JUBILEE GOLD EXPLORATION LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

DNTW TORONTO LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

7100 Woodbine Ave, Suite 219
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Jubilee Gold Exploration Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jubilee Gold Exploration Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, and the statements of comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis of Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has not generate profit from it mining operations. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company was in the process of exploring its resource properties for mineral resources and has not determined whether the properties contain economically recoverable reserves and, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain necessary funds from, among other things, future profitable operations, liquidation of investments, and additional financings. As stated in note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 1, 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 Matter

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. The 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.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on March 24, 2023.

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Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

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. 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, 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.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

DNTW Toronto LLP

March 20, 2024
Toronto, Ontario

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

JUBILEE GOLD EXPLORATION LTD.
Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2023	2022
	$	$
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**185,640**	396,610
Accounts receivable	**10,715**	11,357
Prepaid expenses	**11,158**	-
Investments (Note 4)	**5,790,470**	5,424,044
Total Current Assets	**5,997,983**	5,832,011
Non-Current Assets		
Investments (Note 4)	**93,725**	93,725
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets (Note 5)	**163,554**	126,452
Mineral exploration claims (Note 6)	**44,193**	50,407
Total Non-Current Assets	**301,472**	270,584
Total Assets	**6,299,455**	6,102,595
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 7 and 11)	**148,900**	163,548
Loan payable (Note 11)	**87,500**	127,500
Long-term debt (Note 8)	**-**	60,000
Lease liabilities – current portion (Note 9)	**7,729**	-
Total Current Liabilities	**244,129**	351,048
Non-Current Liabilities		
Lease liabilities (Note 9)	**34,163**	-
Total Liabilities	**278,292**	351,048
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital (Note 10)	**7,767,494**	7,767,494
Contributed surplus	**4,619,759**	4,619,759
Accumulated deficit	**(6,366,090)**	(6,635,706)
Total Shareholders' Equity	**6,021,163**	5,751,547
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	**6,299,455**	6,102,595

Nature of operations (Note 1)
Contingencies (Note 13)
Subsequent events (Note 16)

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

/signed/ "W. Becker"
Director

/signed/ "Maureen Friesen"
Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

JUBILEE GOLD EXPLORATION LTD.
Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2023	2022
	$	$
Expenses		
Professional fees (Note 11)	**216,020**	79,671
General exploration	**60,041**	60,234
Directors and management fees (Note 11)	**46,420**	5,001
General and administration	**32,880**	25,730
Mining and property taxes	**20,609**	16,106
Transfer agent fees	**5,447**	6,566
Amortization on property and equipment (Note 5)	**5,373**	5,187
Amortization on right-of-use assets (Note 5)	**5,367**	-
Accretion expense (Note 9)	**2,888**	-
Total Expenses	**395,045**	198,495
Loss Before Other Expenses	**(395,045)**	(198,495)
Other Income and Expenses		
Investment income	**46,822**	50,987
Royalties (Note 6)	**91,786**	85,303
Other income (Note 6)	**47,500**	149,000
Loan forgiveness (Note 8)	**20,000**	-
Realized gain (loss) on investments (Note 4)	**61,942**	(10,822)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments (Note 4)	**404,048**	(296,811)
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange	**(622)**	588
Write-down of mining claims (Note 6)	**(6,815)**	(7,805)
Total Other Income (Expenses)	**664,661**	(29,560)
Net Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)	**269,616**	(228,055)
Net Income (Loss) per share – basic and diluted	**$ 0.03**	$ (0.03)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	**7,961,578**	7,961,578

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

JUBILEE GOLD EXPLORATION LTD.
Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	$	$	$	$
Balance, December 31, 2021	**7,767,494**	**4,619,759**	**(6,407,651)**	**5,979,602**
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	(228,055)	(228,055)
Balance, December 31, 2022	**7,767,494**	**4,619,759**	**(6,635,706)**	**5,751,547**
Net income and comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	269,616	269,616
Balance, December 31, 2023	**7,767,494**	**4,619,759**	**(6,366,090)**	**6,021,163**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

JUBILEE GOLD EXPLORATION LTD.
Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2023	2022
	$	$
Operating Activities		
Net income (loss) for the year	**269,616**	(228,055)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization of property and equipment (Note 5)	**5,373**	5,187
Amortization of right-of-use asset (Note 5)	**5,367**	-
Accretion expense (Note 9)	**2,888**	-
Realized (gain) loss on disposals of investments (Note 4)	**(61,942)**	10,822
Unrealized (gain) loss on investments (Note 4)	**(404,048)**	296,811
Unrealized gain on foreign exchange	**622**	-
Option payments received in shares (Note 6)	**(47,500)**	(124,000)
Long-term debt forgiveness (Note 8)	**(20,000)**	-
Write-down of mining claims (Note 6)	**6,814**	7,805
Interest on long-term debt	**-**	75
	(242,810)	(31,355)
Change in non-cash working capital items:		
Accounts receivable	**642**	(5,607)
Prepaid expenses	**(11,158)**	1,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	**(14,648)**	(52,778)
Cash Used In Operating Activities	**(267,974)**	(88,740)
Financing Activities		
Lease payments (Note 9)	**(7,000)**	-
Payment made on related party loan payable (Note 11)	**(40,000)**	-
Repayment on long-term debt (Note 8)	**(40,000)**	-
Cash Used In Financing Activities	**(87,000)**	-
Investing Activities		
Proceeds from disposals of investments (Note 4)	**146,442**	227,903
Additions of property and equipment (Note 5)	**(1,838)**	-
Additions of mineral exploration claims (Note 6)	**(600)**	-
Cash Provided By Investing Activities	**144,004**	227,903
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(210,970)**	139,163
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**396,610**	257,447
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**185,640**	396,610
Supplemental information:		
Cash and bank balances	**61,465**	257,447
Treasury bills	**124,175**	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**185,640**	396,610

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

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Jubilee Gold Exploration Ltd. ("Jubilee" or the "Company") is a public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") that was incorporated under the laws of Ontario. The address of the Company's registered office is 696 Warden Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M1L 4W4, Canada.

The Company's primary business involves advancing the exploration of its resource properties to determine whether the properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company is in the process of exploring its resource properties for mineral resources and has not determined whether the properties contain economically recoverable reserves. The Company also holds investments and earns investment income and royalty income.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that any exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of mineral exploration claims and the Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability of the Company to raise alternative financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. Changes in future conditions could require material impairment of the carrying values.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory and social requirements. The Company's assets may also be subject to increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts, and political uncertainty.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern, which assumes the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. The appropriateness of using the going concern basis is dependent upon, among other things, future profitable operations, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing, and the ability of the Company to identify, evaluate, and negotiate an acquisition of, a participation in or an interest in properties, assets, or businesses. Management believes that it has sufficient investments to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments over the next 12 months as they come due. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments to amounts that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. Such adjustments could be material.

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The material accounting policies are set out below and were consistently applied to all the periods presented.

These financial statements were reviewed, approved, and authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") on March 20, 2024.

(b) Basis of Measurement

These financial statements were prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial instruments which are measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

(c) Functional Currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

(d) Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and adjustments are made as appropriate in the period they become known. Items for which actual results may differ materially from these estimates are described as follows:

Going concern

At each reporting period, management exercises judgment in assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern by reviewing the Company's performance, resources and future obligations.

Impairment

Long-lived assets, including property and equipment and mineral exploration claims, are reviewed for indicators of impairment at each reporting period or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value, less costs to sell, and its value in use.

If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment charge is recognized immediately in profit or loss by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the lesser of the revised estimate of recoverable amount, and the carrying amount that would have been recorded had no impairment loss been recognized previously.

Income taxes

Income taxes and tax exposures recognized in the financial statements reflect management's best estimate of the outcome based on facts known at the reporting date. When the Company anticipates a future income tax payment based on its estimates, it recognizes a liability. The difference between the expected amount and the final tax outcome has an impact on current and deferred taxes when the Company becomes aware of this difference.

In addition, when the Company incurs losses that cannot be associated with current or past profits, it assesses the probability of taxable profits being available in the future based on its budgeted forecasts. These forecasts are adjusted to take account of certain non-taxable income and expenses and specific rules on the use of unused credits and tax losses. When the forecasts indicate the sufficient future taxable income will be available to deduct the temporary differences, a deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences.

Contingency

Contingencies are conditions or situations with uncertain outcomes that will be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. These may include legal disputes, regulatory actions, or other events that could impact the financial position or performance of the Company. Contingencies are evaluated to determine the likelihood of potential outcomes and assesses the range of possible financial effects. This evaluation involves a high degree of judgment based on available information, including legal opinions, expert advice, and historical experience. Where it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reliably estimated, a provision is recognized in the financial statements. If the likelihood of loss is uncertain or the amount cannot be reliably estimated, disclosure is made in Note 13 to the financial statements, indicating the nature of the contingency and an assessment of its possible outcome.

3. Material Accounting Policies

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprises cash on hand, deposit held at call with financial institution in Canada, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(b) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivatives, are recognized on the statements of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the financial instrument or derivative contract.

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities in the following measurement categories: (a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"); (b) those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"); and (c) those to be measured at amortized cost. The classification of financial assets depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial liabilities are classified as those to be measured at amortized cost unless they are designated as those to be measured subsequently at FVTPL (irrevocable election at the time of recognition). For assets and liabilities measured at fair value, gains and losses are recorded in profit or loss.

The Company reclassifies financial assets when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

Fair value through profit or loss

This category includes derivative instruments as well as quoted equity instruments which the Company has not irrevocably elected, at initial recognition or transition, to classify at FVTOCI. This category would also include debt instruments whose cash flow characteristics fail the solely principal and interest ("SPPI") criterion or are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell. Financial assets in this category are recorded at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Equity instruments that are not held-for-trading can be irrevocably designated to have their change in FVTOCI instead of through profit or loss. This election can be made on individual instruments and is not required to be made for the entire class of instruments. Attributable transaction costs are included in the carrying value of the instruments. Financial assets at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value and changes therein are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Amortized cost

This category includes financial assets that are held within a business model with the objective to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that meet the SPPI criterion. Financial assets classified in this category are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Financial Instruments (continued)

Amortized cost (continued)

The Company's classification of financial assets and financial liabilities is summarized below:

	Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Investments – equity portfolio	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Loan payable	Amortized cost
Long-term debt	Amortized cost

Measurement

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition, plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Financial assets and financial liabilities with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of the subsequent accounting periods. All other financial assets including equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods, with any changes taken through profit and loss or other comprehensive income (loss) (irrevocable election at the time of recognition). For financial liabilities measured subsequently at FVTPL, changes in fair value due to credit risk are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss).

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and/or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. Gains and losses on derecognition are recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's equity portfolio investments were measured at fair value, being the quoted market value of the investments.

3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Investment in Non-Financial Assets

The Company holds investments in gold and silver. These non-financial assets have been accounted for based on the cost model. Investment transactions are accounted for on the purchase date.

(d) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from investments is recognized by the Company when earned. Royalties are recorded upon receipt or when collectability is reasonably assured in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement. Property option payments are recorded upon receipt.

(e) Mineral Exploration Claims and Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures and Royalty Interests

General exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed as incurred. Such costs include, but are not exclusive to, geological and geophysical expenditures, drilling and sampling.

Acquisition costs are capitalized as incurred as “mineral exploration claims”. Costs include the cash consideration and the fair market value of any shares issued for the acquisition of exploration properties and royalty interests. All costs relating to the acquisition of these interests are capitalized on the basis of specific claim blocks or areas of geological interest until the properties to which they relate are placed into production, sold or management has determined there to be impairment. These costs will be amortized on the basis of units produced in relation to the proven reserves available on the related property following commencement of production.

The aggregate costs related to abandoned mining claims are charged to profit or loss at the time of abandonment or when it has been determined that there is evidence of a permanent impairment. The recoverability of amounts shown for mineral exploration claims is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties, and on future production or proceeds of disposition.

Mineral exploration claims are not depleted and are reclassified to property and equipment when the underlying properties are determined to meet certain technical feasibility and commercial viability thresholds. Upon transfer, the acquisition costs are assessed for impairment in addition to regular impairment reviews to ensure they are not carried at amounts above their estimated recoverable values.

Proceeds derived from the full or partial disposal of interests in properties are credited against the carrying cost of the related property. The Company recognizes in income, proceeds received from the disposal of mineral exploration claims when amounts received or receivable are in excess of the carrying amount.

Royalty interests are recorded at cost and capitalized as tangible assets within finite lives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depletion and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property and 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.

Amortization is recognized based on the cost of an item of property and equipment, less its estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life as follows:

Asset description	Method	Rate
Office building	Declining balance	4%
Computer equipment	Declining balance	45%

(g) Impairment

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's investments in gold and silver, property and equipment and mineral exploration claims are assessed for impairment indicators on at least an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Should an impairment loss subsequently reverse, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount but, limited to the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit and loss.

(h) Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period-end exchange rates are recognized in profit and loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

(i) Income Taxes

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

Current income taxes

Current income taxes are recognized and measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or payable to, the taxation authorities based on the income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and includes any adjustment to taxes payable in respect of previous years.

3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Income Taxes (continued)

Deferred income taxes

Deferred income taxes are recorded for temporary differences at the date of the statements of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of a deferred income tax asset is reviewed at the end of the reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at the end of the reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company has the legal rights and intent to offset.

Estimates

Provisions for taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

(j) Equity

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company’s common shares and stock options are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

(k) Profit (Loss) per Share

Basic profit (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding is calculated by adjusting the shares issued as at the beginning of the period by the number of shares bought back or issued during the period, multiplied by a time-weighting factor.

Diluted profit (loss) per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. When a profit (loss) is incurred during a period, basic and diluted profit (loss) per share is the same because the exercise of share equivalents is then considered to be “anti-dilutive”.

3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had no material provisions.

(m) Restoration, Rehabilitation and Environmental Obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development, or ongoing production of a property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for, and capitalized to the carrying amount of the asset as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset through amortization using the unit-of-production method. Changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation will impact the carrying value of the asset and liability. The related liability is adjusted each period for the unwinding of the discount rate. At as December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had no significant restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental obligations.

(n) Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

(o) Leased Assets

The Company is party to a lease of premise facility which is used for the Company's registered office. The Company assesses service arrangements to determine if an asset is explicitly or implicitly specified in the agreement and if it has the right to control the use of the identified asset.

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company then recognizes a right-of-use ("ROU") asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The assets are depreciated to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the lease term using the straight-line method. The lease term includes periods covered by an option to extend if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. The Company elected to recognize expenses for leases with a term of 12 months or less on a straight-line basis over the lease term and lease of assets of low value, and not to recognize these short-term leases on the consolidated statements of financial position.

3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) Leased Assets (continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate, which was determined to be about 12%. The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if the Company changes its assessment whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of the remeasurement is recognized as a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the ROU asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the ROU asset has been reduced to zero.

(p) Adoption of New Accounting Policies

The Company adopted the following amendments, effective January 1, 2023. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions. The adoption of these amendments did not have any material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statement ("IAS 1")

Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1) continues the IASB's clarifications on applying the concept of materiality. These amendments help companies provide useful accounting policy disclosures, and they include:

- requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies instead of their significant accounting policies;
- clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and do not need to be disclosed; and
- clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material.

Amendments to IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors ("IAS 8")

The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates: clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.

The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.

Developing an accounting estimate includes both:

- selecting a measurement technique (estimation or valuation technique) – e.g. an estimation technique used to measure a loss allowance for expected credit losses when applying IFRS 9; and
- choosing the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique – e.g. the expected cash outflows for determining a provision for warranty obligations when applying IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

The effects of changes in such inputs or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates. The definition of accounting policies remains unchanged.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. Investments

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's investments are comprised of the following:

	2023	2022
	$	$
Financial Assets		
Equity portfolio investments at FVTPL, based on quoted market values (Costs: $5,886,256; December 31, 2022 – $5,923,350)	**5,790,470**	5,424,044
Non-Financial Assets		
Gold and silver (at cost) (Estimated fair value: $366,732; December 31, 2022 – $334,023)	**93,725**	93,725
	5,884,195	5,517,769

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded an unrealized gain of $403,520 (2022 – unrealized loss of $296,811) on its investments at FVTPL.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company disposed some of its investments for net proceeds of $146,442 (2022 – $227,903) and recorded a realized gain of $61,848 on disposition (2022 – realized loss of $10,822).

The non-financial assets of gold and silver are held in a safety deposit box at the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce ("CIBC"). On June 8, 2023, the Company's former chief executive officer ("Former CEO") performed an asset count along with two directors of the Company. After the asset count, access to the safety deposit box has been restricted by CIBC. The legal counsels of both the Company and CIBC are working towards a solution to lift the restriction.

Subsequently in March 2024, the matter has not been resolved and the Company's Board has authorized the Company to commence legal proceedings to regain access to the corporate assets. The Company will be filing a Notice of Civil Claim in the Supreme Court of British Columbia in Vancouver against the Former CEO and his spouse seeking recourse for recovery of the assets and ancillary relief.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. Property and Equipment

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's property and equipment are as follows:

	Office Building	Computer Equipment	Right-of-Use Assets	Total
	$	$	$	$
Cost				
Balance, December 31, 2021 & 2022	184,389	-	-	**184,389**
Additions of equipment	-	1,838	-	**1,838**
Additions for right-of-use assets	-	-	46,004	**46,004**
Balance, December 31, 2023	**184,389**	**1,838**	**46,004**	**232,231**
Accumulated Amortization				
Balance, December 31, 2021	52,750	-	-	**52,750**
Amortization	5,187	-	-	**5,187**
Balance, December 31, 2022	57,937	-	-	**57,937**
Amortization	4,983	390	5,367	**10,740**
Balance, December 31, 2023	**62,920**	**390**	**5,367**	**68,677**
Net Book Value				
December 31, 2022	126,452	-	-	**126,452**
December 31, 2023	**121,469**	**1,448**	**40,637**	**163,554**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. Mineral Exploration Claims

A summary of the Company's mining claims and royalty interests as at and for the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022 is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	Net Additions	Dispositions/ Impairments	December 31, 2023
	$	$	$	$
Staked Claims				
Brackin, Stover, ON	9,660	-	(845)	8,815
Geary, ON	5,845	600	(5,845)	600
Harker Township, ON	342	-	-	342
Holloway, Tannahill, ON	685	-	-	685
Munro, ON	621	-	(124)	497
Todd, ON	4,512	-	-	4,512
	21,665	**600**	**(6,814)**	**15,451**
Patented Claims				
Brackin-Leeson, ON	8,141	-	-	8,141
Harker, ON	15,000	-	-	15,000
McVittie, ON	1	-	-	1
	23,142	**-**	**-**	**23,142**
Leases				
Elliott Lake, ON	312	-	-	312
Elmhirst, ON	1	-	-	1
Geary, ON	1,200	-	-	1,200
Harker, ON	3,470	-	-	3,470
Hislop, ON	600	-	-	600
Holloway, ON	2	-	-	2
Irwin, Pifher, ON	1	-	-	1
	5,586	**-**	**-**	**5,586**
Royalties				
Baird-Farlie, ON	1	-	-	1
Bourlamaque, PQ	1	-	-	1
Munro-Croesus	1	-	-	1
Casummit Lake, ON	1	-	-	1
Coleman, ON	1	-	-	1
Duprat, PQ	1	-	-	1
German-Stock, ON	1	-	-	1
Guillet Township, PQ	1	-	-	1
Heyson-Baird, ON	1	-	-	1
McElroy, ON	1	-	-	1
McGarry, ON	2	-	-	2
North Palladium 20% Net Profits, PQ	1	-	-	1
Pagwachuan Lake, ON	1	-	-	1
	14	**-**	**-**	**14**
Total Mineral Exploration Claims	**50,407**	**600**	**(6,814)**	**44,193**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. Mineral Exploration Claims (continued)

	December 31, 2021	Net Additions	Dispositions/ Impairments	December 31, 2022
	$	$	$	$
Staked Claims				
Brackin, Stover, ON	9,660	-	-	9,660
Geary, ON	11,325	-	(5,480)	5,845
Harker Township, ON	342	-	-	342
Holloway, Tannahill, ON	685	-	-	685
Munro, ON	2,946	-	(2,325)	621
Todd, ON	4,512	-	-	4,512
	29,470	**-**	**(7,805)**	**21,665**
Patented Claims				
Brackin-Leeson, ON	8,141	-	-	8,141
Harker, ON	15,000	-	-	15,000
McVittie, ON	1	-	-	1
	23,142	**-**	**-**	**23,142**
Leases				
Elliott Lake, ON	312	-	-	312
Elmhirst, ON	1	-	-	1
Geary, ON	1,200	-	-	1,200
Harker, ON	3,470	-	-	3,470
Hislop, ON	600	-	-	600
Holloway, ON	2	-	-	2
Irwin, Pifher, ON	1	-	-	1
	5,586	**-**	**-**	**5,586**
Royalties				
Baird-Farlie, ON	1	-	-	1
Bourlamaque, PQ	1	-	-	1
Munro-Croesus	1	-	-	1
Casummit Lake, ON	1	-	-	1
Coleman, ON	1	-	-	1
Duprat, PQ	1	-	-	1
German-Stock, ON	1	-	-	1
Guillet Township, PQ	1	-	-	1
Heyson-Baird, ON	1	-	-	1
McElroy, ON	1	-	-	1
McGarry, ON	2	-	-	2
North Palladium 20% Net Profits, PQ	1	-	-	1
Pagwachuan Lake, ON	1	-	-	1
	14	**-**	**-**	**14**
Total Mineral Exploration Claims	**58,212**	**-**	**(7,805)**	**50,407**

6. Mineral Exploration Claims (continued)

(a) Net Smelter Return Royalties Receivable

Elmhirst Property

The Elmhirst Property, a four-claim lease in the Beardmore-Geraldton area of north-central Ontario, was optioned by the Company to Laurion Mineral Exploration Inc. ("Laurion"). Laurion acquired 100% of the right on the Elmhirst Property, and Jubilee was granted a 2% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") Royalty on the property.

Brenbar Gold Property

On December 30, 2019, the Company and Laurion entered into another option agreement (the "Brenbar Option Agreement"), for the acquisition of the Brenbar Gold Property which is also located in the Beardmore-Geraldton area, immediately adjoining the west side of Laurion's flagship area properties. Pursuant to the Brenbar Option Agreement, Laurion is required to make a cash payment of $50,000 and issue 300,000 shares to the Company upon execution of the agreement, in order to acquire (i) the option to earn up to a 100% undivided working interest in the project; and (ii) the sole, exclusive, irrevocable, and immediate right to enter upon and conduct mining operation in and on the project for a period of five years from closing of the agreement.

In order to maintain the right to operate and exercise the option, Laurion was required to make additional cash payments totaling $115,000, and issue an aggregate of 460,000 additional shares, and incur an additional $300,000 in exploration expenditures within a three-year period from the execution of the Brenbar Option Agreement. Upon vesting, Jubilee would retain a 3% NSR on gold production and a 1.5% NSR on base metal production, with Laurion having the right to purchase 1% of the royalties for $1 million.

In 2020, the Company received (i) total cash payments of $115,000, including a payment of $50,000 due on execution, and (ii) 460,000 Laurion common shares, including 300,000 shares due on execution, valued at $80,800 based on the share price of the Laurion shares on the date of receipt. The consideration received had been recorded as other income on the statements of loss. In 2020, the Company also recognized other income of $20,000, on the 100,000 shares issuable by Laurion on the 12-month anniversary of the Brenbar Option Agreement.

In 2021, the Company received the 100,000 common shares from Laurion valued at $72,000 based on the closing share price of the Laurion shares on the date of receipt, issuable on the 24-month anniversary of the Brenbar Option Agreement.

In 2022, the Company received an additional 100,000 Laurion common shares valued at $52,000 based on the closing share price of the Laurion shares on the date of receipt, and a cash payment of $25,000, issuable on the 36-month anniversary of the Brenbar Option Agreement.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company received an additional 100,000 Laurion common shares valued at $47,500 based on the closing share price of the Laurion shares on the date of receipt. These shares were issued as the annual exploration expenditures target pursuant to the Brenbar Option Agreement has not been incurred by Laurion in 2022. After issuing these additional shares to the Company, Laurion has completed its underlying obligations in the Brenbar Option Agreement and earned a 100% interest in the Brenbar Project, subject to NSR payable to the Company as mentioned above.

Violet and Beaver Properties, Coleman Township

On May 10, 2011, the Company entered into an option agreement with Grupo Moje Limited ("Grupo"), whereby the Company granted Grupo the exclusive right and option to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Violet and Beaver Properties. The Company holds a 3% NSR of which each 1% of the NSR can be purchased from the Company for $1,500,000. The Violet and Beaver Properties are currently owned by Canada Silver Cobalt Works Inc.

6. Mineral Exploration Claims (continued)

(a) Net Smelter Return Royalties Receivable (continued)

Baird-Farlie Township Property

The Baird-Farlie Township Property (Humlin and Red Ruth Properties) located in the Red Lake District of Ontario ("Red Lake"), is currently owned by Evolution Mining. The Company is entitled to a sliding scale NSR based on the price of gold with a 4% NSR if the price of gold per troy ounce exceeds USD $800.

Casummit Lake Property (Springpole)

In 2010, the Company entered into a milestone claims royalty agreement with Gold Canyon Resources Inc. ("Gold Canyon") to sell and transfer the recorded title of certain Casummit claims to Gold Canyon for cash and share consideration. The Company holds a 3% NSR of which Gold Canyon can purchase 1% NSR for $1,000,000. Gold Canyon shall pay the Company an annual advanced royalty of $70,000, which will be adjusted by the Consumer Price Index ("CPI") published by Statistics Canada each year, payable within 90 days of each fiscal year-end of Gold Canyon. Gold Canyon will also issue 100,000 common shares to the Company upon each of the first to fifth anniversary of the TSX-V approval of the agreement. In 2015, Jubilee received the final issuance of 100,000 common shares of Gold Canyon.

On July 12, 2010, the Company entered into a royalty agreement with Gold Canyon and the Company retains a 3% NSR on a second Casummit claim group. Gold Canyon has the right to re-acquire a 1% NSR upon payment of an aggregate of $500,000. No royalties have been received with respect to this arrangement. First Mining Gold Corp. acquired Gold Canyon in November 2015.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company received advanced royalties of $91,786 (2022 – $85,303) on the Casummit Lake Property from Gold Canyon.

German-Stock Property (Clavos Project)

In 1996, the Company purchased a royalty interest in some mining properties from a company under common management, Clavos Porcupine Mines Limited, for an exchange amount of $100,000. The Company is entitled to receive future royalty payments as follows:

(i) A payment of $200,000 in cash upon commencement of commercial production.
(ii) A royalty based upon a sliding scale NSR based on gold price and subject to changes in the CPI.
(iii) The agreement also provides for a royalty payment in the event that an active exploration program is not commenced within 12 months of the gold price exceeding USD $650 per ounce for more than 90 consecutive days.

To date, commercial production has not commenced on this project and no royalties are currently recoverable.

Guillet Township Property (formerly the Belletere Mine)

The Company holds a 2% NSR on two mining concessions located in the Township of Guillet, Quebec of which one-half of the NSR can be purchased for $500,000.

6. Mineral Exploration Claims (continued)

(a) Net Smelter Return Royalties Receivable (continued)

Duprat Township Property

The Company holds a 7.5% interest in the net proceeds of commercial exploitation from 10 mining claims, and a 2% NSR on 51 additional claims, both located in Duprat Township, in the Noranda Mining Camp, Quebec.

McGarry Royalty

The Company holds a royalty interest in certain mining claims currently held by Orecap Invest Corp ("Orecap") (previously Orefinders Resources Inc.) in the McGarry Township within the Larder Lake Mining Division of Ontario ("Larder Lake"). The Company is entitled to royalties determined at the greater of:

(i) An NSR royalty based on the price per troy ounce as follows:
- 2% when less than USD $500
- 3% when greater than USD $500 and less than US$800
- 4% when greater than USD $800; or

(ii) $1.00 per short ton of ore derived from the properties; and

(iii) An advance royalty payment of $21,573 payable quarterly, adjusted to the CPI.

Mirado and Derlak Properties

The Company holds a 3% NSR in the Mirado project located in Larder Lake. Orecap is the owner of the Mirado property. At any time prior to the start of commercial production from the property the owner has the right to purchase 1% of the retained NSR for $1,000,000. A second 1% can be purchased for $2,000,000, and the final 1% for an additional $3,000,000.

The Company also holds a 3% NSR in the Derlak project located in Red Lake. The holder has the right to purchase 1% of the retained NSR at any time for $1,000,000.

Pagwachuan Lake Property

The Company holds a 3% NSR in this project located in the Pagwachuan Lake Area in Ontario. Argonaut Gold Inc. has the right to purchase 1% of the retained NSR at any time for $1,000,000.

Munro Property (Croesus-Munro)

On October 30, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement of purchase and sale (the "Munro Sale Agreement") to sell the Croesus-Munro Property in Larder Lake to Epica Gold Inc. ("Epica Gold"), a wholly owned subsidiary of HighGold Mining Inc. ("HighGold"). Under the terms of the Munro Sale Agreement, Epica Gold is required to pay total consideration to the Company comprised of a cash payment of $25,000, and the issuance of 275,000 shares of HighGold for various mineral claims under patented properties, and other claims, leases and rights.

Pursuant to an NSR Royalty Agreement entered in conjunction to the Munro Sale Agreement, the Company also granted Epica Gold the option to purchase half of the Company's retained royalty with respect to the concerned properties for $2,000,000.

In 2020, the Company recognized total other income of $478,750 on the sale, including an amount of $453,750 recorded on the 275,000 shares issuable by HighGold. The shares were valued based on the share price of HighGold on the execution date of the Munro Sale Agreement.

In 2021, the Company received the 275,000 common shares from HighGold.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. Mineral Exploration Claims (continued)

(b) Net Smelter Return Royalties Payable

Elliott Lake Property (Ghost Lake)

The Company has a 2.5% NSR obligation on net proceeds of production to Ty Randa on the Elliott Township Property in Larder Lake.

Harker Township Property (Golden Harker)

The Company has a 2% NSR obligation to Goldcorp Inc. on three mineral claims within the Golden Harker Property in Larder Lake.

Munro Property (Croesus-Munro)

The Company has a 2% NSR obligation to Canadian Johns Mansville on eight leased claims in the north part of the Munro Township.

7. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts payable of the Company are principally comprised of amounts outstanding for trade purchases relating to regular business activities and amounts payable for financing activities.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2023 are due within one year.

8. Long-Term Debt

On September 17, 2020, the Company received $40,000 in revolving credit from the Government of Canada under the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) COVID-19 Economic Response Plan (the "CEBA Loan"). The funding is granted in the form of an interest-free loan of which up to $40,000 may be drawn. On January 1, 2021, any balance remaining on the CEBA Loan automatically converted to a non-revolving term loan with a maturity date of December 31, 2023. In 2021, the Company received an additional loan in the amount of $20,000 under the CEBA Loan expansion program.

Effective January 1, 2024, any outstanding balance on the CEBA Loan shall bear interest at a rate of 5% per annum and must be repaid in full by no later than December 31, 2025. If the outstanding balance of the CEBA Loan, other than the amount of potential debt forgiveness, is repaid on or before December 31, 2023, it will result in a loan forgiveness of up to $20,000.

On December 19, 2023, the Company repaid $40,000 of the $60,000 CEBA Loan, and accordingly recognized the forgivable balance of $20,000 as income.

	$
Long-term debt, January 1, 2023	**60,000**
CEBA Loan repaid	**(40,000)**
CEBA Loan forgiven	**(20,000)**
Long-term debt, December 31, 2023	**-**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. Lease Liabilities

Effective June 1, 2023, the Company entered into a lease agreement for its shared office space for a term of five years, ending May 2028, with no options to renew at the current terms. Under the lease, the Company is required to pay a monthly base rent of $1,000. At the commence of the lease, the lease liability was measured at the present value of the lease payments that were not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using an interest rate of 12%, which is the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The movements and carrying amounts of the Company's ROU assets under lease as disclosed in Note 5, are summarized as follows:

	$
Lease liabilities, January 1, 2023	**-**
Additions of lease	**46,004**
Lease payments	**(7,000)**
Accretion on lease liabilities	**2,888**
Lease liabilities, December 31, 2023	**41,892**

	$
Current	**7,729**
Non-current	**34,163**
	41,892

Future minimum lease payments as at December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	Total	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years
	$	$	$	$
Lease payments	**53,000**	12,000	36,000	5,000
	53,000	**12,000**	**36,000**	**5,000**

10. Share Capital and Stock Options

Share capital

Authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of Class A common shares. Class A common shares are voting shares with no par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

The Company's issued and outstanding shares as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
	$	$
Issued: 7,961,578 Class A common shares	**7,767,494**	7,767,494

There were no share capital transactions during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Stock options

The Company is authorized to issue stock options to employees, officers and consultants. The maximum term of an option is ten years, and the options vest immediately.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were 675,000 options outstanding, having a weighted average exercise price of $0.15. On March 19, 2023, all 675,000 outstanding options expired unexercised.

There were no stock options granted during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. As at December 31, 2023, the Company had no outstanding stock options.

11. Related Party Transactions

In accordance with IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures, key management personnel, including companies controlled by them, are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company.

Loan payable

On April 6, 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with the Company's Former CEO, who was also a director and controlling shareholder of Jubilee, providing for the terms and conditions pursuant to which the CEO loaned the Company a principal amount of $300,000 (the "Loan") by evidence of a promissory note. The Loan had a term of five years and was payable on demand after one year. The Loan bears interest at the rate of 1% per annum payable yearly on the date of each annual anniversary. The Loan is convertible at the option of the holder into Class A common shares of the Company at any time until the date of expiry of the loan term. The terms and conditions of the Loan provide that accrued interest can also be paid through the issuance of Class A common shares.

The conversion rate will be determined based on a price per Class A common share that is not less than the market price of the Class A common shares at the time of the conversion of the loan or at the time the accrued interest is payable, subject to TSX-V acceptance. If at the time of conversion, the Company is no longer a publicly-traded reporting issuer; the conversion price shall be $0.10 for any amount of principal or accrued interest to be converted.

The estimated fair value of the conversion option at the time of issue and as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 was $nil.

Effective August 7, 2023, Jeffrey Becker stepped down as CEO of Jubilee.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company made a partial principal repayment of $40,000 (2022 – $nil) on the Loan to the Former CEO. As at December 31, 2023, the loan payable balance was $87,500 (December 31, 2022 – $127,500). Accrued interest on the Loan of $10,208 (December 31, 2022 – $9,333) was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Director fees

During the year ended December 31, 2023, remuneration of $14,000 (2022 – $5,000) had been recorded for services provided by certain directors to the Company.

Management fees

Effective January 1, 2019, the amount previously accrued as management fees to an entity controlled by the Former CEO, was invoiced by the entity, and the management remuneration had been amended and reduced to $1 per annum. During the year ended December 31, 2023, no payment was made on the accrued management fees owed to the entity controlled by the Former CEO (2022 – $25,000). As at December 31, 2023, total management fees of $126,755 (December 31, 2022 – $126,754) was outstanding to the entity controlled by the Former CEO and was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. This balance is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Effective August 21, 2023, Jubilee appointed its interim CEO ("Interim CEO") for an annual salary of $90,000 for services to be provided to the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Interim CEO charged fees of $32,419 which are included in directors and management fees. As at December 31, 2023, no balance was owed to the Interim CEO (December 31, 2022 – $nil).

Other related party transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2023, Branson Corporate Services Ltd. ("Branson"), where the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") of the Company is employed, charged fees of $51,500 (2022 – $45,000), for CFO services provided to the Company, as well as other accounting and administrative services, which are included in professional fees. As at December 31, 2023, no balance was owed to Branson (December 31, 2022 – $nil).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

12. Provision for Income Taxes

Major items causing the Company's effective income tax rate to differ from the Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of 26.5% (2022 – 26.5%) were as follows:

For the years ended December 31,	**2023**	2022
	$	$
Profit (Loss) before income taxes	**269,616**	(228,055)
Expected tax	**71,000**	(60,000)
Adjustment to expected income tax benefit		
Other	**1,000**	1,500
Deferred tax assets not recognized	**(72,000)**	58,500
Provision for income taxes	-	-

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The Company had the following deductible temporary differences at December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
	$	$
Non-capital loss carry-forward	**800,000**	661,000
Exploration properties	**5,004,000**	4,941,000
Equipment	**175,000**	164,000
Capital losses	**2,856,000**	2,896,000
Unrealized losses on investments	**96,000**	499,000
Total deductible temporary differences	**8,931,000**	9,161,000

As at December 31, 2023, the Company had non-capital losses available as follows:

	$
2035	154,000
2036	311,000
2038	126,000
2039	38,000
2041	32,000
2042	139,000
	800,000

The Company has not recorded deferred tax assets related to the items above as it is not probable that there will be future taxable profits against which these can be utilized.

13. Contingencies

Contingent note payable

Pursuant to an agreement dated May 1, 1941, the Company agreed to issue a $50,000 contingent income note payable to an optionee, with interest bearing at 5% per annum, depending on net earnings, amongst other criteria. Net earnings were defined as gross proceeds from the sale of products derived from mining operations conducted upon the Irwin, Pifher Property (the "Irwin Property"), after deducting all expenses of every kind incurred in operating the Irwin Property.

As at December 31, 2023, neither exploration activity nor production has commenced on the Irwin Property and there is uncertainty as to the timing of any payment related to this contingent income note payable. In the event that the Company sells the Irwin Property, the income note becomes null and void. As a result, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

Environmental contingencies

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made and expects to make expenditures in the future to comply with such laws and regulations.

Contingency on asset recovery

Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2023, in March 2024, the Company announced an update in connection with certain of its corporate assets, namely approximately 4 kg of gold and 450 oz of silver (Note 4), that are held in a safety deposit box at CIBC to which access has been restricted by CIBC. The matter has not been resolved and the Company's Board has authorized the Company to commence legal proceedings to regain access to the corporate assets. The Company will be filing a Notice of Civil Claim in the Supreme Court of British Columbia in Vancouver against its Former CEO and his spouse seeking recourse for recovery of the assets and ancillary relief. CIBC has and continues to restrict access to the safety deposit box until there is a court order that resolves the issue or joint instructions are provided by all parties involved. The outcome of the claim remains uncertain.

14. Risk Management

The Board of the Company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of its risk management framework. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits, and are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan payable and long-term debt. The Company is exposed to various risks as it relates to these financial instruments. There have been no changes in risks, objectives, policies and procedures during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The following analysis provides a measure of the risks:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is subject to concentrations of credit risk through its cash holding and investments. Cash is held with a reputable Canadian chartered bank, while cash equivalents and investments are held with a reputable financial institution, which are both closely monitored by management. The maximum credit risk is equivalent to the carrying value of the Company's cash and cash equivalents.

14. Risk Management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if the Company's access to the capital market is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or related to matters specific to the Company. The Company manages liquidity risk by ensuring that it has sufficient cash and other financial resources available to meet its needs. The Company forecasts cash flows for a period of 12 months to identify financial requirements. These requirements are met through cash management, dispositions of assets and accessing financing through loans.

As at December 31, 2023, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $185,640 and investments of $5,790,470 to settle current liabilities of $244,129 (December 31, 2022 – cash and cash equivalents of $396,610 and investments of $5,424,044 to settle current liabilities of $351,048). All of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities generally have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. As the Company has the ability to liquidate its investments portfolio, management believes that it has sufficient cash flows to meet its obligations for the next 12 months.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices. These fluctuations may be significant. The methods and assumptions management use when accessing market risks are summarized below:

Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company maintains a portion of its cash and investments in United States dollars ("USD"). The Company does not engage in any hedging activities to reduce its foreign currency risk. As at December 31, 2023, the Company had cash held in USD accounts totaling USD $16,045 (December 31, 2022 – USD $11,348). As at December 31, 2023, the Company held investments denominated in USD with a fair value totaling USD $205,778 (December 31, 2022 – USD $236,275). A change in rates of plus or minus 1% would have an effect of $2,934 on comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Commodity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken. The loss due to price risk on production is remote at this time since the Company is not a producing entity. There are certain investments in companies that may be producing entities who may be sensitive to fluctuations in commodity prices. The loss due to price risk on the non-financial assets, gold and silver, the Company owns (note 4) is also remote at this time since they are recorded at cost.

Equity price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk associated with changes in the market value of its investments. The Company closely monitors equity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken. The Company's equity investments are concentrated in the resource sector. A 10% change in the quoted market of these investments would result in a change of approximately $579,000 to the Company's net loss for the year ended December 31, 2023 (2022 - $542,400).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

14. Risk Management (continued)

Fair value

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values. The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable and long-term debt. The fair value of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable are approximately equal to their carrying value due to their short-term nature. Investments in financial assets are carried at their fair value when there is an active market.

The Company classifies financial instruments recognized at fair value in accordance with a fair value hierarchy that includes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Investments – equity portfolio	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
December 31, 2022	5,424,044	-	-	5,424,044
December 31, 2023	5,790,470	-	-	5,790,470

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company's financial instruments carried at fair value consisted of its investments in publicly traded equities, which have been classified as Level 1 per Note 4. The fair value disclosure for investments in non-financial assets had also been classified as Level 1. There were no transfers between Levels 2 and 3 for recurring fair value measurements during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

15. Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

(i) To safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern;
(ii) Continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties; and
(iii) Maintain a capital structure, which optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable levels of risk.

For capital management purposes, the Company defines capital as its shareholders' equity that includes share capital, contributed surplus, and deficit. Funds are secured through equity capital. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain sufficient capital in the case of operating cash deficits. There has been no change with respect to the overall capital risk management strategy during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements by a lending institution or regulatory body, other than Policy 2.5 of the TSX-V which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) $50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for a period of 12 months.

As at December 31, 2023, management believes that the Company was compliant with TSX-V Policy 2.5.

16. Subsequent Events

In December 2023, Jubilee entered into a letter of intent with Alamos Gold Inc. ("Alamos Gold") for the proposed sale of the Hislop Township Property, located in the Larder Lake. Alamos Gold is the owner of the adjoining historic Golden Arrow Mine property. Upon finalization of the sale, Jubilee expects to receive a cash payment of $50,000, and retain a 1.5% NSR Royalty interest in the property, which Alamos Gold could purchase at any time by making payments as follows: 0.5% for $100,000, a second 0.5% for $150,000, and a final 0.5% for $200,000. The transaction is expected to close by the end of March 2024.

On March 8, 2024, as disclosed in Notes 4 and 13, the Company announced commencement of legal proceedings against the Former CEO and his spouse, to regain access and seek recourse for the recovery of gold and silver investments and ancillary relief.