



**Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended July 31, 2023 and 2022**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Nubian Resources Ltd.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Nubian Resources Ltd. (the “Company”), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at July 31, 2023 and 2022 and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at July 31, 2023 and 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our 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 consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing to develop properties and establish future profitable production. These matters, 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 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.

In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined that there is the following key audit matter to communicate in our auditor’s report.

Key audit matter:	How our audit addressed the key audit matter:
Assessment of impairment indicators of Exploration and evaluation assets.	Our approach to addressing the matter included the following procedures, among others:
<i>Refer to note 2(d) – Significant accounting judgments and estimates, note 3(e) – Accounting policy Exploration and evaluation assets, and note 7 – Exploration and evaluation assets</i>	Evaluated the reasonableness of management’s assessment of impairment indicators, which included the following:
Management assesses at each reporting period whether there is an indication that the carrying value of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessed the Company’s market capitalization in comparison to the Company’s net assets, which may be an indication of impairment.

exploration and evaluation assets may not be recoverable. Management applies significant judgment in assessing whether indicators of impairment exist that necessitate impairment testing. Internal and external factors, such as (i) a significant decline in the market value of the Company's share price; (ii) changes in the Company's assessment of whether commercially viable quantities of mineral resources exist within the properties; and (iii) changes in metal prices, capital and operating costs, are evaluated by management in determining whether there are any indicators of impairment.

We considered this a key audit matter due to (i) the significance of the exploration and evaluation asset balance and (ii) the significant audit effort and subjectivity in applying audit procedures to assess the factors evaluated by management in its assessment of impairment indicators, which required significant management judgment.

- Assessed the completeness of the factors that could be considered indicators of impairment, including consideration of evidence obtained in other areas of the audit.
- Confirmed that the Company's right to explore the properties had not expired.
- Obtained management's written representations regarding the Company's future plans for the exploration and evaluation assets.
- Assessed the reasonability of the Company's financial statement disclosure regarding their exploration and evaluation assets.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in "Management's Discussion and Analysis" but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment

and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "De Visser Gray LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, BC, Canada
November 28, 2023

NUBIAN RESOURCES LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	As at	
	July 31, 2023	July 31, 2022
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 236,273	\$ 1,406,993
Marketable securities (Note 4)	4,675,000	7,500,000
Accounts receivable (Note 8)	-	21,178
Taxes receivable	89,398	91,003
Other current assets	28,233	38,907
Total Current Assets	5,028,904	9,058,081
Non Current Assets		
Reclamation deposits	77,743	77,743
Equipment (Note 5)	1,520	2,147
Exploration and evaluation assets (Notes 6 and 7)	7,810,497	9,051,217
Total Assets	\$ 12,918,664	\$ 18,189,188
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8)	\$ 75,930	\$ 138,116
Promissory note (Note 9)	-	734,100
Total Liabilities	75,930	872,216
EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 10)	25,967,386	26,774,791
Share-based compensation reserve	3,847,622	3,847,622
Deficit	(16,547,274)	(16,055,441)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(425,000)	2,750,000
Total Equity	12,842,734	17,316,972
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 12,918,664	\$ 18,189,188

Going Concern (Note 1)

Approved and authorized for issue on behalf of the Board of Directors on November 28, 2023 by:

"Martin Walter"

Director

"Campbell Smyth"

Director

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

NUBIAN RESOURCES LTD.**Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Years Ended July 31,	
	2023	2022
Expenses		
Amortization	\$ 627	\$ 1,556
Accretion (Note 9)	-	50,576
Bank charges	1,511	2,040
Employee benefits (Note 8)	6,675	4,695
Filing fees	57,849	63,813
Foreign exchange	5,159	46,746
Insurance	11,202	1,250
Investor relations and promotion	16,134	37,833
Management and director fees (Note 8)	213,167	374,000
Office	23,872	37,719
Professional fees	46,087	78,640
Rent and utilities	32,309	32,327
Telecommunications	-	1,835
Travel and accommodation	5,011	14,579
Total Expenses	(419,603)	(747,609)
Other Income		
Gain on disposition of assets held for sale (Note 4)	-	4,518,941
Write-off of accounts payable	26,000	238,877
Write-down of mineral properties (Note 7)	(98,230)	-
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (491,833)	\$ 4,010,209
Comprehensive Income		
Unrealized gain (loss) on available for sale securities	(3,175,000)	2,750,000
Net Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year	\$ (3,666,833)	\$ 6,760,209
Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share, Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.10
Weighted Average Number Of Common Shares Outstanding	64,330,613	64,520,839

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

NUBIAN RESOURCES LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of common shares	Share capital	Share-based compen- sation reserve	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehen- sive income	Total equity
Balance, July 31, 2021	64,291,605	\$ 26,717,174	\$ 3,869,339	\$ (20,065,650)	\$ -	\$ 10,520,863
Shares issued on exercise of warrants	54,500	10,900	-	-	-	10,900
Shares issued on exercise of options	225,000	46,717	(21,717)	-	-	25,000
Net income for the year	-	-	-	4,010,209	-	4,010,209
Comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	2,750,000	2,750,000
Balance, July 31, 2022	64,571,105	\$ 26,774,791	\$ 3,847,622	\$ (16,055,441)	\$ 2,750,000	\$ 17,316,972
Shares issued on NSR purchase (Note 7)	500,000	47,500	-	-	-	47,500
Cancellation of escrow shares (Note 7)	(1,744,704)	(854,905)	-	-	-	(854,905)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(491,833)	-	(491,833)
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(3,175,000)	(3,175,000)
Balance, July 31, 2023	63,326,401	\$ 25,967,386	\$ 3,847,622	\$ (16,547,274)	\$ (425,000)	\$ 12,842,734

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

NUBIAN RESOURCES LTD.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year Ended July 31,	
	2023	2022
Cash Provided By (Used In)		
Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ (491,833)	\$ 4,010,209
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	627	1,556
Accretion on promissory note (Note 9)	-	50,576
Gain on disposition of assets held for sale (Note 4)	-	(4,518,941)
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7)	98,230	-
Write-off of accounts payable	(26,000)	(238,877)
Changes in non-cash operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(9,024)	(17,694)
Accounts receivable	21,178	(21,178)
Other current assets	10,674	(27,000)
Taxes receivable	1,605	(47,320)
Cash Used In Operating Activities	(394,543)	(808,669)
Investing Activities		
Purchase of marketable securities (Note 4)	(350,000)	-
Additions to reclamation deposits	-	(2,377)
Purchase of NSR (Note 7)	(75,000)	-
Exploration and evaluation assets costs incurred	(351,177)	(873,694)
Cash Used In Investing Activities	(776,177)	(876,071)
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from options exercised (Note 10)	-	25,000
Proceeds from warrants exercised (Note 10)	-	10,900
Cash Provided By Financing Activities	-	35,900
Increase (Decrease) In Cash	(1,170,720)	(1,648,840)
Cash, Beginning Of Year	1,406,993	3,055,833
Cash, End Of Year	\$ 236,273	\$ 1,406,993

Disclosure Of Supplementary Cash Flow And Non-Cash Investing and Financing Information

Consideration for disposition of assets for sale received as marketable securities (Note 4)	\$ -	\$ 4,750,000
Accounts payable included in exploration and evaluation costs	\$ 37,155	\$ 64,317
Escrow shares released and cancelled	\$ 854,905	\$ -
Promissory note cancelled	\$ 734,100	\$ -

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

NUBIAN RESOURCES LTD.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended July 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Nubian Resources Ltd. (the “Company” or “Nubian”) is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “TSX.V”) under the symbol “NBR” and the OTCQB Venture Market under the symbol “NBRFF”. The principal business is the exploration of mineral properties and it is considered to be an exploration company. The Company was incorporated on October 28, 2004 pursuant to the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). On May 2, 2007, the Company became a public company listed on the TSX.V. The Company’s principal place of business is located at 202 – 2526 Yale Court Road, Abbotsford, British Columbia, V2S 8G9.

The Company’s principal business activity is the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties located in Australia, Peru, and the United States.

The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to develop properties, and to establish future profitable production. To date, the Company has not earned significant revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage. As at July 31, 2023, the Company had a net loss of \$491,833 (2022 – income of \$4,010,209) during the year and an accumulated deficit of \$16,547,274 (2022 - \$16,055,441). The Company’s operations are funded from equity financing which is dependent upon many external factors and may be difficult or impossible to secure or raise when required. The Company may not have sufficient cash to fund the exploration and development of its mineral properties to commercial production and therefore may require additional funding, which if not raised, may result in the delay, postponement or curtailment of some of its activities. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Management continues to evaluate the need for additional financing and is of the opinion that additional financing will be available to continue its planned activities in the normal course. Nonetheless, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to raise sufficient funds in the future to complete its planned activities.

Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments other than in the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the consolidated financial statements. Such adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a) Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). The significant accounting policies are presented in Note 3 and have been consistently applied in each of the periods presented herein.

b) Basis of Preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (including normal recurring accruals), considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

NUBIAN RESOURCES LTD.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

c) Foreign Currencies

i) *Presentation and functional currency*

The presentation and functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar.

ii) *Foreign currency transactions*

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each financial position reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date of the statement of financial position. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange gains and losses arising from translation to the Company's presentation currency are recorded as foreign exchange loss (gain), which is included in profit or loss.

d) Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements using accounting policies consistent with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies.

On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities 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. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively from the period in which the estimates are revised. Actual outcomes may differ from those estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Critical accounting estimates

The following are the key estimates that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to future operating results:

Impairment of assets

When there are indications that an asset may be impaired, the Company is required to estimate the asset's recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the greater of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. Determining the recoverable amount required management's estimates of future cash flows from the Dunfee & Copper Hills Properties and the Yandoit Project.

NUBIAN RESOURCES LTD.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

d) Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates (Continued)

Critical accounting estimates (Continued)

Share-based compensation

The fair value of share-based payments and warrants is subject to the limitations of the Black-Scholes option pricing model that incorporates market data and involves uncertainty in estimates used by management in the assumptions. Because the Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the volatility of share prices, changes in subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

Critical judgments used in applying accounting policies

In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements management has made judgments, aside from those that involve estimates, in the process of applying the accounting policies. These judgments may have an effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay its ongoing operating expenses, meet its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned and contractual exploration programs, involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Determination of functional currency

The functional currency for the Company and its subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the respective entity operates; the functional currency the parent and its subsidiaries is determined to be the Canadian dollar. Such determination involves certain judgments to identify the primary economic environment. The Company reconsiders the functional currency of its subsidiary if there is a change in events and/or conditions which determine the primary economic environment.

Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Judgment is required in determining whether an asset meets the criteria for classification as "assets held for sale" in the consolidated statements of financial position. Criteria considered by management include the existence of and commitment to a plan to dispose of the assets, the expected selling price of the assets, the expected timeframe of the completion of the anticipated sale and the period of time any amounts have been classified within assets held for sale. The Company reviews the criteria for assets held for sale each quarter and reclassifies such assets to or from this financial position category as appropriate. In addition, there is a requirement to periodically evaluate and record assets held for sale at the lower of their carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. Judgment is applied in determining whether disposal groups represent a component of the entity, the results of which should be recorded in discontinued operations on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

NUBIAN RESOURCES LTD.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

d) Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates (Continued)

Critical judgments used in applying accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

The carrying value and the recoverability of long-lived assets, including exploration and evaluation assets, are evaluated at each reporting date. Management assesses for indicators of impairment, which includes assessing whether facts or circumstances exist that suggest the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Asset acquisitions

Management has had to apply judgment relating to acquisitions with respect to whether the acquisitions were business combinations or asset acquisitions. Management applied a three-element process, considering inputs, processes and outputs of the acquired entity in order to reach a conclusion.

Promissory note

Convertible debentures and other similar instruments are separated into their liability and equity components on the consolidated statements of financial position. The liability component is initially recognized at fair value, calculated as the present value of the liability based upon non-convertible debt issued by comparable issuers and accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate used is the estimated rate for non-convertible debt with similar terms at the time of issue. The Company has applied judgment in determining that the promissory note and conversion feature have been classified as a financial liability.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries below:

Australia	Peru	United States
Blackwood Prospecting Pty Ltd. <i>Owns 100% of Stavely Tasmania Pty Ltd., 100% of Bestlevel Holdings Pty Ltd., and 33% of Ballarat Investment Project Management Pty Ltd ("BIPM") (Note 6) that owns the Yandoit Project, Victoria, Australia</i>	Nubian Resources Peru S.A.C. <i>Owns 100% of Esquilache Silver Project</i>	Nubian Gold & Copper USA Ltd. <i>Owns 100% of Copper Hills (New Mexico) and Dunfee properties (Nevada), USA</i>
Stavely Tasmania Pty Ltd. <i>Owns 100% of Fosterville East, Victoria, Australia and 100% of Lefroy and 75% of Matthina projects, Tasmania</i>		
Bestlevel Holdings Pty Ltd. <i>Owns 25% of Matthina project, Tasmania</i>		

NUBIAN RESOURCES LTD.
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

A subsidiary is an entity that the Company controls, either directly or indirectly, where control is defined as the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. All inter-company transactions and balances including unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated in preparing consolidated financial statements.

b) Business Combinations

A business combination is defined as an acquisition of assets and liabilities that constitute a business. A business is an integrated set of activities and assets that is capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing a return. A business also includes those assets and liabilities that do not necessarily have all the inputs and processes required to produce outputs, but can be integrated with the inputs and processes of the Company to create outputs. When acquiring a set of activities or assets in the exploration and development stage, which may not have outputs, the Company considers other factors to determine whether the set of activities or assets is a business.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisitions that do not meet the definition of a business are accounted for using the asset acquisition method.

c) Financial Instruments

The following is the Company's accounting policy for financial instruments under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"):

i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL. The following table shows the classification under IFRS 9:

<u>Financial assets/liabilities</u>	<u>Classification IFRS 9</u>
Cash	Amortized cost
Marketable securities	FVTOCI
Reclamation deposits	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Promissory note	Amortized cost

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c) Financial Instruments (Continued)

ii) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTOCI

Financial assets carried at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transactions costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses arising from the changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). When assets carried at FVTOCI are disposed of, the cumulative unrealized gains or losses previously accumulated in reserves are included in profit or loss.

iii) Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in profit or loss an impairment gain or loss equal to the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

iv) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

NUBIAN RESOURCES LTD.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d) Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost and amortized over its estimated useful life. The cost of an item includes the purchase price and directly attributable costs to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Where an item of equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and are adjusted if appropriate. Equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is recorded when equipment is available for use, over the estimated useful life using the following methods and rates:

Classification	Method	Rate
Office equipment	Declining balance	20% to 45%

e) Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company capitalizes all acquisition costs and direct exploration expenditures on mineral properties in which it has a continuing interest. On abandonment or sale of any property, accumulated capitalized amounts are charged to operations net of proceed. Following commencement of commercial production, capitalized costs will be amortized over the estimated useful life of the mineral reserve using the units of production method. Property investigation costs, where a property interest is not acquired, are expensed as incurred. Incidental revenues received while the properties are in the exploration stage are credited to the carrying value of the mineral properties. Cost recoveries are credited against specific property costs, as received.

Property acquisition costs include cash costs and the fair market value of issued shares, including those paid under option or joint interest agreements. Option payment terms are at the sole discretion of the Company and are recorded as acquisition costs upon payment.

Amounts shown for properties represent costs incurred net of write-downs and recoveries, and are not intended to represent present or future values. Capitalized costs are subject to measurement uncertainty and it is reasonably possible a change in future conditions could require a material change in recorded amounts.

Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of permits and the potential for problems arising from government conveyance accuracy, prior unregistered agreements or transfers, native land claims, confirmation of physical boundaries, and title may be affected by undetected defects. The Company does not carry title insurance.

The Company has evaluated title to all of its mineral properties and believes, to the best of its knowledge, that evidence of title is adequate and acceptable given the current stage of exploration.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

e) Exploration and Evaluation Assets (Continued)

Management's capitalization of exploration costs and assumptions regarding the future recoverability of such costs are subject to significant measurement uncertainty. Management's assessment of recoverability is based on, among other things, the Company's estimate of current mineral reserves and resources which are supported by geological estimates, estimated metal prices, and the procurement of all necessary regulatory permits and approvals. These assumptions and estimates could change in the future and this could materially affect the carrying value and the ultimate recoverability of amounts recorded for capitalization of exploration and evaluation assets.

f) Assets Held for Sale

Assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use or abandonment. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the assets are available for immediate sale in their present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

g) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that the assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the identified asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

h) General Provisions

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount of a future expenditure when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The present value of expected future cash outflows is recognized as a liability and the increase to the liability due to the passage of time is recorded as a finance expense. The Company uses a credit adjusted discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the liability.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

i) Decommissioning Liabilities

The Company accounts for the estimated fair value of legal obligations to reclaim and remediate exploration and evaluation assets in the period incurred, at the net present value of the cash flows required to settle the future obligations. The corresponding amount is capitalized to the related asset and accounted for in accordance with the Company's related accounting policies for exploration and evaluation assets. The liabilities are subject to accretion over time as a finance expense for increases in the fair value of the liabilities. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively from the period the estimate is revised.

The operations of the Company may in the future be affected, from time to time in varying degrees, by changes in environmental regulations, including those for future removal and site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company vary greatly and are not predictable.

j) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for goodwill that is not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against that excess.

k) Share Capital

Agent's warrants issued as purchase consideration in non-monetary transactions are recorded at fair value determined by management using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The fair value of shares issued as consideration for exploration and evaluation assets is based on the trading price of those shares on the TSX.V on the date of the agreement to issue shares as determined by the Board of Directors.

Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants issued using the residual method. When the Company issues common shares and warrants together as units, proceeds is allocated first to share capital based on the market value of common shares on the date of issue, with any residual proceeds being allocated to the warrants.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

l) Share-based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock options issued to employees at the fair value determined on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the options is recognized as an expense using the graded vesting method where the fair value of each tranche is recognized over its respective vesting period. When stock options are forfeited prior to becoming fully vested, any expense previously recorded is reversed. If and when the stock options are ultimately exercised, the applicable amounts of their fair values in the reserves account are transferred to share capital.

Share-based compensation made to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined that the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured. These payments are recorded at the date the goods and services are received.

m) Loss per Share

Basic loss per common share is calculated by dividing the loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive earnings per share reflect the potential dilution of securities that could share in the earnings of an entity. In periods where a loss is incurred, potentially dilutive common shares are excluded from the loss per share calculation as the effect would be anti-dilutive and basic and diluted loss per common share is the same. In a profit year, under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding used for the calculation of diluted earnings per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average price during the period.

4. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

	July 31, 2023		July 31, 2022	
	Book Value	Fair Value	Book Value	Fair Value
Shares in Athena Gold Corporation				
5,000,000 shares received December 15, 2020	\$ 250,000	\$ 425,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 750,000
45,000,000 shares received December 29, 2021	4,500,000	3,825,000	4,500,000	6,750,000
5,000,000 shares purchased April 24, 2023	350,000	425,000	-	-
	\$ 5,100,000	\$ 4,675,000	\$ 4,750,000	\$ 7,500,000

On December 27, 2021, Athena completed its acquisition of the Company's Excelsior Springs and Palmetto exploration projects in exchange for a cash payment of USD \$10,000 (\$12,800) and 50,000,000 common shares of Athena Gold Corporation ("Athena"). As part of the transaction, Nubian retained a 1% net smelter returns royalty on the projects.

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4. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (Continued)

Nubian has also agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to distribute all Athena Shares that it holds to its shareholders, pro rata, subject to certain conditions, including that the distribution can be effected in accordance with applicable laws and the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, exempt from the requirements to file a prospectus in Canada. In order to facilitate this proposed distribution, Nubian and Athena agreed to prepare and file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement on Form S-1, covering the resale and distribution by Nubian to its shareholders of the Athena Shares held by it.

Accordingly, the Property sale comprises of:

Cash	\$	12,800
5,000,000 shares of Athena issued		250,000
45,000,000 shares of Athena issued		4,500,000
Total Consideration		<u>4,762,800</u>
Less: carrying value of the Property		(243,859)
Gain on disposition	\$	<u>4,518,941</u>

On April 24, 2023, the Company subscribed to 5,000,000 common shares of Athena at a value of \$0.07 per share.

5. EQUIPMENT

COST		
Balance at July 31, 2021	\$	24,542
Additions		-
Balance at July 31, 2022		24,542
Additions		-
Balance at July 31, 2023	\$	24,542
ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION		
Balance at July 31, 2021	\$	20,839
Amortization for the year		1,556
Balance, at July 31, 2022		22,395
Amortization for the year		627
Balance at July 31, 2023	\$	23,022
NET BOOK VALUE		
At July 31, 2022	\$	2,147
At July 31, 2023	\$	1,520

NUBIAN RESOURCES LTD.

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6. ASSET ACQUISITIONS

During the year ended July 31, 2021, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Blackwood Prospecting PTY Ltd. ("Blackwood"), acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Stavely Tasmania PTY Ltd. ("Stavely"), which owns 100% of the Fosterville East, 100% of the Lefroy, and 75% of the Matthina projects; acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Bestlevel PTY Ltd. ("Bestlevel"), which holds 25% of the Matthina project; and acquired 60% of the issued and outstanding shares of Ballarat Project Investment Management PTY Ltd. ("BIPM"), which owns 100% of the Yandoit Project. The Company's interest in BIPM was subsequently reduced to 33% (See Note 7).

The transactions did not constitute a business combination as the companies do not meet the definition of a business under IFRS 3 – Business Combinations. As a result, the acquisitions have been accounted for as asset acquisitions, whereby all of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are assigned a carrying amount based on their relative fair values. Upon closing of the transactions, Stavely, Bestlevel, and BIPM became subsidiaries of the Company. The net assets acquired pursuant to the acquisitions are as follows:

Consideration:

Cash	\$	453,628
Shares issued		4,611,762
Finders' fees		198,136
Promissory note (note 9)		734,100
Total	\$	<u>5,997,626</u>

Purchase Price Allocation:

Cash	\$	60,830
Bonds		64,157
Exploration and evaluation assets		5,994,925
GST payable		(37,469)
Loans		<u>(84,817)</u>
Total net assets acquired	\$	<u>5,997,626</u>

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7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

<u>July 31, 2023</u>	USA		Peru		Australia		Total
	Dunfee & Copper Hills Properties		Esquilache Project		Yandoit Project	Stavelly Projects	
Acquisition costs:							
Balance, beginning of year	\$	2	\$ 950,000	\$	3,496,252	\$ 2,768,055	\$ 7,214,309
Write-off of mineral licence		-			(98,230)	-	(98,230)
Reduction of acquisition costs		-			(1,589,005)	-	(1,589,005)
Purchase of 2% NSR		-	122,500		-	-	122,500
Balance, end of year		2	1,072,500		1,809,017	2,768,055	5,649,574
Exploration costs:							
Balance, beginning of year		-	733,652		1,001,685	101,571	1,836,908
Incurred during the year:							
Data modelling		-	61,987		11,446	21,315	94,748
Licences and permits		-	60,984		-	1,426	62,410
Drilling and exploration		-	-		14,453	-	14,453
Management fees		-	-		69,996	-	69,996
General and administrative		-	46,760		33,612	2,036	82,408
Balance, end of year		-	903,383		1,131,192	126,348	2,160,923
Total expenditures	\$	2	\$ 1,975,883	\$	2,940,209	\$ 2,894,403	\$ 7,810,497
July 31, 2022							
<u>July 31, 2022</u>	USA		Peru		Australia		Total
	Dunfee & Copper Hills Properties		Esquilache Project		Yandoit Project	Stavelly Projects	
Acquisition costs:							
Balance, beginning of year	\$	2	\$ 950,000	\$	3,496,252	\$ 2,768,055	\$ 7,214,309
Balance, end of year		2	950,000		3,496,252	2,768,055	7,214,309
Exploration costs:							
Balance, beginning of year		-	556,891		419,076	31,469	1,007,436
Incurred during the year:							
Data modelling		-	46,361		-	18,998	65,359
Licences and permits		-	48,596		6,532	35,753	90,881
Drilling and exploration		-	-		442,162	-	442,162
General and administrative		-	81,804		133,915	15,351	231,070
Balance, end of year		-	733,652		1,001,685	101,571	1,836,908
Total expenditures	\$	2	\$ 1,683,652	\$	4,497,937	\$ 2,869,626	\$ 9,051,217

a) US Properties

During the year ended July 31, 2021, the Company no longer had plans to explore the Dunfee and Copper Hill properties. As such, indicators of impairment existed and the properties were impaired to a nominal value.

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7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

b) Esquilache Project, Peru

On December 28, 2017, the Company entered into a binding agreement with Zinc One Resources Inc. (“Zinc One”) to acquire the Esquilache silver project (the “Esquilache Project”) comprising the historical Esquilache underground silver mine and the adjacent Virgen de Chapi prospect located in the Puno Department of Southern Peru. Under the terms of the agreement, Nubian agreed to pay \$150,000 in cash (paid) and \$450,000 in common shares of the Company (1,638,151 common shares were issued on July 30, 2018) and four annual advanced Net Smelter Royalty (NSR) payments of \$22,500 on December 27, 2018, \$78,600 on July 5, 2019, \$37,000 on October 5, 2019, and \$56,000 on January 5, 2020, as well as 23 payments of \$20,000 each between April 5, 2020 and October 5, 2025.

On August 18, 2020, the Company accelerated its purchase of the Esquilache Project from Zinc One with a one-time cash payment of \$350,000 (paid), instead of \$661,806 in total advance royalty payments until October 2025 as outlined in the preceding paragraph.

The Project is subject to a 2% NSR of which Nubian will have the right to purchase 1% for \$500,000 at any time, until the third anniversary of the first sale of gold, silver or concentrate.

On October 6, 2022, the Company entered into a royalty transfer agreement with Zinc One to purchase the 2% NSR (the “NSR Transfer Agreement”). As consideration for the NSR Transfer Agreement, the Company has paid Zinc One \$75,000 and has issued 500,000 common shares of the Company with a fair value of \$0.095 per share, based on the closing price on October 6, 2022, the date of receipt of conditional approval by the TSX Venture Exchange.

c) Yandoit Project, Australia

On October 22, 2020, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Blackwood, acquired 60% of the issued and outstanding shares of BIPM which holds the Yandoit Project. Under the terms of the binding letter of intent, Nubian paid an AUD \$20,000 (CAD \$18,862) option payment and granted a 2% net smelter return royalty to the vendor. There is also an exploration commitment of AUD \$1 million (approximately CAD \$915,400) in the 24-month period following the date of the definitive agreement, which has been met. The initial 60% interest in BIPM was paid as follows (see Note 6):

Cash	\$	357,346
Shares issued (4,361,760)		2,137,262
Promissory note, interest free and repayable in 18 months from November 27, 2020		734,100*
	\$	<u>3,228,708</u>

*Which payment may be reduced in certain circumstances.

A finder’s fee of \$163,333 was paid by issuance of 333,333 common shares of the Company.

Nubian had the option to pay the promissory note in cash, Nubian shares or by returning 134,778 shares in BIPM. During the year ended July 31, 2023, the Company elected to return the 134,778 shares (the “First Election”).

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7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)

c) Yandoit Project, Australia (Continued)

Nubian, through Blackwood, also had the option to acquire the remaining shares in BIPM by making a payment of AUD \$3.5 million (approximately, CAD \$3.2 million) payable in common shares of Nubian or return a further 38,508 shares in BIPM, such election to occur within the 24-month period following the date of the definitive agreement (the "Second Election"). Nubian has elected to not exercise its right to acquire the remaining interest in BIPM and as a result of the First Election and Second Election, its ownership in BIPM was reduced to 33% and the promissory note was cancelled. See Note 9.

Furthermore, pursuant to the subscription agreement entered into between the Company and BIPM on October 22, 2020, and the transfer failure event that occurred when neither MIN5503 nor EL6274 were registered in the name of BIPM by the Sunset Date (as defined in the subscription agreement), the 1,744,704 escrow shares with a fair value of \$854,905, representing 40% of the shares issued on acquisition of the Yandoit Project, will be cancelled, and the acquisition cost of the Yandoit Project has been reduced by \$854,905 and \$734,100, respectively.

As at July 31, 2023, the Company holds a 33% interest in the Yandoit Project.

d) Stavely Projects, Australia

On September 23, 2020, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Blackwood, acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Stavely, which owns 100% of Fosterville East, 100% of Lefroy, and 75% of Matthina projects, and acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Bestlevel, which holds 25% of the Matthina project (collectively the "Stavely Projects"). Together, the Stavely Properties comprise six exploration licenses that include the Fosterville East project located in central Victoria, and the Lefroy and Mathinna projects located in northeast Tasmania.

The consideration was paid as follows (See Note 6):

Cash	\$	96,282
Shares issued		2,474,500
	\$	<u>2,570,782</u>

A finder's fee of \$34,803 was paid by issuance of 126,832 common shares of the Company.

NUBIAN RESOURCES LTD.

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8. DUE TO RELATED PARTIES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following Director transactions and Related Party balances pertain solely to Nubian Resources Ltd.

a) Director transactions

For the year ended July 31, 2023:

	Management & consulting Fees	Employee Benefits	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Executive Directors and Officers*	126,000	6,675	132,675
Non-executive Directors*	87,167	-	87,167

For the year ended July 31, 2022:

	Management & consulting Fees	Employee benefits	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Executive Directors and Officers*	216,000	4,695	220,695
Non-executive Directors*	158,000	-	158,000

b) Related Party balances

	July 31, 2023	July 31, 2022
Accounts receivable	\$ -	\$ 21,178
Accounts payable	\$ 13,442	\$ 6,784

* Paid to directors, non-executive directors, and/or companies controlled by those individuals who are considered key management personnel of the Company. All balances owing are unsecured with no fixed terms of repayment.

9. PROMISSORY NOTE

In connection with the acquisition of BIPM on October 22, 2020 (see Note 6), the Company issued a AUD \$750,000 (CAD \$734,100) promissory note to the shareholders of BIPM. The promissory note was due 18 months from the date of issuance, was non interest bearing, and was repayable at the option of the Company. The promissory note was cancelled. See Note 7(c).

NUBIAN RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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10. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized

Unlimited number of Class "A" voting Common shares without par value
Unlimited number of Preferred shares without par value (none issued)

b) Issued

During the year ended July 31, 2022:

Issued a total of 279,500 common shares from the exercise of warrants and options for gross proceeds of \$35,900.

During the year ended July 31, 2023:

On October 6, 2022, the Company issued 500,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed value of \$0.095 per share, being \$47,500 to Zinc One Resources Inc. See Note 7(b).

During the year, 1,744,704 shares held in escrow, with a fair value of \$854,905, were cancelled and returned to treasury.

c) Warrants

A summary of the changes in warrants to acquire an equivalent number of shares for the years ended July 31, 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, July 31, 2022	5,600,000	\$0.55
Exercised during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	(5,600,000)	\$0.55
Balance, July 31, 2023	-	-

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10. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

d) Stock Options

The Company has a stock option plan that provides for the issuance of compensatory options to its directors, officers, employees and consultants. The maximum number of outstanding options must be no more than 10% of the issued and outstanding shares at any point in time. Options granted under the plan may have a maximum term of 10 years. Terms of the vesting period over which the options are earned is determined by the Board of Directors.

A summary of the changes in stock options to acquire an equivalent number of shares for the years ended July 31, 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, July 31, 2022	5,740,000	\$ 0.33
Exercised during the year	-	\$ -
Expired during the year	<u>(1,245,000)</u>	\$ 0.15
Balance, July 31, 2023	<u>4,495,000</u>	\$ 0.37

In estimating the fair value of options issued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, the Company is required to make assumptions. The expected volatility assumption is based on the historical volatility of the Company's common share price on the TSX-V. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on yield curves on Canadian government zero-coupon bonds with a remaining term equal to the stock options' expected life. The Company uses historical data to estimate option exercise, forfeiture and employee termination within the valuation model. The Company has historically not paid dividends on its common stock.

The Company had outstanding stock options as of July 31, 2023 as follows:

Number of Options	Number of Options Exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
50,000	50,000	\$ 0.60	September 23, 2023 *
1,600,000	1,600,000	\$ 0.30	July 5, 2025**
50,000	50,000	\$ 0.60	September 23, 2025
2,495,000	2,495,000	\$ 0.42	December 23, 2025***
300,000	300,000	\$ 0.42	January 26, 2026
4,645,000	4,495,000		

*Subsequent to year end, these options expired unexercised on September 23, 2023.

**Subsequent to year end, 450,000 options were cancelled and 250,000 options expired unexercised on August 29, 2023 due to the resignation of directors.

***Subsequent to year end, 520,000 options were cancelled and 380,000 options expired unexercised on August 29, 2023 due to the resignation of directors.

As of July 31, 2023, the weighted average remaining contractual life of the options was 2.2 years (2022 – 2.3 years).

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10. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

e) Nature and Purpose of Share-based Compensation Reserve

'Share-based Compensation Reserve' is used to recognize the fair value of stock option grants prior to exercise, expiry or cancellation and the fair value of other share-based consideration paid at the date of payment.

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages capital with the goal to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and ensure its ability to further explore and develop its mineral property holdings in Australia, Peru, and the USA. The Company includes cash and the components of shareholders' equity in the definition of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties.

To ensure continued operations, the Company depends on external financing to fund its activities.

In the past, the Company has been successful in raising funds through the issuance of share capital. It is uncertain, however, how successful the Company will be in raising more funds in the current difficult market conditions. The Company currently has insufficient funds for its anticipated operational activities and will require equity financing, joint ventures or other forms of financing in order to fund continued exploration activities and administrative overhead costs for the coming year.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended July 31, 2023. Neither the Company nor its subsidiaries is subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured on an ongoing basis at fair value or amortized cost. The disclosures in the notes to these consolidated financial statements describe how the categories of financial instruments are measured and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognized.

As at July 31, 2023, the classification of the financial instruments and as their carrying values and fair values are shown in the table below:

	Level	Book value/ amortized cost	Fair value/ amortized cost
Financial assets			
Cash	1	\$ 236,273	\$ 236,273
Marketable securities	1	5,100,000	4,675,000
		\$ 5,336,273	\$ 4,911,273
Financial liabilities			
Accounts payable	1	\$ 75,930	\$ 75,930
		\$ 75,930	\$ 75,930

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12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based on appropriate valuation methodologies; however, considerable judgment is required to develop certain of these estimates. The estimated fair value amounts can be materially affected by the use of different assumptions or methodologies. The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments are described below:

The Company is exposed to potential loss from various risks including commodity price risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Based on the Company's operations, the liquidity risk, commodity risk and currency risk are considered the most significant.

The carrying values of the Company's cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities were a reasonable approximation of fair value due to their short-term nature.

Financial instruments measured at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position were made using inputs within the following fair value hierarchy that reflect their significance:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

There have been no transfers between levels 1 and 2, or transfers in or out of level 3 for the year ended July 31, 2023 or for the year ended July 31, 2022.

a) Commodity Price Risk

The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration or development activities is subject to risk associated with fluctuations in the market prices of base and precious metals including copper and gold, and the outlook for these metals. The Company does not have any hedging or other derivative contracts respecting its operations.

Market prices for metals historically have fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Company's control, including, but not limited to, levels of worldwide production, short-term changes in supply and demand, industrial and retail demand, central bank lending, and forward sales by producers and speculators. The Company has elected not to actively manage its commodity price risk.

b) Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada, Australia, Peru and United States of America and a portion of its expenses are incurred in Australian dollars ("AUD") and United States dollars ("USD"). A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and the AUD or USD could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

NUBIAN RESOURCES LTD.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

b) Currency Risk (Continued)

The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. At July 31, 2023, the Company was exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in USD and AUD.

	July 31, 2023	July 31, 2022
Cash	\$ 80,473	\$ 40,712
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ (37,155)	\$ (16,715)

Based on the above net exposures at July 31, 2023, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% appreciation or depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the AUD or USD would result in an increase/decrease of \$4,332 (2022 - \$5,400), respectively in the Company's loss from operations.

c) Liquidity Risk

The liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company manages its liquidity risk through careful management of its financial obligations in relation to its cash position. Using budgeting processes, the Company manages its liquidity requirements based on expected cash flow to ensure there are adequate funds to meet the short term obligations during the year.

The difficult market conditions make it uncertain whether the Company can continue to raise adequate funds to meet its financial obligations (see Note 1).

13. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense differs from the amount that would result from applying the Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates to loss before income taxes. These differences result from the following items for the years ended July 31:

	2023	2022
Net income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 3,666,833	\$ 4,010,209
Statutory income tax rate	27%	27%
Income tax benefit computed at statutory tax rates	990,045	1,082,756
Items not deductible for income tax purposes	(857,632)	(919,120)
Change in timing differences	(162,874)	(420,166)
Other	30,461	256,530
Income tax benefit	\$ -	\$ -

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13. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

Significant tax benefits and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognized as of July 31 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Non-capital losses	\$ 3,028,222	\$ 2,719,940
Exploration and evaluation assets	1,873,353	1,996,758
Equipment	40,360	39,771
Share issue costs	36,982	59,574
	\$ 4,978,917	\$ 4,816,043

The Company has Canadian non-capital losses of approximately \$7,672,000 (2022 - \$6,824,000) expiring between 2029 and 2043; Canadian foreign exploration resource deductions of approximately \$7,395,000 (2022 - \$7,395,000) available to reduce taxable income in future years. There was no income tax expense in 2023 and 2022 relating to discontinued operations.

14. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

Operating Segments

The Company has one operating segment, which is the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties.

Geographic Segments

The Company's principal operations are carried out in Canada, the United States, Peru, and Australia. The Company commenced operations in the United States in 2011, Peru in July 2017, and Australia in 2020.

Statement of Financial Position

July 31, 2023	Canada	Australia	Peru	United States	Total
Current Assets	\$ 4,929,756	\$ 89,901	\$ 9,247	\$ -	\$ 5,028,904
Long-term Assets	1,520	5,912,355	1,975,883	2	7,889,760
Total Assets	\$ 4,931,276	\$ 6,002,256	\$ \$1,985,130	\$ 2	\$ 12,918,664

July 31, 2022	Canada	Australia	Peru	United States	Total
Current Assets	\$ 8,948,519	\$ 109,562	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,058,081
Long-term Assets	2,147	7,445,306	1,683,652	2	9,131,107
Total Assets	\$ 8,950,666	\$ 7,554,868	\$ \$1,683,652	\$ 2	\$ 18,189,188

Segmented expenses by geographical location are as follows:

July 31, 2023	Canada	Australia	Peru	United States	Total
Total Expenses	\$ (419,603)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (419,603)

July 31, 2022	Canada	Australia	Peru	United States	Total
Total Expenses	\$ 747,609	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 747,609