



**CONDENSED INTERIM UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023  
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)**

## **MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING AND NOTICE TO READER**

The accompanying condensed interim unaudited financial statements ("Statements") of Macdonald Mines Exploration Ltd. (the "Company") for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 are the responsibility of the Company's management ("Management"). Management is responsible for the preparation, fair presentation and integrity of the Statements, including the selection of appropriate accounting principles, judgments and estimates necessary to prepare the Statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the Statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that they have not been reviewed by an auditor. In this respect, the Company advises that its independent auditor has not performed a review or audit of these Statements.



**MacDonald Mines Exploration Ltd.**  
**Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss**  
*(Expressed in Canadian dollars)*  
*(Unaudited)*

	Notes	For the three months ended March 31,	
		2024	2023
		\$	\$
<b>Expenses</b>			
Exploration & property acquisition expenditures	9	90,128	171,794
Salaries, professional and consulting fees	15	55,855	65,521
Shareholder communications & filing fees		21,489	39,431
General and administrative		3,588	4,925
Depreciation		-	2,043
Share-based compensation	15, 16(b)	-	46,426
Deferred flow-through share premium	11	-	(66,815)
Loss before finance and other items		(171,060)	(263,325)
Interest income		175	50
Other income	14	140,000	-
<b>Net loss and comprehensive loss</b>		<b>(30,885)</b>	<b>(263,275)</b>
<b>Loss per share - basic and diluted</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>
<b>Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted</b>		<b>37,949,685</b>	<b>28,535,094</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim unaudited financial statements*

**MacDonald Mines Exploration Ltd.**  
**Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)**  
*(Expressed in Canadian dollars)*  
*(Unaudited)*

	Common Shares	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Warrant Reserve (note 16(c))	Accumulated Deficit	Total Equity (Deficit)
	#	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Balance at December 31, 2022</b>	<b>28,527,157</b>	<b>48,423,346</b>	<b>26,311,179</b>	<b>324,518</b>	<b>(75,309,094)</b>	<b>(250,051)</b>
Fair value of shares issued for property acquisition	71,429	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Share-based compensation	-	-	46,426	-	-	46,426
Comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(263,275)	(263,275)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>28,598,586</b>	<b>48,428,346</b>	<b>26,357,605</b>	<b>324,518</b>	<b>(75,572,369)</b>	<b>(461,900)</b>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>37,877,158</b>	<b>48,663,352</b>	<b>26,721,846</b>	<b>219,778</b>	<b>(76,073,413)</b>	<b>(468,437)</b>
Fair value of shares issued for property acquisition	200,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(30,885)	(30,885)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>38,077,158</b>	<b>48,673,352</b>	<b>26,721,846</b>	<b>219,778</b>	<b>(76,104,298)</b>	<b>(489,322)</b>

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim unaudited financial statements*

**MacDonald Mines Exploration Ltd.**  
**Statements of Cash Flows**  
*(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*  
*(Unaudited)*

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
	\$	\$
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Net loss for the year	(30,885)	(263,275)
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	-	2,043
Fair value of shares issued for property acquisition	10,000	5,000
Share-based compensation	-	46,426
Net change in non-cash working capital items:		
Taxes receivable	27,496	9,309
Prepaid expenses	3,450	102,715
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	80,022	(36,568)
Flow-through provision	-	(66,815)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>90,083</b>	<b>(201,165)</b>
<b>Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>90,083</b>	<b>(201,165)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period</b>	<b>57,884</b>	<b>403,379</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of period</b>	<b>147,967</b>	<b>202,214</b>

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 18)

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim unaudited financial statements*

**MacDonald Mines Exploration Ltd.**  
**Notes to the Condensed Interim Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)**  
For the three months ended March 31, 2024, and 2023

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**1. Nature of Business and Going Concern**

MacDonald Mines Exploration Ltd. (the “Company”) is a publicly traded company actively engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Company's registered office is Suite 1001, 145 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 1H8. Since November 1, 2011, the Company has continued under the Canadian Business Corporations Act. Prior to November 1, 2011, the Company was continued under the Quebec Business Corporations Act (formerly, Part 1A of the Companies Act (Quebec)). The Company's Class A common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) under the trading symbol “BMK”.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current operations, including exploration and evaluation programs, will result in profitable mining operations. 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, and the ability of the Company to raise additional financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis.

These condensed interim unaudited financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis that assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company has incurred losses since inception and has no source of recurring revenue. During the three months ended March 31, 2024, the Company incurred a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$30,885 (three months ended March 31, 2023 – net loss \$263,275) and had a shareholders' deficit at March 31, 2024, of \$489,322 (December 31, 2023 – shareholders' deficit \$468,437) and, as of that date, had working capital deficit of \$489,322 (December 31, 2023 – working capital deficit \$468,437).

The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon successful results from its mineral property exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds therefrom and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. There is no assurance that the Company will continue to be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms acceptable to the Company. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These condensed interim unaudited financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operations. Such adjustments could be material.

**2. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance**

These condensed interim unaudited financial statements are prepared in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards, including International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

These condensed interim unaudited financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The principal accounting policies and critical estimates and judgements used when compiling these financial statements are set out below. These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on May 29, 2024.

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**3. Material Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates**

**a) Functional and Presentation Currency**

Items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the “functional currency”), which was determined to be the Canadian dollar and is also the Company’s presentation currency. Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are translated into Canadian dollars at exchange rates at the time of the transactions as follows:

- (i) Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at rates of exchange at each reporting date with the resulting gains or losses recorded in foreign exchange gain/loss in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss;
- (ii) Non-monetary items are translated at historical exchange rates and are not retranslated; and
- (iii) Expense items are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions.

**b) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, demand deposits and short-term, highly-liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents have maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition. Interest earned is included in interest income on the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

**c) Taxes and Other Receivables**

Taxes and other receivables consist primarily of HST receivables from government authorities in Canada.

**d) Mineral Properties and Exploration Expenditures**

The Company expenses all costs relating to the acquisition and exploration of mineral claims. Such costs include, but are not limited to, acquisition costs, geological, geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and sampling. Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditures are capitalized.

**e) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

The carrying values of equipment are assessed for impairment when indicators of such impairment exist. If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the asset’s recoverable amount is calculated. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell for the asset and the asset’s value in use.

If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired, and an impairment loss is charged to the statements of loss and comprehensive loss to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable amount.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of accumulated depreciation, had no



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**3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)**

**f) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets (continued)**

impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such a reversal is recognized in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

**g) Loss per Common Share**

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share calculation assumes that any proceeds from the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period, with the incremental number of shares being included in the denominator of the diluted loss per share calculation. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive. All of the Company's outstanding stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive for the three-months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

**h) Share Capital**

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share purchase warrants are recognized as a deduction from equity. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash are valued based on their market value at the date the shares are issued, unless the amounts of the goods or services can be reliably measured.

Proceeds received from the issuance of units, consisting of common shares and share purchase warrants, are allocated to common shares and warrants on a relative fair value basis whereby the common shares are valued based on the quoted market price of the common shares at the time the units are issued, and the share purchase warrants are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

**i) Share-based Compensation**

Share-based compensation transactions are measured based on the fair value of the share-based compensation issued. The Company grants stock options to certain employees, directors and consultants under the terms of the Company's Stock Option Plan. Each tranche in an option award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. The fair value of each tranche is measured at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires estimates for the expected life of options and stock price volatility which can materially affect the fair value estimate. Volatility and the expected life of options is estimated based on an analysis of factors such as the Company's historical price trends, history of option holder activity, and peer and industry benchmarks for similar transactions.

Share-based compensation transactions with parties other than employees and directors are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

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**3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)**

**j) Income Taxes**

Income tax 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 or other comprehensive income, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset the amounts and the Company intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of all qualifying temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the assets can be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent future recovery is probable. At each reporting period end, deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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.

**k) Flow-through Shares**

Expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploratory activities funded by flow-through equity instruments are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. The difference between the value ascribed to flow-through shares issued and the value that would have been received for common shares at the date of issuance of the flow-through shares is initially recognized as a liability on the statement of financial position. The liability is reversed pro-rata as qualifying expenditures are made and recognized as flow-through premium income.

**l) 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. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

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**3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)**

**m) Rehabilitation Provision**

The Company records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, dismantling operating facilities, and restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground / environment is disturbed at the production location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred prior to the production of related ore. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the statement of loss as a finance cost. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur. When applicable for closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. As March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 the provision was \$nil.

**n) Government Assistance**

Government grants are recognized as other income when there is reasonable assurance that the Company has met the requirements of the approved grant program and there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received.

**o) Financial Assets and Liabilities**

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) includes guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets. Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified and measured either at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) or fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”) based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at FVTPL, amortized cost, or FVTOCI. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

i. Financial assets recorded at FVTPL

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in fair value on those items recognized in net loss and comprehensive loss. Financial assets are classified as FVTPL if they do not meet the criteria of amortized cost or FVTOCI.

The Company’s marketable and other securities are classified as financial assets measured at FVTPL.

ii. Amortized Cost

Financial assets classified as amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortized cost less any provision for

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**3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)**

**q) Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)**

impairment (expected credit losses). Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents and other receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

iii. Financial assets recorded at FVTOCI

Financial assets are recorded at FVTOCI when the change in fair value is attributable to changes in the Company's credit risk. The Company did not hold any financial assets measured at FVTOCI as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

i. Amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective yield basis is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Company's accounts payable, accrued liabilities and flow-through provision approximate their amortized cost.

ii. Financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL if they do not fall into the amortized cost category detailed above.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs associated with financial instruments carried at FVTPL are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

Recognition and measurement

Instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from the changes in fair value of the financial instruments presented in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss as the net unrealized gains or losses in the period they arise. Instruments classified as amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Instruments classified as FVOCI are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive loss.

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**3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)**

**q) Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)**

Determination of fair values

The determination of fair value requires judgement and is based on market information, where available and appropriate. At the end of each financial reporting period, the Company's management estimates the fair value of securities based on quoted trading prices at the end of the reporting period or the closing trade price on the last day the security traded if there were no trades at the end of the reporting period, or other such fair value method that is appropriate if the security is not listed on a recognized exchange.

Disposition of marketable securities

Realized gains or losses on the disposal of securities and unrealized gains and losses on securities classified as FVTPL are reflected in profit or loss on the transaction date and are calculated on a weighted average cost basis.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognizes financial liabilities when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss ("ECL") associated with financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt instruments carried at FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance for expected credit loss account against receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statements of financial position are classified 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 – valuation based on unadjusted quoted prices 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 (i.e. unobservable inputs).

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**3. Material Accounting Policies (continued)**

**r) New Accounting Standards and Amendments**

The Company adopted the following amendments to accounting standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023:

Disclosure of accounting policies - amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

The amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making materiality judgements provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition, or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Definition of accounting estimates - amendments to IAS 8

The amendments to IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB that are applicable for accounting periods after December 31, 2023. There are currently no such pronouncements that are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements upon adoption.

**s) Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates**

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates.

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

Significant assumptions about the future that management has made that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from estimates made, relate, but are not limited to, the following:

Fair Value of Investment in Securities Not Quoted in an Active Market

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statements of financial position, including equities and warrants, cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible; where observable market data is not available, management's judgment is required to establish fair values.

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**3. Material Accounting Policy (continued)**

**s) Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates (continued)**

Warrants

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the value of warrants issued as part of the Company's private placements and in the Company's investment portfolio. The Black-Scholes model requires six key inputs to determine a value for a warrant: risk free interest rate, exercise price, market price at date of issue, expected dividend yield, expected life and expected volatility. Certain of the inputs are estimates which involve considerable judgment and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are out of the Company's control. For example, a longer expected life of the warrant or a higher volatility number used would result in an increase in the warrant value.

Going concern

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the going concern of the Company as previously discussed in Note 1.

Share-based compensation

The Black-Scholes option valuation model used by the Company to determine fair values for stock-based compensation was developed for use in estimating the fair value of freely traded options. This model requires input of highly subjective assumptions including future stock volatility and expected time until exercise. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect a stock option's fair value estimate.

Deferred taxes

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and deferred tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Deferred Flow-Through Premium Estimates

Recorded costs of flow-through share premium liabilities reflect premiums received by the Company on the issue of flow-through shares. The premium is subject to measurement uncertainties and requires the Company to assess the value of non-flow-through shares. The determination is subjective and does not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the premium liability.

Provision for Flow-Through Shares

Management estimates the probability each year for the likelihood of the provision. Changes to the probability can affect the carrying value of the provision as disclosed in Note 12.

**4. Capital Management**

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Company's Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company defines its capital to comprise its shareholders' (deficit) equity, specifically its capital stock, warrant reserve, contributed surplus and accumulated deficit. The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the early exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration activity and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

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**4. Capital Management (continued)**

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the three months ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

**5. Financial Risks Factors**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk).

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Company's Audit Committee under policies approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

*Credit Risk*

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfil its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents and taxes receivable. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit with banks. Included in taxes receivable at March 31, 2024 is \$12,152 (December 31, 2023 - \$39,647) relating to sales taxes receivable from the Canadian government. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to its financial instruments is not significant.

*Liquidity Risk*

The Company's liquidity risk is the risk that Company has insufficient funds to settle its contractual financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company manages this risk by ensuring sufficient funds are available as contractual cash flows become due.

As at March 31, 2024, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents balance of \$147,967 (December 31, 2023 - \$57,884) to settle current liabilities of \$651,519 (December 31, 2023 - \$571,498). While the Company has been successful in obtaining required funding in the past, there is no assurance that future financings will be available

*Market Risk*

Market risk is the risk of loss that might arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

i) Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to limited interest rate risk, as it only holds cash and cash equivalents and does not have any interest-bearing debt.

ii) Foreign Currency Risk:

The Company holds a bank account denominated in United States dollars and is subject to risk of fluctuations in the exchange rate of the United States dollar against the Canadian dollar. As at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023, the Company had a minimal balance in its US bank account; therefore, the impact of any change in the United States dollar against the Canadian dollar would be insignificant.

iii) Commodity and Equity Risk:

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. The Company closely monitors commodity prices as it relates to the value and the future outlook of the Company's mineral



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**5. Financial Risks Factors (continued)**

properties and equity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken for current and future projects. Commodity price risk could adversely affect the Company. In particular, the Company's future profitability and viability from mineral exploration depends upon the world market price of valuable minerals. Commodity prices have fluctuated significantly in recent years. There is no assurance that, even as commercial quantities of minerals may be produced in the future, a profitable market will exist for them. As of March 31, 2024, the Company is not a producer of valuable minerals. As a result, commodity price risk may affect the completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings.

**6. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	December 31, 2023
	\$	\$
Cash deposits	<b>137,967</b>	47,884
Cash equivalents	<b>10,000</b>	10,000
	<b>147,967</b>	57,884

**7. Taxes receivable**

	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	December 31, 2023
	\$	\$
Taxes recoverable	<b>12,152</b>	39,647

**8. Equipment**

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company disposed of exploration equipment for \$30,000, in settlement of accounts payable, resulting in a gain on disposal of \$19,947 which was recorded in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

**9. Mineral Properties**

The Company has ownership interests in one exploration project, namely the Scadding-Powerline-Jovan ("SPJ") project.

The following table summarizes the cumulative exploration and evaluation and property acquisition expenditures the Company has incurred on the SPJ project:

	<b>\$</b>
<b>Balance, December 31, 2022</b>	<b>10,508,651</b>
Exploration expenditures & property acquisition costs	556,169
<b>Balance, December 31, 2023</b>	<b>11,064,820</b>
Exploration expenditures & property acquisition costs	90,128
<b>Balance, March 31, 2024</b>	<b>11,154,948</b>

Scadding-Powerline-Jovan Property

The SPJ property consists of the Scadding, Powerline, Jovan, Blueberry, Loney and Golden Copper properties.

On April 24, 2019, the Company signed definitive agreements with both Northern Sphere Mining Corp. ("Northern Sphere") and Currie Rose Resources Inc. ("Currie Rose") to purchase a 100% interest in the leases comprising the

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**9. Mineral Properties (continued)**

Scadding Mine, as well as additional mineral claims that surround the Scadding Mine site (collectively, the “Scadding Mine”), which is located in Scadding Township near the Wanapitei – Ashigami Lakes district, east of Sudbury, Ontario..

To acquire Northern Sphere’s 51% interest in the Scadding Mine and a 100% interest in the surrounding claims, the Company satisfied the following conditions:

- issued 1,000,000 of the Company’s common shares upon transfer of title (the shares were issued on September 10, 2019) with a fair value of \$900,000;
- made a \$100,000 cash payment (paid); and
- incurred \$300,000 in eligible exploration expenditures in the 12-month period following acquisition of the Scadding Mine.

The agreement with Northern Sphere is subject to both a standstill clause and voting requirements.

To acquire Currie Rose’s 49% interest in the Scadding Mine, the Company satisfied the following conditions:

- issued 800,000 of the Company’s common shares (the shares were issued on September 4, 2019) with a fair value of \$640,000;
- made a \$50,000 cash payment on transfer of title (paid); and
- incurred \$1,500,000 of eligible exploration expenditures on the leases partially comprising the Scadding Mine within a three-year period following acquisition.

As part of the agreement, Currie Rose retains a 3% Net Smelter Return (“NSR”) on the property. Upon reaching commercial production, the Company agrees to pay Currie Rose \$2,000,000 in exchange for a reduction of the NSR to 2.5%. An additional 1% of the NSR can be bought back for \$1,000,000. 514 Finance Inc. acted as an arms-length advisor for this transaction and the Company issued 200,000 common shares for its services. The fair value of the shares issued was \$160,000.

On July 9, 2019, the Company entered into an agreement with Blueberry Cobalt Project Corp. to purchase a 100% interest in certain claims located in Greater Sudbury, Ontario. In consideration for the purchase of the mining claims the Company paid \$50,000 in cash and issued 300,000 common shares. The fair value of the shares issued was \$15,000.

On September 2, 2019, the Company entered into an agreement with Klondike Bay Resources (Loney Property) to acquire a 100% interest in certain claims in the Wanapitei Lake area, northeast of Sudbury, Ontario. The terms of the purchase agreement require the following payments:

- \$20,000 and 20,000 shares on the signing of the definitive agreement (the cash was paid on signing the agreement, while the Company issued 20,000 common shares on November 8, 2019). The fair value of the shares issued was \$20,000;
- \$30,000 and 30,000 shares on or before first anniversary of agreement (the shares were issued on September 30, 2020 with a fair value of \$33,000, while the cash payment of \$30,000 was made on November 3, 2020); and
- \$30,000 and 25,000 shares on or before the second anniversary of the agreement (the shares were issued on September 17, 2021, with a fair value of \$12,500, while the cash payment of \$30,000 was made on September 24, 2021).

On October 2, 2019, the Company entered into an agreement with Golden Copper Corp. to purchase a 100% interest in certain mining claims located 35 kilometres from downtown Sudbury, Ontario. The Company made a cash payment of \$5,000 upon signing the definitive agreements. On November 8, 2019, the Company issued 187,500 common shares. The fair value of the shares issued was \$187,500.

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**9. Mineral Properties (continued)**

On July 18, 2018, the Company announced it acquired an option to earn 100% interests in the Jovan and Powerline properties. The purchase price was structured to be payable over a three-year period and included cash payments totalling \$225,000, the issuance of commons shares valued at \$180,000 and the commitment to spend up to \$800,000 in exploration activities. The Company made a cash payment of \$37,500 upon signing the definitive agreements and on October 5, 2018, the Company issued 50,000 common shares with a fair value of \$20,000 pursuant to the definitive agreement. On August 14, 2019, the Company issued 80,000 common shares with a fair value of \$40,000 and paid \$45,500 in cash. On August 6, 2020, the Company made a cash payment of \$66,000 and on September 14, 2020, the Company issued 40,909 common shares with a fair value of \$45,000. On July 15, 2021, the Company made a cash payment of \$26,000. On January 11, 2022, the Company made a cash payment of \$50,000. On January 18, 2022, the Company issued 150,000 common shares with a fair value of \$60,000 in accordance with the agreement. All obligations to acquire 100% interest in the claims have now been fulfilled and the claims have been transferred over to the Company.

Additionally, on April 11, 2022, December 13, 2022, and February 3, 2023, the Company made cash payments of \$10,000, \$10,000 and \$5,000 respectively, pursuant to the Jovan and Powerline property agreements. On March 21, 2023, the Company issued 71,429 common shares in relation to the Jovan property agreements. The fair value of the shares was \$5,000. On February 27, 2024, the Company issued 200,000 common shares. The fair value of the shares issued was \$10,000. The Company has the continuing obligation of \$20,000 annual minimum royalties, pertaining to the Jovan and Powerline properties.

On February 15, 2021, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in additional claims located on the Jovan property. Total consideration for the purchase of the mining claims was \$150,000, of which \$75,000 was paid in cash on the signing of the agreement and \$75,000 was paid in common shares of the Company. In total 107,143 common shares were issued on April 21, 2021, with a fair value of \$0.70 each.

**10. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities**

	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	December 31, 2023
	\$	\$
Accounts payable	<b>490,623</b>	375,458
Accrued liabilities	<b>74,365</b>	109,509
	<b>564,988</b>	484,967

**11. Deferred Premium on Flow-Through Shares**

The premium paid for flow-through shares in excess of the market value of the shares without the flow-through features is initially recognized as a liability. The liability is subsequently reduced and recorded in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss on a pro-rata basis based on the corresponding eligible expenditures that have been incurred. As at March 31, 2024 there was \$Nil (March 31, 2023 - \$66,815) deferred premium recorded as a liability.

**12. Provision for Flow-Through Shares**

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company underwent an audit conducted by the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") for the calendar years 2010 to 2013. As a result of the audit, CRA adjusted the amount of qualifying expenditures that were renounced to subscribers aggregating approximately \$2,500,000. The Company did not appeal the adjustment resulting in the subscribers being reassessed tax payable for calendar years 2010-2013 for which the Company was ultimately responsible. In addition, CRA assessed additional Part XII.6 tax of \$255,043 to the Company in connection with the shortfall, which was paid in January 2017.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company concluded that it had not met the commitment for flow-through eligible exploration expenditures in connection with the November 2021 flow-through financing. The

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**12. Provision for Flow-Through Shares (continued)**

shortfall was estimated to be \$112,389. The Company recorded a provision representing the penalty to the CRA and the estimated amount of repayments to subscribers it currently expects to incur.

At March 31, 2024 there is a provision of \$86,531 (December 31, 2023 - \$86,531) representing the estimated amount of repayments to subscribers related to the 2021-2022 shortfall in flow-through eligible exploration expenditures.

**13. Marketable and Other Securities**

As at March 31, 2024, the Company's marketable and other securities were \$Nil (December 31, 2023 - \$Nil). During the three months ended March 31, 2024, the Company recorded a net gain of \$Nil (three months ended March 31, 2023 – net loss \$95,692) on marketable and other securities in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

**14. Government Assistance**

In 2023, the Company was approved for up to \$200,000 of funding for the Ontario Junior Exploration Program ("OJEP") through the Ministry of Northern Development. On December 4, 2023, the Company received \$60,000 of the funding allocation towards the Company's Summer 2023 drill program and the remaining balance of \$140,000 was received on March 11, 2024 upon delivery of certain grant requirements.

**15. Related Party Transactions and Balances**

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. Key management personnel include the Board of Directors and the executive management team, which comprises: (i) the President and Chief Executive Officer; and (ii) the Chief Financial Officer.

Compensation for key management personnel of the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	<b>2023</b>	2023
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Short-term benefits	<b>45,000</b>	57,500
Share-based payments	-	46,426
	<b>45,000</b>	103,936

At March 31, 2024, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is an amount of \$56,500 (December 31, 2023 - \$50,850) due to a company controlled by the Chief Financial Officer and \$26,250 (December 31, 2023 - \$26,250) due to a company controlled by the Interim Chief Executive Officer.

**16. Shareholders' Equity**

**a) Share Capital**

The Company's authorized share capital includes an unlimited number of Class "A" common shares having no par value. At March 31, 2024, 38,077,158 common shares (December 31, 2023 – 37,877,158) were issued and outstanding. Please refer to the statements of changes in shareholders' equity for movements in share capital during the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

Fiscal 2023 Transactions

On March 21, 2023, 71,429 common shares were issued in relation to the Jovan property agreement. The fair value of the shares issued was \$5,000 (see Note 9).

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**16. Shareholders' Equity (continued)**

**a) Share Capital (continued)**

On May 5, 2023, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement offering for gross proceeds of \$455,000. The offering consisted of (i) 6,000,000 flow-through units ("FT Unit") at a price of \$0.05 per FT Unit, with each FT Unit comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant, for proceeds of \$300,000 and (ii) 3,100,000 non flow-through units at a price of \$0.05 per unit, with each non flow-through unit comprised of one non-flow through common share and one warrant, for proceeds of \$155,000. The fair value of the warrants issued under the financing, at \$0.022 per warrant, totaled \$201,801 (see Note 16(c)).

On May 5, 2023, the Company issued shares to settle a debt of \$12,500 owing to Mr. Romain, the Company's former CEO who resigned on March 30, 2023. The Company and Mr. Romain entered into a debt settlement agreement which provided that the debt would be settled by the issuance of 178,572 common shares.

Fiscal 2024 Transactions

On February 27, 2024, 200,000 common shares were issued in relation to the Jovan property agreement. The fair value of the shares issued was \$10,000 (see Note 9).

**b) Stock Options**

The Company has a stock option plan (the "Plan") pursuant to which the Company's Board of Directors may grant incentive stock options to directors, officers, employees, and consultants at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The exercise price and vesting period of any option is fixed by the Board of Directors on the date of grant in accordance with applicable stock exchange or other regulatory requirements, if applicable. The maximum aggregate number of common shares under option at any time under the Plan cannot exceed 10% of the then issued and outstanding number of common shares.

On March 21, 2023, the Company granted 680,000 stock options to certain directors, officers, employees, and consultants of the Company. The options entitle the holders to purchase the same number of common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.10 per share for a period of five years. The options vested immediately, and the fair value of the stock options granted was estimated to be \$45,424 which was recorded in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

On May 12, 2023, the Company granted 1,000,000 stock options to certain directors, officers, employees, and consultants of the Company. The options entitle the holders to purchase the same number of common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.06 per share for a period of five years. The options vested immediately, and the fair value of the stock options granted was estimated to be \$57,700 which was recorded in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

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**16. Shareholders' Equity (continued)**

**(b) Stock Options (continued)**

The following table summarizes stock option movements during the three months ended March 31, 2024 and year ended December 31, 2023:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
<b>Balance, December 31, 2022</b>	<b>2,072,000</b>	<b>0.77</b>
Granted	1,680,000	0.08
Cancelled/expired	(682,500)	0.56
<b>Balance, December 31, 2023</b>	<b>3,069,500</b>	<b>0.43</b>
Cancelled/expired	(118,000)	0.05
<b>Balance, March 31, 2024</b>	<b>2,951,500</b>	<b>0.44</b>

Outstanding stock options at March 31, 2024 were as follows:

Expiry Date	Number of Stock Options Outstanding	Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
September 8, 2024	170,000	1.00	0.44
February 18, 2025	357,000	0.80	0.85
August 21, 2025	305,000	1.30	1.39
November 25, 2026	704,500	0.50	2.66
March 21, 2028	465,000	0.10	3.98
May 12, 2028	950,000	0.06	4.12
	<b>2,951,500</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>2.86</b>

The fair value of the stock options issued during the year ended December 31, 2023 was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model utilizing the following assumptions:

	May 12, 2023	March 21, 2023
Risk-free interest rate	3.12%	3.09%
Expected stock volatility	183%	183%
Expected life	5 years	5 years
Dividend yield	0%	0%

**c) Warrants**

The Company has issued warrants as part of equity financings. The fair value of warrants is recognized upon issuance as an equity reserve until expiration or exercise.

There were no warrants issued or expired during the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

Warrants outstanding and exercisable as at March 31, 2024 were as follows:

Issue Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of Warrants
December 8, 2022	December 8, 2024	\$ 0.15	275,000
December 8, 2022	December 8, 2024	0.10	80,500
May 5, 2023	May 5, 2025	0.07	9,100,000
		<b>\$ 0.07</b>	<b>9,455,500</b>

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**16. Shareholders' Equity (continued)**

**(c) Warrants (continued)**

The fair value of the warrants issued in 2023 was estimated using a relative fair value attribution of the Black-Scholes model for pricing options using the following weighted average assumptions:

	<b>May 5, 2023</b>
Risk-free interest rate	3.73%
Expected stock volatility	235%
Expected life	2 years
Dividend yield	0%

**17. Commitments – Flow-through expenditure commitment**

The Company completed flow-through share financings that involve a commitment to incur Canadian Exploration Expenditures (“CEE”) prior to the end of specific calendar years and to renounce the CEE tax deductions to the flow-through share subscribers. The outstanding flow-through commitment at March 31, 2024 was \$Nil (December 31, 2023 - \$35,687).

**18. Supplemental Disclosure with Respect to Cash-Flows**

The Company did not pay interest, income tax or dividends, nor did it receive any dividends during the three months ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

Significant non-cash financing and investing transactions for the three months ended March 31, 2024 included:

- Issuance of 200,000 common share with a fair value of \$10,000 in relation to the Jovan and Powerline agreements (see Note 9 & 16(a)).

Significant non-cash financing and investing transactions for the three months ended March 31, 2023 included:

- Issuance of 71,429 common shares with a fair value of \$5,000 in relation to the Jovan and Powerline agreements (see Note 9 & 16(a)).