds required for its activities. To this end, annual cashflow forecasts and budgets are established by the Company.

At March 31, 2025, the Company has \$7,164 (\$16,787 as at March 31, 2024) in cash to meet its current liabilities of \$3,129,684 (\$2,628,214 as at March 31 2024). Any shortfall may be met in various ways in the future, including, without limitation, the issuance of new equity securities, further measures to reduce spending, signed agreement with external creditors or other measures. Despite the fact that management has managed to obtain funding in the past, there is no guarantee of success for the future. There is no guarantee that these sources of funding or initiatives will be available to the Company or that they will be available on terms acceptable to the Company. If management does not obtain new funds, the Company may be unable to continue its operations, and amounts realized for assets might be less than amounts reflected in these financial statements. The financial liabilities of the Company have contractual maturities of 30 days or are due on demand, and are subject to normal commercial conditions. See note 2 on going concern.

19. Subsequent events

On April 23, 2025, and on June 11, 2025, a company under common control has made additional advances of respectively \$ 25,000 and \$ 40,000. This brings the due to a company under common control (bearing interest at 15% and repayable on demand) to a balance of \$ 1,240,600.

In May 2025, the Company acquired, for a total amount of \$ 8,717, 109 mining claims to initiate the exploration of natural hydrogen. These claims cover a total area of 6,184.78 hectares.