CANAF

INVESTMENTS INC

For the Three Months Ended January 31, 2025

# Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

- Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
- Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
- Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
- Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

**NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF QUARTELY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection, 4.3 (3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of Canaf Investments Inc. ("the Company") have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management. The unaudited interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and reflect management's best estimate and judgements based on information currently available.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these interim financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants for a review on interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at January 31, 2025 and October 31, 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

| | Note | Jan 31, 2025 | Oct 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **$** | **$** |
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| CURRENT | | | |
| Cash | | 8,507,887 | 7,634,628 |
| Accounts Receivable | 5 | 2,835,122 | 3,033,922 |
| Inventory | 6 | 1,351,960 | 1,216,545 |
| Deposit Held for Property | | 89,564 | 142,456 |
| Prepaid Expenses and Deposits | | 38,014 | 25,256 |
| Other Investment Activities | 8 | 1,261,070 | 340,971 |
| Income Taxes Receivable | | - | 213,954 |
| | | 14,083,617 | 12,607,732 |
| NON-CURRENT | | | |
| Investment Properties | 7 | 1,236,819 | 1,253,855 |
| Property, Plant and Equipment, Net | 9 | 644,843 | 716,316 |
| Due from Non-Controlling Interest | 4 | 1,237,294 | 1,223,348 |
| Intangible | 2(f) | 1 | 1 |
| | | 17,202,574 | 15,801,252 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| CURRENT | | | |
| Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities | 10 | 2,456,690 | 2,477,424 |
| Sales Tax Payable | 11 | 58,215 | 97,230 |
| Income Taxes Payable | | 905,131 | - |
| Current Portion of Lease Liability | 18 | 21,506 | 21,886 |
| | | 3,441,542 | 2,596,540 |
| NON-CURRENT | | | |
| Lease Liability | 18 | 8,491 | 8,641 |
| | | 3,450,033 | 2,605,181 |
| **SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY** | | | |
| Share Capital | 12 | 9,833,684 | 9,833,684 |
| Additional Paid in Capital | 4 | 1,725,311 | 1,725,311 |
| Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss – Foreign Currency Translation Reserve | | (2,259,697) | (2,056,626) |
| Retained Earnings | | 3,133,045 | 2,456,487 |
| Equity Attributable to Canaf Investments Inc. Shareholders | | 12,432,342 | 11,958,856 |
| Non-Controlling Interest | 4 | 1,320,199 | 1,237,215 |
| | | 13,752,540 | 13,196,071 |
| | | 17,202,574 | 15,801,252 |

Nature of Operations (Note 1)
Economic Dependence (Note 17)
Segment Information (Note 19)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Approved on Behalf of the Board:

*"Christopher Way"*
Christopher Way, Director

*"Rebecca Williams"*
Rebecca Williams, Director

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Three Months Ended January 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

| | Note | Jan 31, 2025<br>$ | Jan 31, 2024<br>$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **REVENUES** | | | |
| Sales | | 8,269,088 | 9,575,656 |
| Rental | | 75,121 | 40,616 |
| | | 8,344,209 | 9,616,272 |
| **COST OF SALES** | | | |
| Sales | | (7,315,716) | (8,895,452) |
| Rental | | (32,589) | (28,487) |
| | 15 | (7,348,305) | (8,923,938) |
| **GROSS PROFIT** | | 995,904 | 692,333 |
| **EXPENSES** | | | |
| General and Administrative | 16 | (225,528) | (214,492) |
| Foreign Exchange Loss | | - | (2) |
| | | (225,528) | (214,494) |
| **INCOME BEFORE OTHER ITEMS** | | 770,376 | 477,839 |
| Interest Income | | 284,193 | 159,625 |
| Other Income | | 4,233 | 2,108 |
| **INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES** | | 1,058,802 | 639,572 |
| Current Income Tax Expense | | (277,598) | (162,763) |
| **NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR** | | 781,204 | 476,810 |
| Attributable to the Shareholders | | 676,557 | 442,657 |
| Attributable to the Non-Controlling Interest | | 104,646 | 34,153 |
| | | 781,204 | 476,810 |
| **OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)** | | | |
| Foreign Currency Translation Gain (Loss) | | (224,733) | (312,368) |
| **COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR** | | 556,470 | 164,441 |
| Attributable to the Shareholders | | 473,487 | 162,344 |
| Attributable to the Non-Controlling Interest | | 82,984 | 2,097 |
| | | 556,470 | 164,441 |
| **BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE** | | 0.014 | 0.010 |
| **WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING – BASIC AND DILUTED** | | 47,426,195 | 47,426,195 |

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

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

As at January 31, 2025 and October 31, 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

| | Note | Number of Common Shares | Share Capital $ | Additional Paid In Capital $ | Foreign Currency Translation Reserve $ | (Deficit) Retained Earnings $ | Non-Controlling Interest $ | Total Shareholders' Equity $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance, October 31, 2023** | | 47,426,195 | 9,833,684 | 1,725,311 | (2,770,234) | 295,208 | 1,010,312 | 10,094,281 |
| Net Income for the Year | | - | - | - | - | 2,161,279 | 327,677 | 2,488,956 |
| Dividends Paid | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | (189,442) | (189,442) |
| Foreign Currency Translation Loss | | - | - | - | 713,608 | - | 88,668 | 802,276 |
| **Balance, October 31, 2024** | | 47,426,195 | 9,833,684 | 1,725,311 | (2,056,626) | 2,456,487 | 1,237,215 | 13,196,071 |
| Net Income for the Year | | - | - | - | - | 676,557 | 104,646 | 781,204 |
| Dividends Paid | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign Currency Translation Gain | | - | - | - | (203,071) | - | (21,662) | (224,733) |
| **Balance, January 31, 2025** | | 47,426,195 | 9,833,684 | 1,725,311 | (2,259,697) | 3,133,045 | 1,320,199 | 13,752,540 |

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

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Three Months Ended January 31, 2025 and Year Ended October 31, 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

| | Note | Jan 31, 2025<br>$ | Oct 31, 2024<br>$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR):** | | | |
| **OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Net Income for the Year | | 781,204 | 2,488,956 |
| Non-Cash Items: | | | |
| Accretion | 18 | 818 | 6,236 |
| Depreciation | 9 | 61,599 | 205,418 |
| Interest Income | | (26,853) | (102,215) |
| | | 816,767 | 2,598,395 |
| Change in Non-Cash Working Capital Accounts | 14(a) | 1,399,273 | 742,795 |
| | | 2,216,040 | 3,341,191 |
| **INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | | |
| Net Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment | 9 | (2,496) | (180,394) |
| Purchase of Investment Properties | 7 | (4,767) | (532,943) |
| Other Investment Activities | 8 | (1,021,485) | (343,363) |
| | | (1,028,747) | (1,056,700) |
| **FINANCING ACTIVITY** | | | |
| Repayment of Lease Liability | 18 | (5,817) | (23,680) |
| **INCREASE IN CASH** | | 1,181,476 | 2,260,810 |
| Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash | | (308,216) | 72,861 |
| Cash, Beginning of the Year | | 7,634,628 | 5,300,956 |
| **CASH, END OF THE YEAR** | | 8,507,887 | 7,634,628 |

Supplemental Cash Flow Information (Note 14(b))

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

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Canaf Investments Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Province of Alberta and owns and operates a coal processing business in South Africa which processes coal and coal products into calcine, a coke substitute with a high carbon content. Effective 2019, the Company expanded its business to also acquire, redevelop and rent rental properties in South Africa. The Company is also actively exploring investment opportunities into a new sector as part of its ongoing diversification strategy.

The Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol CAF. The head office, principal address, and records office of the Company are located at 1100 – 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 3V6.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") on the basis that the Company is a going concern and will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate profitable operations from its coal processing business. The coal processing business sales are substantially derived from very few customers, and as a result, the Company is economically dependent on these customers (Note 18). The Company is dependent on the operating cash flows from its coal processing business and the financial support of its shareholders and related parties to finance its operations and to discharge liabilities in the normal course of business. Loss of a customer or reduced sales to a customer may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition.

The Company has working capital of $10,642,075 as at January 31, 2025 (2024 – $10,011,192). Management believes that the Company has sufficient cash resources to meet its obligations for at least 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

## NOTE 2 – MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### a) Statement of Compliance

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

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 20th, 2025.

### b) Basis of Preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. Cost is the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for net assets.

### c) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company"):

| Entity | Country of Incorporation | Holding | Functional Currency |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canaf Investments Inc. | Canada | Parent Company | Canadian Dollar |
| Quantum Screening and Crushing (Pty) Ltd. | South Africa | 100% | South African Rand |
| Southern Coal (Proprietary) Limited | South Africa | 70% | South African Rand |
| Canaf Investments (Proprietary) Ltd. | South Africa | 100% | South African Rand |
| Canaf Estate Holdings (Proprietary) Ltd. | South Africa | 100% | South African Rand |
| Canaf Capital (Pty) Ltd. | South Africa | 100% | South African Rand |
| Canaf Agri (Proprietary) Ltd. | South Africa | 100% | South African Rand |
| Rwenzori Cobalt Company Ltd. | Uganda | 100% | Ugandan Shilling |

**NOTE 2 – MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**c) Basis of Consolidation (Continued)**

Intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The net assets and net profit attributable to outside shareholders are presented as amounts attributable to non-controlling interests in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Rwenzori Cobalt Company Ltd. is an inactive subsidiary.

**d) Functional and Presentation Currency**

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars. Each entity determines its own functional currency (Note 2(c)) and items included in the consolidated financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

**i) Change in Presentation Currency**

Effective April 21, 2023 the Company changed its presentation currency to the Canadian Dollars (previously US Dollars) so as to align with the currency of its listing on the TSX-V. This change in presentation currency has been applied retrospectively as if the new presentation currency had always been the Company's presentation currency. The amounts for the years presented have been translated to Canadian dollars as follows:

- assets and liabilities at the closing exchange rate of that balance sheet date
- income and expenses using the average exchange rate during the year
- equity items at historical cost in Canadian dollars
- exchange differences arising upon translation are recorded in “foreign currency translation reserve"

**ii) Transactions and Balances in Foreign Currencies**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the respective entity, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement of monetary items at year-end exchange rates are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction and are not retranslated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

**iii) Foreign Operations**

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars from their functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date and their income statements are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in earnings as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

**e) Inventory**

Inventories consist of raw materials and finished goods (calcine) and are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value. Estimated net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any cost of disposal.

Cost is determined on the following basis: Raw materials and packing material are valued at first-in, first-out method (“FIFO”). Finished goods are valued at raw material cost plus labour cost and all other direct production costs.

Cost of sales is determined on a FIFO basis and includes transportation and handling costs.

**f) Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets represent the identifiable value of customer contracts acquired on the purchase of the South African subsidiary in 2007. On October 31, 2008, the Company wrote down the carrying value of its intangible assets to a nominal amount.

**NOTE 2 – MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**g) Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognized to write off the cost of the property, plant and equipment less their residual values over their useful lives using the straight-line method at the following rates, except in the year of acquisition, when one half of the rates are used:

| | |
|---|---|
| Computer Equipment | 3 Years |
| Leasehold Improvements | 5 Years |
| Office Equipment | 5 Years |
| Plant and Equipment | 5 Years |
| Vehicles | 5 Years |

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

**h) Investment Properties**

Investment properties are properties held to earn rental income and/or capital appreciation and is distinguished from properties that are used in the production of supply of goods and services, and for administrative purposes. Investment properties are accounted for by using the fair value method. Investment properties are initially recognized at cost, including direct transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value valuations are done on an open market basis and valued using either the discounted cash flow method or the capitalization of net income method or a combination of both.

**i) Other Investment Activities**

Other Investment Activities consist of interest-earning investments that generate cash flows solely from principal and interest payments, aligning with the company's business model to collect contractual cash flows.

Investments are recognized when the company becomes a party to the loan contract and are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which includes initial recognition, principal repayments, cumulative interest amortization using the effective interest method, and any loss allowance adjustments.

**j) Impairment of Non-Current Assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-current assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Individual assets are grouped together as a cash generating unit for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash flows that are independent from other group assets.

If any such indication of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Where the carrying amount of a cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the cash generating unit is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are adjusted for the risks specific to the cash generating unit and are discounted to their present value with a discount rate that reflects current market indicators.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the cash generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately.

**NOTE 2 – MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**k) Non-Controlling Interest**

Non-controlling interest in the Company's residual ownership interest in a controlled subsidiary is classified as a separate component of equity. On initial recognition, non-controlling interest is measured at the fair value of the non-controlling entity's contribution into the related subsidiary. Subsequent to the original transaction date, adjustments are made to the carrying amount of non-controlling interest for the non-controlling interest's share of changes to the subsidiary's equity.

**l) Revenue Recognition**

The Company accounts for revenue under IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers:

- identify the contract with a customer;
- identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- determine the transaction price, which is the total consideration provided by the customer;
- allocate the transaction price among the performance obligations in the contract based on their relative fair values; and
- recognize revenue when the relevant criteria are met for each performance obligation.

The Company has several sources of revenue. Pursuant to IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, revenue from the sale of calcine is generally earned at a point in time and recognized upon transfer of title which is completed when the physical product is delivered to customers and collection is reasonably assured. Rental revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease contracts at fixed price with no variable consideration and collection is reasonably assured. Interest and other income are recognized when earned and collection is reasonably assured.

**m) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. As at January 31, 2025, the Company has no material provisions.

**n) Share Capital**

Share capital includes cash consideration received for share issuances, net of commissions and issue costs. Common shares issued for non-monetary consideration are recorded at their fair market value based upon the trading price of the Company's shares on the TSX Venture Exchange on the date of the agreement.

**o) Earnings per Common Share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed in accordance with the treasury stock method and based on the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive equity instruments. Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share, as the issuance of shares on the exercise of stock options and share purchase warrants is anti-dilutive.

**p) Leases**

The Company adopted all of the requirements of IFRS 16, Leases, effective January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is twelve months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from the previous accounting policy on leases.

**NOTE 2 – MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**q) Income Taxes**

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

**i) Current Income Tax**

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those claims from, or obligations to, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

**ii) Deferred Income Tax**

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilized against future taxable income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has the right and intention to offset current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as a component of tax income or expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

**r) Financial Instruments**

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 the 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 at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

| **Financial assets** | **Classification** |
|---|---|
| Cash | Amortized cost |
| Accounts receivable | Amortized cost |
| Other investment activities | Amortized cost |
| Due from non-controlling interest | Amortized cost |
| **Financial liabilities** | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | Amortized cost |
| Lease liability | Amortized cost |
| Loans and borrowings | Amortized cost |

ii) Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTOCI or amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively. Financial assets and liabilities at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Those at amortized cost are subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash flows over the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

**NOTE 2 – MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**r) Financial Instruments (Continued)**

ii) Measurement (Continued)

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. 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 the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

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 the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, as an impairment gain or loss, 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.

Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables: The valuation of allowances for uncollectible trade receivables requires judgment involving estimated credit losses based on customer, industry concentrations and the Company's knowledge of the financial conditions of its customers. Uncertainty relates to the actual collectability of customer balances that can vary from management's estimates and judgment.

iv) Derecognition

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 recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

**s) New standards and interpretations adopted January 1, 2023**

**Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies**

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, and IFRS Practice Statement 2. The amendments to IAS 1 require an entity to disclose its material accounting policies instead of its significant accounting policies. The amendments include clarification on how an entity can determine material accounting policies by applying the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2. The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Company adopted the amendments effective November 1, 2023, with no material impact to the financial statements for 2025.

**t) New standards and interpretations not yet effective**

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* , to provide a more general approach to the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current based on contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. These amendments: specify that the rights and conditions existing at the end of the reporting period are relevant in determining whether the Company has a right to defer settlement of a liability by at least twelve months; provide that management's expectations are not a relevant consideration as to whether the Company will exercise its rights to defer settlement of a liability; and clarify when a liability is considered settled. On October 31, 2022, the IASB issued a deferral of the effective date for the new guidance by one year to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and is to be applied retrospectively. These amendments do not have any impact on these Financial Statements.

**NOTE 2 – MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**t) New standards and interpretations not yet effective (Continued)**

IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* , which will replace IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* aims to improve how companies communicate in their financial statements, with a focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss, in particular additional defined subtotals, disclosures about management-defined performance measures and new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information. IFRS 18 is accompanied by limited amendments to the requirements in IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*. IFRS 18 is effective from January 1, 2027. Companies are permitted to apply IFRS 18 before that date. The Company has not applied IFRS 18 for purposes of these Financial Statements.

**NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies which are described in Note 2, management is required to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are described below.

**a) Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets**

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of these assets to the Company. Actual useful lives of these assets may differ from the estimate.

**b) Inventory Valuation**

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is measured at the estimated price at the time of sale based on prevailing and forecast commodity prices less estimated future production costs to convert the inventory into saleable form and associated selling costs. These estimates on future parameters require significant judgments from the management.

**c) Impairment of Non-Current Assets**

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows from each asset or cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows, management makes assumptions about future operating results. These assumptions relate to future events and circumstances. In addition, when determining the applicable discount rate, estimation is involved in determining the appropriate adjustments to market risk and asset-specific risk factors.

Actual results may vary and cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets within the next financial year.

**d) Deferred Tax Assets**

Deferred tax assets, including those arising from un-utilized tax losses, require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate sufficient taxable earnings in future periods in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in future periods. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

### NOTE 4 – DUE FROM NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

On October 3, 2018, the Company sold a 30% interest of its subsidiary, Southern Coal (Proprietary) Limited ("Southern Coal"), to Amandla Amakhulu (Pty) Ltd. ("AAM") for the price of 18 million Rand (approximately CAN$1.7 million). AAM is a 100% black-owned company incorporated in South Africa, and the sales transaction complied with the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment ("BBBEE") incentive program in South Africa.

The dilution gain recorded on the sale of the 30% interest in Southern Coal was in the amount of $1,725,311. As there was no change in control of the Company's subsidiary, the dilution gain was recorded as additional paid-in capital.

The consideration were in the form of cumulative, redeemable preference shares of AAM in the amount of the purchase price, 18 million Rand (approximately CAN$1.7 million). These preference shares are mandatory redeemable from the 10 year of issuance, provide preferential dividends based upon South African prime rate and have an irrevocable direction from AAM to Southern Coal to pay the Company such dividends from any Southern Coal dividend distribution to AAM. The change in dividend rate is permitted upon approval from both parties. The preference shares have restrictive voting rights; specifically, they do not have a voting right on operations and do not participate in any profit sharing of AAM.

The characteristics of the Company's holdings in AAM preference shares met the criteria of the Business Model Test and the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest Test of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. As such it is classified as a note receivable financial asset at amortized cost. During the year ended October 31, 2024, the South African prime bank rate was 11.50% (2023 - 9.75% - 11.75%). Southern Coal dividend distribution to AAM during 2024 amounted to $189,442 (2023 – $155,538) and was applied as repayment and recognized interest of $230,288 (2023 - $135,686). As at January 31, 2025, the carrying value of the due from non-controlling interest is $1,237,294 (2024 - $1,223,348).

The non-controlling interest amount as at January 31, 2025 is $1,320,199 (translated at January 31, 2025 exchange rate).

### NOTE 5 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

| | Jan 31, 2025<br>$ | Oct 31, 2024<br>$ |
|---|---|---|
| Accounts Receivable (Note 17) | 2,835,122 | 3,033,922 |
| Less: Allowance for credit losses | - | - |
| Total accounts receivable, net | 2,835,122 | 3,033,922 |
| Of which: | | |
| Not past due | 2,835,122 | 3,033,922 |

### NOTE 6 – INVENTORY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Raw Materials and Work-In-Progress | 989,872 | 213,074 |
| Finished Goods – Calcine | 362,087 | 1,003,471 |
| | 1,351,960 | 1,216,545 |

The net realizable value of inventory as at January 31, 2025 and October 31, 2024 is higher than the cost. Accordingly, the Company has reported the inventory at cost in the consolidated statements of financial position. For the three months ended January 31, 2025, inventory in the value of $6,954,195 (2024 - $8,635,931) has been recognized as cost of sales in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

### NOTE 7 – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beginning Balance | 1,253,855 | 676,450 |
| Additions | 4,767 | 532,943 |
| Foreign Currency Translation | (21,803) | 44,462 |
| | 1,236,819 | 1,253,855 |

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

**NOTE 8 – OTHER INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES**

| | Jan 31, 2025 | Oct 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Beginning Balance | 340,971 | - |
| Loan advances | 1,021,485 | 343,363 |
| Interest income | 16,195 | 23,468 |
| Repayment | (111,651) | (25,708) |
| Foreign Currency Translation | (5,929) | (152) |
| | 1,261,070 | 340,971 |

During the three months ended January 31, 2025 and year ended October 31, 2024, the Company issued a multiple secured loans through a loan agency, bearing a monthly interest rate of 2.25%, with repayment due within 6 to 8 months.

# CANAF INVESTMENTS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Three Months Ended January 31, 2025
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

**NOTE 9 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

| | Land | Right-of-Use Assets | Buildings | Computer Equipment | Leasehold Improvements | Office Equipment | Plant and Equipment | Vehicles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| **COST** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Balance, October 31, 2023** | 7,407 | 86,336 | 162,432 | 17,749 | 170,493 | 18,336 | 6,115,478 | 195,457 | 6,773,688 |
| Additions/(Disposals) | - | - | 9,109 | 12,639 | - | 5,531 | 262,799 | (109,684) | 180,394 |
| Foreign Currency Translation | 486 | 5,675 | 10,676 | 1,166 | 11,206 | 1,205 | 265,331 | 9,427 | 305,172 |
| **Balance, October 31, 2024** | 7,893 | 92,011 | 182,217 | 31,554 | 181,699 | 25,072 | 6,643,608 | 95,200 | 7,259,254 |
| Additions/(Disposals) | - | - | - | - | - | 2,540 | - | - | 2,540 |
| Foreign Currency Translation | (137) | (1,600) | (3,169) | (549) | (3,160) | (480) | (79,381) | (751) | (89,226) |
| **Balance, January 31, 2025** | 7,756 | 90,411 | 179,048 | 31,05 | 178,540 | 27,131 | 6,564,228 | 94,449 | 7,172,568 |
| **ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Balance, October 31, 2023** | - | 38,851 | 30,122 | 17,749 | 170,493 | 17,559 | 5,737,391 | 155,728 | 6,167,893 |
| Depreciation | - | 17,231 | 6,990 | 2,462 | - | 1,041 | 169,891 | 7,803 | 205,418 |
| Disposals | - | - | (73) | - | - | 73 | - | (109,684) | (109,684) |
| Foreign Currency Translation | - | 3,724 | 2,454 | 1,333 | 11,206 | 1,226 | 252,023 | 7,345 | 279,311 |
| **Balance, October 31, 2024** | - | 59,806 | 39,493 | 21,544 | 181,699 | 19,899 | 6,159,305 | 61,192 | 6,542,938 |
| Depreciation | - | 4,527 | 1,889 | 1,036 | - | 272 | 51,751 | 2,124 | 61,599 |
| Disposals | - | - | (18) | - | - | 18 | - | - | - |
| Foreign Currency Translation | - | (1,046) | (689) | (376) | (3,160) | (346) | (71,032) | (162) | (76,813) |
| **Balance, January 31, 2025** | - | 63,288 | 40,674 | 22,204 | 178,540 | 19,842 | 6,140,023 | 63,154 | 6,527,725 |
| **NET BOOK VALUE** | | | | | | | | | |
| **October 31, 2024** | 7,893 | 32,205 | 142,724 | 10,010 | - | 5,173 | 484,304 | 34,008 | 716,316 |
| **January 31, 2025** | 7,756 | 27,123 | 138,374 | 8,800 | - | 7,289 | 424,205 | 31,296 | 644,843 |

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

| | Jan 31, 2025 | Oct 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ |
| Accounts Payable | 2,295,672 | 2,336,787 |
| Accrued Liabilities | 161,018 | 140,637 |
| | 2,456,690 | 2,477,424 |

## NOTE 11 – SALES TAX PAYABLE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| South African Value-Added Tax Payable | (58,349) | (97,426) |
| Canadian Goods and Services Tax Receivable | 134 | 194 |
| | (58,215) | (97,230) |

## NOTE 12 – SHARE CAPITAL

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

As at January 31, 2025 and October 31, 2024 47,426,195 common shares were issued and outstanding as presented in the consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity.

There are no stock options and share purchase warrants outstanding as at January 31, 2025 and October 31, 2024.

## NOTE 13 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to those transactions disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the Company made the following payments to these related parties:

| | 3 Months Ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | Jan 31, 2025 | Jan 31, 2024 |
| | $ | $ |
| Management and Consulting fees | 51,975 | 46,231 |
| Accounting and Administration fees | 12,315 | 11,246 |
| Director Fees | 8,878 | 4,538 |
| | 73,167 | 62,015 |

All related party transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange value, which represented the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

**NOTE 14 – SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION**

**a) Change in Non-Cash Working Capital Accounts**

| | **Jan 31, 2025** | **Oct 31, 2024** |
|---|---|---|
| | **$** | **$** |
| Accounts Receivable | 146,042 | 1,285,844 |
| Inventory | 145,056 | 676,754 |
| Prepaid Expenses and Deposits | 37,218 | 115,969 |
| Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities | 10,187 | (1,086,070) |
| Sales Tax Payable | (37,321) | 6,694 |
| Income Taxes Payable | 1,098,091 | (256,396) |
| | 1,399,273 | 742,795 |

**b) Other Items**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interest Received | 257,339 | 655,217 |
| Income Tax Paid | (838,158) | 1,195,074 |

**NOTE 15 – COST OF SALES**

| | **3 Months Ended** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Jan 31, 2025** | **Jan 31, 2024** |
| | **$** | **$** |
| Inventory, Beginning of the Year | 1,216,545 | 1,533,269 |
| Analysis Fees | 4,711 | 4,184 |
| Depreciation | 57,072 | 41,204 |
| Utilities | 59,061 | 24,052 |
| Fuel, Oil and Lubricants | 47,689 | 80,581 |
| Professional and Project Management Fees | 15,501 | 10,488 |
| Medical Expenses | 2,384 | 1,980 |
| Product Purchases | 6,954,195 | 8,635,931 |
| Protective Clothing | 4,552 | 4,924 |
| Provident Fund | 11,704 | 9,749 |
| Machinery Rental | 45,769 | 68,627 |
| Repairs and Maintenance | 102,613 | 121,713 |
| Salaries and Benefits | 177,740 | 150,843 |
| Transportation | 727 | 44,097 |
| Inventory, End of the Year | (1,351,960) | (1,807,704) |
| | 7,348,305 | 8,923,938 |

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

## NOTE 16 – GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

| | 3 Months Ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Jan 31, 2025** | **Jan 31, 2024** |
| | **$** | **$** |
| Bank Charges and Interest | 2,561 | 2,866 |
| Management and Consulting Fees (Note 13) | 71,494 | 55,896 |
| Directors Incentives (Note 13) | 20,000 | 16,000 |
| Office, Insurance and Sundry | 55,662 | 53,009 |
| New Ventures | - | 3,072 |
| Professional Fees (Note 13) | 45,066 | 46,343 |
| Promotion | 399 | 51 |
| Telephone | 3,782 | 3,185 |
| Transfer Agent and Filing Fees | 1,634 | 1,099 |
| Travel | 9,860 | 7,950 |
| Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (“BBBEE”) | 15,070 | 25,020 |
| | 225,528 | 214,492 |

## NOTE 17 – ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

Sales from the Company’s South African coal processing business are substantially derived from a very few customers and as a result, the Company is economically dependent on these customers. For the year ended October 31, 2024, the Company’s two most significant customers accounted for more than 91.1% of its sales. For the year ended October 31, 2023, the two customers accounted for 89.0% of its sales.

The Company’s exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying value of its accounts receivable. As at January 31, 2025, accounts receivable of $2,835,122 (2024 – $3,033,922) were due from these customers and were collected subsequent to the year end.

## NOTE 18 – LEASE LIABILITY

| | $ |
|---|---|
| **October 31, 2024** | 30,527 |
| Cash principal and interest payments | (5,817) |
| Accretion | 818 |
| Foreign exchange | 4,469 |
| **January 31, 2025** | 29,997 |
| Less: current portion | 21,506 |
| | 8,491 |

In June 2021, the Company secured a further land tenure for its wholly-owned subsidiary, Quantum Screening and Crushing (Pty) Ltd. The term of the lease was for five years, with a monthly rent of Rand 25,000 per month and with an option to extend for a further four years and twelve months.

| Months | Financial Year | $ |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | 2024/2025 | 17,451 |
| 9 | 2025/2026 | 17,451 |
| Total undiscounted lease payments | | 34,903 |

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

### NOTE 19 – SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates in two reportable operating segments: the head office operations in Canada and the coal processing business in South Africa.

| | Canada<br>$ | South Africa<br>$ | Total<br>$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **January 31, 2025** | | | |
| Net (Loss) Income for the Year | (89,511) | 870,714 | 781,204 |
| Revenues (Note 17) | - | 8,344,209 | 8,344,209 |
| Gross Profit | - | 995,904 | 995,904 |
| Depreciation – Cost of Sales | - | 57,072 | 57,072 |
| Current Income Tax Expense | - | 277,598 | 277,598 |
| Current Assets | 3,688,656 | 10,394,961 | 14,083,617 |
| Investment Properties (Note 7) | - | 1,236,819 | 1,236,819 |
| Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 9) | - | 644,843 | 644,843 |
| Due from Non-Controlling Interest (Note 4) | - | 1,237,294 | 1,237,294 |
| Intangible Assets | - | 1 | 1 |
| Total Assets | 3,688,656 | 13,513,918 | 17,202,574 |

| | Canada<br>$ | South Africa<br>$ | Total<br>$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **October 31, 2024** | | | |
| Net (Loss) Income for the Year | (375,613) | 2,864,569 | 2,488,956 |
| Revenues (Note 17) | - | 32,721,280 | 32,721,280 |
| Gross Profit | - | 3,532,672 | 3,532,672 |
| Depreciation – Cost of Sales | - | 188,187 | 188,187 |
| Current Income Tax Expense | - | 884,288 | 884,288 |
| Current Assets | 481,844 | 12,125,888 | 12,607,732 |
| Investment Properties (Note 7) | - | 1,253,855 | 1,253,855 |
| Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 9) | - | 716,316 | 716,316 |
| Due from Non-Controlling Interest (Note 4) | - | 1,223,348 | 1,223,348 |
| Intangible Assets | - | 1 | 1 |
| Total Assets | 481,844 | 15,319,408 | 15,801,252 |

### NOTE 20 – CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are to ensure adequate resources are available to fund its coal processing business in South Africa, to seek out and acquire new projects of merit, and to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern. The Company manages its share capital as capital, which as at January 31, 2025, totaled $9,833,684 (2024 – $9,833,684).

The Company manages its capital structure in a manner that provides sufficient funding for operational and capital expenditure activities. Funds are secured through the sale of calcine in South Africa and, when necessary, through debt funding or equity capital raised by means of private placements. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain debt or equity capital in the case of operating cash deficits.

**NOTE 20 – CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

The Company may, from time to time, invest capital that is surplus to immediate operational needs in short-term, liquid, and highly rated financial instruments held with major financial institutions, loan agency, or in marketable securities. The Company may also, from time to time, enter into forward foreign exchange and commodity price contracts to hedge a portion of its exposure to movements in foreign exchange and commodity prices.

The Company has no externally imposed capital requirements and has not paid or declared any dividends since the date of incorporation, nor are any contemplated in the foreseeable future. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the three months ended January 31, 2025.

**NOTE 21 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The Company's financial assets and liabilities by category are summarized in Note 2(s). The Company's risk management is coordinated at its head office in Canada in close co-operation with the board of directors and focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows and raising financing for the Company's capital expenditure program. The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

**a) Foreign Currency Risk**

Foreign currency risk arises because of fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company conducts a significant portion of its business activities in foreign currencies. The Company's subsidiaries, principally located in South Africa, routinely transact in the local currency, exposing the Company to potential foreign exchange risk in its financial position and cash flows.

The assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses that are denominated in foreign currencies will be affected by changes in the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and these foreign currencies. The Company has outstanding debt obligations that are payable in South African Rand. The Company does not currently use financial instruments to mitigate this risk.

As at October 31, 2024, the Company has determined that a 5% change in the Canadian Dollar against the South African Rand on financial assets and liabilities would result in an increase or decrease of approximately $474,472 to net income and comprehensive income for the year ended October 31, 2024.

**b) Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss for cash by placing its cash with high quality financial institutions and for accounts receivable by performing standard credit checks. The credit risk for cash and accounts receivable is considered negligible since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings and customers with no history of default.

The Company has credit risk exposure related to its economic dependence on a very few customers for its calcine sales (Note 17). The Company has assessed its exposure to credit risk and has determined that no significant risk exists from these concentrations of credit.

**c) Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. The Company ensures, as far as reasonably possible, that it will have sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash. The Company has working capital of $10,642,075 as at January 31, 2025 (2024 - $10,011,192). There can be no assurance that the Company will continue to be successful with generating and maintaining profitable operations or will be able to secure future debt or equity financing for its working capital and expansion activities.

**NOTE 21 – FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)**

**d) Commodity Price Risk**

The Company's revenues, earnings and cash flows are directly related to the volume and price of calcine sold and are sensitive to changes in market prices over which it has little or no control. The Company has the ability to address its price-related exposure through the use of sales contracts.

**e) Fair Value**

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining fair value measurements:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The level within which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

The Company's financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss use Level 1 valuation techniques during the three months ended January 31, 2025. The carrying values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values as at January 31, 2025.