



Consolidated Financial Statements

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

For the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025

Expressed in Canadian dollars

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of East Africa Metals Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of East Africa Metals Inc. and its subsidiaries (together the “Company”), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, and the consolidated statements of loss, consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which describes conditions indicating that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section of our auditor's report, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<i>Assessment of the existence of impairment indicators for mineral property interests</i>	
Refer to note 7 of the consolidated financial statements	Our approach to addressing the matter involved the following procedures, among others:
As at March 31, 2026, the carrying amount of the Company's mineral property interests was \$69,695. At each reporting period, management assesses its mineral property interests to determine whether there are any indicators of impairment. If any such indicators exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Management assesses mineral property interests for impairment based on, at minimum, the presence of any one of the following facts and circumstances: (i) the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the year or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed; (ii) substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; (iii) the Company has decided to discontinue exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area; and/or (iv) for areas of likely development, available data indicates that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Impairment indicators were identified by management as at March 31, 2026. The carrying amount exceeded the recoverable amount of the assets and for the year ended March 31, 2026, an impairment of \$17,954,840 was recognized. We considered this a key audit matter due to the significance of the mineral property interests and the judgments made by management in their assessment of whether impairment indicators related to the mineral property interests existed. These factors have resulted in a high degree of subjectivity in performing audit procedures, related to the judgment applied by management.	Evaluating the judgments made by management in assessing for the presence of impairment indicators, which included the following: • Obtained evidence by inspecting government registries to support license expiration dates; • Read the board of directors' minutes and resolutions and observed evidence supporting the continued and planned expenditures; • Assessed whether available data indicates the potential for commercially viable mineral resources; and • Based on evidence obtained in other areas of the audit, considered whether other facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may exceed the recoverable amount.
Classification of Canaco Tanzania Limited ("CTL") as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5	
Refer to note 5 of the consolidated financial statements.	Our approach to addressing the matter involved the following procedures, among others:
In connection with a Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") that was signed on October 20, 2020 with PMM Mining Company Limited ("PMM"), management classified all assets and liabilities associated with CTL as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5.	• Obtained an understanding of the assessment of the held for sale classification of CTL; • Obtained and inspected management's accounting analysis underlying their application of applicable IFRS 5 guidance;

In December 2024, following removal of PMM as the developer, the Company entered into a draft Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Ubora Minerals Company Limited ("Ubora") to acquire the assets and liabilities associated with CTL. The MOU was formalized as a binding agreement on August 14, 2025, and further amended on May 11, 2026 to extend the term to August 9, 2026. In accordance with IFRS 5, a sale is considered to be highly probable if the transaction is completed within one year from the date of classification. This criteria, however, allows for an extension of the period required to complete the sale if the delay is caused by events or circumstances beyond the Company's control and management remains committed to the sale. Assets and liabilities held for sale are required to be measured at the lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. A fair value assessment was performed by management. Together with the deposit received and information from the market regarding active gold trading prices, management prepared an assessment to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities held for sale as at March 31, 2026. Management concluded that the carrying amount of the assets held for sale was not impaired. We considered this a key audit matter due to the significant judgment exercised by management to evaluate whether CTL continues to satisfy classification as held for sale. In addition, management's valuation of CTL was subject to estimation uncertainty by the use of unobservable inputs.	• Inquired of management and legal counsel the current legal status of the transactions; and • Reviewed and assessed management's CTL valuation model and underlying inputs for reasonableness. Among other procedures, we conducted recalculations and obtained reliable audit evidence to corroborate the relevance and accuracy of inputs and estimates used in the calculation.
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Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian securities commissions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Anna C. Moreton.

Baker Tilly WM LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, B.C.
July 28, 2026

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

Expressed in Canadian dollars

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 1,587,633	\$ 287,528
Accounts receivable	39,161	37,138
Assets held for sale (note 5)	4,604,347	4,679,794
Prepaid expenses and deposits	77,514	78,356
	6,308,655	5,082,816
Non-current assets		
Investment in Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC (note 6)	-	135,296
Mineral property (note 7)	69,695	18,748,733
Property and equipment	3,736	1,059
	73,431	18,885,088
	\$ 6,382,086	\$ 23,967,904
Liabilities and Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 12)	\$ 873,660	\$ 1,764,684
Liabilities held for sale (note 5)	1,190,554	2,127,779
Deposit on sale of Canaco Tanzania Limited (note 5)	2,431,291	2,431,291
Loans payable (note 8)	-	749,256
	4,495,505	7,073,010
Equity		
Share capital (note 9(a),(b) & (c))	64,115,870	58,623,708
Obligation to issue shares - mineral property interests (note 9(d))	143,000	143,000
Reserves (note 9(e))	154,242,982	152,845,956
Foreign currency translation reserve	5,226,403	5,604,305
Deficit	(219,839,733)	(204,119,844)
Total equity attributable to shareholders of East Africa Metals Inc.	3,888,522	13,097,125
Non-controlling interest (note 10)	(2,001,941)	3,797,769
	1,886,581	16,894,894
	\$ 6,382,086	\$ 23,967,904

Approved on behalf of the Board:

“/s/ David Parsons”

“/s/ Antony Harwood”

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Loss

Expressed in Canadian dollars

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Expenses		
Directors fees (note 12)	\$ 65,563	\$ 69,000
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (note 11)	598,556	745,114
Investor/shareholder communications and filing fees	245,422	197,446
Legal, audit and audit related fees	207,849	107,245
Management and consulting fees and reimbursements (note 12)	204,197	607,236
Office and administration	285,029	253,764
Rent and occupancy costs	1,227	1,237
Share-based compensation (note 9(c))	1,397,026	77,547
Expenses before other items	(3,004,869)	(2,058,589)
Other items		
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(95,463)	(24,513)
Impairment of mineral property (note 7)	(17,954,840)	-
Interest expense (note 12)	(22,050)	(81,533)
Share of loss of Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC (note 6)	(135,296)	(184,619)
Net loss for year	\$ (21,212,518)	\$ (2,349,254)
Net loss attributable to:		
Shareholders	\$ (15,719,889)	\$ (2,302,820)
Non-controlling interest	(5,492,629)	(46,434)
	\$ (21,212,518)	\$ (2,349,254)
Loss per share, basic and fully diluted	\$ (0.06)	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares - basic and fully diluted	258,245,898	214,351,487

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

Expressed in Canadian dollars

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Net loss for year	\$ (21,212,518)	\$ (2,349,254)
Items that may be reclassified to statement of loss		
Currency translation adjustment	(684,983)	1,302,220
Comprehensive loss for year	\$ (21,897,501)	(1,047,034)
Comprehensive loss attributable to:		
Shareholders	\$ (16,097,791)	\$ (1,318,541)
Non-controlling interest	(5,799,710)	271,507
	\$ (21,897,501)	\$ (1,047,034)

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
Expressed in Canadian dollars

	Common Shares Without Par Value										
	Shares	Amount	Obligation- mineral property interests	Reserves	Foreign currency translation reserve	Deficit	Total Equity Attributable to Shareholders	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity		
Balance - March 31, 2024	204,780,236	\$ 57,474,373	\$ 143,000	\$ 152,394,897	\$ 4,620,026	\$ (201,817,024)	\$ 12,815,272	\$ 3,526,262	\$ 16,341,534		
Private placement	13,693,333	1,121,561	-	414,439	-	-	1,536,000	-	1,536,000		
Finder's warrants		-	-	24,670	-	-	24,670	-	24,670		
Issue costs		(60,538)	-	(37,285)	-	-	(97,823)	-	(97,823)		
Stock options exercised	300,000	88,312	-	(28,312)	-	-	60,000	-	60,000		
Share-based compensation		-	-	77,547	-	-	77,547	-	77,547		
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	984,279	-	984,279	317,941	1,302,220		
Net loss for year		-	-	-	-	(2,302,820)	(2,302,820)	(46,434)	(2,349,254)		
Balance - March 31, 2025	218,773,569	\$ 58,623,708	\$ 143,000	\$ 152,845,956	\$ 5,604,305	\$ (204,119,844)	\$ 13,097,125	\$ 3,797,769	\$ 16,894,894		
Balance - March 31, 2025	218,773,569	\$ 58,623,708	\$ 143,000	\$ 152,845,956	\$ 5,604,305	\$ (204,119,844)	\$ 13,097,125	\$ 3,797,769	\$ 16,894,894		
Private placement	50,200,000	5,522,000	-	-	-	-	5,522,000	-	5,522,000		
Issue costs		(29,838)	-	-	-	-	(29,838)	-	(29,838)		
Share-based compensation		-	-	1,397,026	-	-	1,397,026	-	1,397,026		
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	(377,902)	-	(377,902)	(307,081)	(684,983)		
Net loss for year		-	-	-	-	(15,719,889)	(15,719,889)	(5,492,629)	(21,212,518)		
Balance - March 31, 2026	268,973,569	\$ 64,115,870	\$ 143,000	\$ 154,242,982	\$ 5,226,403	\$ (219,839,733)	\$ 3,888,522	\$ (2,001,941)	\$ 1,886,581		

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Expressed in Canadian dollars

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities		
Loss for year	\$ (21,212,518)	\$ (2,349,254)
Items not involving cash		
Amortization – exploration and evaluation	2,562	743
Impairment of mineral property	17,954,840	-
Interest expense	22,050	81,533
Provision for (recovery of) taxes	3,846	(6,142)
Share-based compensation	1,397,026	77,547
Share of loss of Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC	135,296	184,619
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	102,638	24,250
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(2,022)	13,121
Prepaid expenses and deposits	842	207,670
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,730,293)	500,006
	(3,325,733)	(1,265,907)
Cash flows provided by (used for) investing activities		
Assets held for sale - rental fees	(61,847)	(42,524)
Assets held for sale - option payment	(27,878)	-
Land maintenance fees	-	(1,800)
Purchase of equipment	(5,293)	(1,957)
	(95,018)	(46,281)
Cash flows provided by (used for) financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(771,306)	-
Proceeds from private placement	5,522,000	1,536,000
Private placement - cash commissions and issue costs	(29,838)	(73,154)
Stock options exercised	-	60,000
	4,720,856	1,522,846
Increase in cash	1,300,105	210,658
Cash - beginning of year	287,528	76,870
Cash - end of year	\$ 1,587,633	\$ 287,528
Supplemental cash flow information		
Finder's warrants	\$ -	\$ 24,670
Interest paid (received)	\$ 431,295	\$ -
Income taxes paid (recovered)	\$ -	\$ -

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2026 and 2025

Expressed in Canadian dollars

1. Nature of operations and going concern

East Africa Metals Inc. (“East Africa” or the “Company”) was incorporated on December 7, 2012, under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The address of the Company’s corporate office and principal place of business is 17th Floor, 777 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, BC V7Y 1K4, Canada. On July 11, 2013, the Company commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “TSXV”) as a Tier 2 mining issuer under the trading symbol “EAM”.

East Africa is a mineral exploration company focused on the identification, acquisition, exploration, development and/or sale of base and precious mineral resource properties in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (“Ethiopia”) and the United Republic of Tanzania (“Tanzania”). The Company’s major mineral property interest consists of one project in Ethiopia, the Harvest Property. Additionally, the Company has a 30% equity interest in Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC, which has one project in Ethiopia, the Adyabo Property. The Tanzanian mineral property interest consists of two mining licenses, Handeni and Magambazi (together the “Magambazi Project”) and is currently classified as held for sale (note 5).

The Company has not yet determined whether its mineral resource properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The continued operations of the Company and the recoverability of the amounts capitalized for mineral properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of East Africa to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of such properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of such properties.

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates that the Company will continue in operation for at least the next twelve months from March 31, 2026 and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company incurred a net loss attributable to shareholders totaling \$15,719,889 and used cash in operating activities of \$3,325,733. As at March 31, 2026, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$219,839,733. As at March 31, 2026, the Company had cash of \$1,587,633, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$873,660.

Based on the Company’s financial position as at March 31, 2026, the available funds are not considered adequate to meet requirements for the estimated operations and exploration and evaluation expenditures in the coming twelve-month period. These requirements may be adversely impacted by an absence of normal available financing due to the continued uncertainty in the markets for mineral exploration companies. To address its financing requirements, the Company will seek financing through and not limited to completion of the sale of Canaco Tanzania Limited (note 5), debt financing, strategic alliances, equity financing and optioning of its mineral properties. However, there is no assurance that such financing will be available. There is a material uncertainty related to these conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying values of assets, liabilities, the reported income and expenses and the consolidated statement of financial position classifications used. Such adjustments could be material.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) (collectively IFRSs). These consolidated financial statements were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors on July 27, 2026.

3. Material accounting policy information

a) Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis, except for cash flow information and on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2026 and 2025

Expressed in Canadian dollars

3. Material accounting policy information- continued

b) Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities (including structured entities) over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company and are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company. The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries in the British Virgin Islands ("BVI") is the Canadian dollar and the functional currency of its Tanzanian and Ethiopian subsidiaries is the US dollar ("USD"). The subsidiaries of East Africa and their geographic locations at March 31, 2026, are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal Activity	Location	Proportion of ownership interest and/or voting power
Canaco Resources (BC) 2009 Inc.	Holding company	Canada	100%
Canaco Tanzania Limited	Held for sale	Tanzania	100%
Canaco Resources Holdings Inc.	Holding company	BVI	100%
Canaco Tanzania Holdings Inc.	Holding company	BVI	100%
EMG Pamoja Royalty Limited	Mineral exploration	Tanzania	75%
Tigray Resources Inc.	Holding company	Canada	100%
Tigray Resources Holdings Inc.	Holding company	BVI	100%
Tigray Ethiopia Holdings Inc.	Holding company	BVI	100%
Harvest Mining PLC	Mineral exploration	Ethiopia	70%
Denwill Mining Services Limited	Held for sale	Tanzania	100%

c) Associates

An associate is an entity over whose operating and financial policies the Company exercises significant influence. Significant influence is presumed to exist where the Company has between 20 percent and 50 percent of the voting rights but can also arise where the Company holds less than 20 percent of the voting rights but has the power to be actively involved and influential in policy decisions affecting the entity. The Company's share of the net assets, post-tax results and reserves of the associate are included in the consolidated financial statements using the equity accounting method. This involves recording the investment initially at cost to the Company, and then, in subsequent periods, adjusting the carrying amount of the investment to reflect the Company's share of the associate's results. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and an associate are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associate.

d) Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest ("NCI") represents equity interests in subsidiaries owned by outside parties. The share of net assets of subsidiaries attributable to non-controlling interest is presented as a component of equity. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (loss) are attributed to non-controlling interests where applicable.

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2026 and 2025

Expressed in Canadian dollars

3. Material accounting policy information- continued

e) Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of an entity using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses result from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than an operation's functional currency. These gains (losses) are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the date of the initial transactions.

Translation of foreign operations results into the presentation currency

The results of operations and statements of financial positions of the Company's subsidiaries with functional currencies different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each consolidated statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position;
- Income and expenses are translated at monthly average exchange rates, unless the average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the date of the transactions; and,
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized as a currency translation adjustment in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss).

The parent company has monetary items that are inter-company receivables from foreign operations. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is in substance a part of the parent company's net investment in that foreign operation. On consolidation, such exchange differences are recognized in the statement of consolidated comprehensive loss and foreign currency translation reserve in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

f) Financial instruments

Recognition

The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability on the consolidated statement of financial position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value and are derecognized either when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or when cash flows expire. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and are derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

A write-off of a financial asset or a portion thereof constitutes a derecognition event. Write-off occurs when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows on a financial asset.

Classification and Measurement

The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified according to the following measurement categories:

- i. those to be measured subsequently at fair value, either through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"); and,
- ii. those to be measured subsequently at amortized cost.

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2026 and 2025

Expressed in Canadian dollars

3. Material accounting policy information - continued

The classification and measurement of financial assets after initial recognition at fair value depends on the business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, are generally measured at amortized cost at each subsequent reporting period. All other financial assets are measured at their fair values at each subsequent reporting period, with any changes recorded through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income (which designation is made as an irrevocable election at the time of recognition).

After initial recognition at fair value, financial liabilities are classified and measured at either:

- i. amortized cost;
- ii. FVTPL, if the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of recognition, or when required (for items such as instruments held for trading or derivatives); or,
- iii. FVTOCI, when the change in fair value is attributable to changes in the Company's credit risk.

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

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of a financial asset or financial liability subsequently measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are included in the fair value of the instrument on initial recognition. Transaction costs for financial assets and financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

The Company's financial asset consists of cash, which is classified and measured at FVTPL, with realized and unrealized gains or losses related to changes in fair value reported in profit or loss and accounts receivable, which are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost. The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable, accrued liabilities, liabilities held for sale and loans payable, which are classified and measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the instrument, and interest income or expense is reported in net loss.

Impairment

The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with any financial assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition based on all information available, and reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

g) Mineral property interests

The Company capitalizes the direct costs of acquiring and maintaining mineral property interests and costs to maintain mining licenses or equivalent rights. Option payments are considered acquisition costs if the Company has the intention of exercising the underlying option. From time to time, the Company acquires and disposes of mineral property interests pursuant to the terms of option agreements. Options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, and accordingly, are recorded as mineral property costs (recoveries) when payments are made or received until the original cost is recovered and after which subsequent recoveries are charged to profit or loss.

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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3. Material accounting policy information - continued

Ownership in mineral property interests involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining and obtaining clear title to claims, obtaining the rights to mining licenses and exploration licenses during the renewal and/or approval process, as well as the potential uncertainty arising from conveyancing history.

Capitalized mineral property interests are classified as intangible assets.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures (“exploration expenditures”)

Exploration expenditures are the costs incurred in the initial search for mineral deposits with economic potential or in the process of obtaining more information about existing mineral deposits. Exploration expenditures typically include costs associated with prospecting, sampling, mapping, diamond drilling and other work involved in searching for mineral resources and are charged to profit or loss in the period incurred.

Evaluation costs are incurred to establish the technical feasibility and commercial viability of developing mineral deposits identified through exploration activities or by acquisition. Evaluation expenses include the cost of:

- i. further defining the volume and grade of deposits through drilling, trenching and sampling activities in an ore body;
- ii. determining the optimal methods of extraction and metallurgical and treatment processes;
- iii. studies related to surveying, transportation and infrastructure requirements;
- iv. permitting activities; and,
- v. economic evaluations to determine whether development of mineralized material is commercially justified including preliminary economic assessments, pre-feasibility and final feasibility studies.

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

i. Impairment

The Company’s mineral property interests and property and equipment are reviewed for indications of impairment at each reporting period. If indication of an impairment exists, the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset’s fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Impairment tests are performed on a project by project basis with each project representing a cash-generating unit. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount in profit or loss.

ii. Reversal of impairment

An impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset’s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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3. Material accounting policy information - continued

i) Share-based compensation

The Company grants stock options to directors, officers, employees and service providers. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and fair values. The Company measures the fair value of equity instruments granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

Share-based compensation for employees and others providing similar services are determined based on the grant date fair value. Share-based compensation for non-employees is determined based on the fair value of the goods or services received or measured at the date on which the Company obtains such goods or services. When the value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments.

Share-based compensation expense is recognized over each tranche's vesting period, in profit or loss or capitalized as appropriate, based on the number of awards that vest less estimated forfeitures. The cumulative expense recognized at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in reserves within equity.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional amount is recognized on the same basis as the amount of the original award for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation or is otherwise beneficial to the recipient as measured at the date of modification.

If and when stock options are exercised, the applicable amount of share-based compensation is transferred from reserves to share capital.

j) Income tax

Income tax for the periods presented 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, in which case the income tax is also recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, adjusted for any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date 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 is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except, in the case of subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and when the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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3. Material accounting policy information - continued

k) Income (loss) per share

Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing income (loss) attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on earnings per share. The dilutive effect of outstanding options and their equivalents are reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the treasury stock method. In this method “in the money” options and warrants are assumed to have been exercised at the beginning of the period and the proceeds from the exercise are assumed to have been used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. If the Company incurs losses, the basic and diluted loss per share is the same as the exercise of options and warrants are anti-dilutive.

l) Share capital

- i. The proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants, in addition to the estimated fair value attributable to these equity instruments, are recorded as share capital when exercised.
- ii. Common shares issued for goods or services are measured at the fair value of the common shares issued, as determined by the quoted price at the date the common shares are issued,
- iii. Where a unit is issued, the Company prorates the proceeds between the relative fair values of the common shares issued, and the fair value of the warrants issued.
- iv. The costs related to equity transactions are deferred until the closing of the equity transactions. These costs are treated as a deduction from equity. Transaction costs of abandoned equity transactions are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

m) Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company’s net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company’s shareholders. It includes items that are not included in profit or loss such as foreign currency gains or losses related to the translation of foreign operations. The Company’s comprehensive income (loss) and cumulative translation adjustments are presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) and changes in equity.

n) Provisions and contingencies

Judgments are made as to whether a past event should be recognized in the consolidated financial statements or disclosed as a contingent liability. Quantifying a possible obligation or a present obligation often involves judgments and estimations. These judgments are based on a number of factors including the nature of the event, the existence of a claim or dispute, the legal process and potential amount payable, legal advice, previous experience, and the probability of an outflow required to settle an obligation. By their nature, contingencies will only be confirmed when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence and potential amount of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

o) Adoption of new accounting standards, interpretations and amendments

Adoption of new accounting standards

On August 15, 2023, the IASB issued the following amendments to IAS 21 that require companies to provide more useful information in the financial statements when a currency cannot be exchanged into another currency. The amendment includes requirements for assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, guidance on determining the exchange rate when such an exchange is not possible, and additional related disclosure requirements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, although early adoption is permitted. Implementation of this standard has had no impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Standards issued but not yet effective

On April 9, 2024, the IASB issued a new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to the structure of the statement of profit or loss, required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity’s financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures) and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation, which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general. IFRS 18 will apply for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 and also applies to comparative information. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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3. Material accounting policy information - continued

On May 30, 2024, the IASB issued amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). These amendments clarify the requirements related to the date of recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities, with an exception for derecognition of financial liabilities settled via an electronic transfer. They also clarify the requirements for assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets and characteristic of non-recourse loans and contractually linked agreements. They are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026 (early adoption is available only for amendments related to the classification of financial assets and the related disclosures). The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

4. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosures of contingencies. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Estimates and assumptions

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing the financial statements includes:

- a) The recoverability of carrying value of mineral properties is dependent on the successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, the sale of respective mineral properties.
- b) Management's assumption that there are currently no decommissioning liabilities is based on the facts and circumstances that have existed during the periods.

Judgments

The Company has identified the following critical accounting policies for which significant judgments are made where actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the Company's consolidated statement of financial position reported in future periods.

- a) Consolidated structured entity – Denwill Mining Services Limited (“Denwill”)

Denwill is consolidated as a structured entity and the purpose of which is for the benefit of the Company to acquire primary mining licenses (“PML”) related to the Magambazi Project, restricted to citizens of Tanzania. During the year ended June 30, 2011, the Company provided funds to Denwill for the payments for the Magambazi PMLs. Concurrently, during the year ended June 30, 2011, the Company and Denwill entered into an agreement whereby the Company was granted an option to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Denwill for US\$40,000, which has not yet been exercised. The Company has assessed it has control over Denwill as 1) Denwill's two directors are directors of East Africa's 100% owned Tanzanian subsidiary CTL; 2) East Africa provides funds for the payments of Mining licenses and PLs; and, 3) it has the power to direct the exploration activities, which affects the risks and rewards from the Magambazi Project.

- b) Value Added Tax (“VAT”) – Taxes receivable recoverability

As at March 31, 2026, \$326,104 (March 31, 2025 – \$332,327) was due from foreign governments to the Company's subsidiaries in Tanzania and Ethiopia for VAT. The Company is due refunds of certain taxes based on consumption, of which the timing of realization is uncertain. If these recoverable taxes are not collected, it could reduce the carrying value of these assets. Given limited methods available to recover these taxes and the length of time it takes to recover the taxes, management has recorded a provision for 100% of the taxes recoverable with the corresponding amount recorded in exploration and evaluation expenditures. Any collections from outstanding VAT will be recognized in profit or loss.

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments - continued

c) Classification of Canaco Tanzania Limited (“CTL”) as held for sale (note 5)

The Company has entered into a binding Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) to sell 100% of the shares of CTL and as such, the Company continues to classify the assets and liabilities held by its wholly owned subsidiary company, CTL, as held for sale. Management considers a sale to be highly probable and anticipates the transaction will close within a year from the date of classification, significant judgment has been exercised in making this assessment.

5. Held for sale assets and liabilities

On October 20, 2020, the Company signed a binding Share Purchase Agreement (“SPA”) and Gold Purchase Agreement (“GPA”) with PMM Mining Company Limited (“PMM” or the “Developer”). Under the SPA PMM was required to pay to East Africa the sum of US\$2,000,000 for the acquisition of 100% shares of CTL with the expectation that East Africa will assume certain liabilities of CTL (approximately US\$500,000). CTL owns the Magambazi Project in Handeni (the “Mining Assets” or “Magambazi Mine”) and all other properties owned by East Africa in Tanzania (the “Exploration Assets”). As at March 31, 2025, East Africa had received US\$1,900,000 (CAD\$2,431,291) and US\$100,000 of the sale proceeds were withheld by PMM and remitted to the Tanzanian Revenue Authority. The sale proceeds received are recorded in the consolidated financial statements as a deposit on sale of CTL. As result of removal of PMM as the developer, East Africa is now mandated and required to appoint a third-party developer to manage and operate the Magambazi Project pursuant to the terms of an agreement setting out the definitive terms for the arrangement. The liability on the deposit on sale will be recognized in profit or loss if, as and when East Africa is assured PMM has no legal recourse to demand repayment.

On August 14, 2025 and as extended on February 10, 2026 to May 11, 2026 and subsequent to year end extended to August 9, 2026, the Company entered into a binding Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with Ubora Minerals Company Limited (“Ubora”) to acquire and develop the Company’s Magambazi Project in Tanzania through the acquisition of 100% of the shares of CTL. Ubora is a subsidiary company of Anchises Capital Precious Metal Fund LLC (“Anchises”), which holds 50,200,000 common shares of the Company, representing approximately 18.66% of the Company’s issued and outstanding shares. Accordingly, Ubora is a “Non-Arm’s Length Party” of the Company, as defined under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

Terms of the MOU to acquire 100% of the shares of CTL include:

- Cash payment of US\$1.0 million upon signing of a definitive agreement that replaces the MOU (a “Definitive Agreement”), in lieu of US\$1.7 million owed to the Company by PMM Mining Company Limited (“PMM”);
- 4% Net Smelter Returns royalty, subject to annual minimum royalty, advanced royalties, and cumulative 10-year guarantee payment terms;
- Buyout of PMM’s interest in the Magambazi Project;
- Project development within 48 months after obtaining all necessary approvals and acquiring control of the project, as required by applicable regulatory authorities; and,
- A minimum annual production rate of 40,000 ounces of gold within 48 months of commercial production.

The MOU and the transaction represented thereunder is subject to a number of conditions, including approval by the Tanzanian Mining Commission and other relevant government authorities, the entering of a Definitive Agreement, and approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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5. Held for sale assets and liabilities - continued

As a result of the Company undertaking to enter into an agreement to sell 100% of CTL, the assets and liabilities of CTL and Denwill continue to be presented as assets and liabilities held for sale, details are as follows:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Assets held for sale		
Cash	\$ 645	\$ 661
Mineral property	4,454,835	4,524,414
Property and equipment	148,867	154,719
	\$ 4,604,347	\$ 4,679,794
Liabilities held for sale		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,190,554	\$ 2,127,779

6. Investment in Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC ("TRI PLC")

East Africa holds a 30% equity interest in TRI PLC, whose principal business is mineral exploration in Ethiopia.

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance - opening	\$ 135,296	\$ 319,915
Share of loss	(135,296)	(184,619)
Balance - closing	\$ -	\$ 135,296

Summary of Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC statements of financial position

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current assets	\$ 129,824	\$ 437,317
Less -current liabilities	(141,572)	(107,422)
	(11,748)	329,895
Non-current assets	2,585,618	2,391,995
Less-non current liabilities	(2,573,870)	(2,270,904)
	11,748	121,091
Net assets	-	450,986
East Africa's share - percentage	30%	30%
East Africa's share - net assets	\$ -	\$ 135,296

Summary of Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC statements of loss and comprehensive loss

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -
Expenses	755,199	615,397
Net loss	(755,199)	(615,397)
Other comprehensive income	61,296	106,838
Comprehensive loss	\$ (693,903)	\$ (508,559)

During the year ended March 31, 2025, Silk Roads Resources Investment Co. Limited, TRI PLC's parent company, repaid US\$40,000 (CAD\$54,200) that had been advanced by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2026 and 2025

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7. Mineral property

Details of the Company's mineral property acquisition costs are as follows:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance - opening	\$ 18,748,733	\$ 17,669,794
Foreign exchange	(724,198)	1,077,139
Impairment loss	(17,954,840)	-
Land maintenance and rental fees	-	1,800
Balance - closing	\$ 69,695	\$ 18,748,733

Harvest Property

In December 2017, the Company received a mining license for the Terakimti HL Project, which includes the requirement to complete construction of the mine within 2 years. The Company applied for an extension of the mine development period, which was granted in December 2019 extending the term to December 5, 2020. The mining license has a term of 6 years with the ability for renewal of up to 10 years on the approval of the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum ("MoMP") and was due to expire in December 2023. On May 15, 2024, the mining license was renewed effective January 1, 2024 and is due to expire on December 5, 2028. The Company has a 70% interest in the Harvest Property in Ethiopia with the remaining 30% interest held by Ezana Mining Development PLC ("Ezana").

The Company submitted an application for the exploration rights on the remaining prospective targets not included in the Terakimti HL Project (East Africa Mineral Resources), which has been approved.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company applies judgment in assessing whether there are any indicators of impairment relating to its mineral property applying the criteria set out in IFRS 6 - Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources. Civil unrest in Northern Ethiopia and Force Majeure Declarations have prevented the Company from proceeding to the development stage on the mineral property. As a result of the classification of the property as an exploration and evaluation asset, under IFRS 6, without further planned exploration activities the Company was required to impair the property. The Company recorded an impairment loss of \$17,954,840 (US\$12,991,390) on the Harvest Property in the consolidated statement of loss. The carrying value of the mineral property at March 31, 2026 is \$69,695 (US\$50,000) (2025 - \$18,748,733 (US\$13,041,690)). The impairment reflects the uncertainty at the reporting date arising from the civil unrest and inability to access the site, rather than determination that the underlying mineral resource is not economically viable. If, as and when the events and circumstances that triggered the impairment change, the impairment may be reversed. The nominal value assigned to the mineral property for accounting purposes is not reflective of fair value.

The property continues to be classified as an exploration and evaluation asset, and the Company is positioned to complete the final technical feasibility work required to transition the property to a mine under development once site access is restored. The Company intends to maintain the mining license in good standing and will continue to consider third party offers to complete construction of the mine and operate thereafter. Force Majeure Declarations remain in effect and suspend the Company's obligations under the terms of its mining license.

Tanzania (Assets held for sale (note 5))

The properties are located in the Handeni district, Tanga Region of Tanzania. East Africa's Magambazi Project is comprised of two mining licenses with CTL holding one mining license and Denwill holding the second mining license. The Company has an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in Denwill, a structured entity controlled by East Africa, upon payment of US\$40,000. As at March 31, 2026, the option has not yet been exercised. The other properties consists of two main claims and are located in the Handeni district, Tanga Region of Tanzania. The mineral property interests held by CTL and Denwill have been reclassified, as assets held for sale (note 5).

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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8. Loans payable

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Demand loan (a)(note 12)		
Principal	\$ -	\$ 300,000
Interest	-	406,879
	-	706,879
Canadian Emergency Business Account ("CEBA") loan (b)	-	42,377
	\$ -	\$ 749,256

- a) On August 31, 2017, SinoTech (Hong Kong) Corporation Limited ("SinoTech") provided an unsecured loan to the Company for \$600,000 with an interest rate of 12% per annum. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company repaid \$324,000 of the principal and interest. On August 6, 2025, the Company repaid the demand loan principal and accrued interest thereon (\$728,723).

SinoTech is a significant shareholder as it owns 18.5% of the issued and outstanding shares of East Africa and has common officers and directors.

- b) On May 7, 2020, as part of the Canadian government funded COVID-19 financial assistance programs, the Company received a loan in the amount of \$40,000 from the Bank of Montreal (CEBA loan). The CEBA loan was unsecured and due on December 31, 2026. The CEBA loan was interest free up to January 18, 2024 and bore interest at the rate of 5% per annum thereafter, which is being accrued monthly. On August 4, 2025, the Company repaid the CEBA loan principal and accrued interest thereon (\$43,063).

9. Share capital

- a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

- b) Issued shares

During the year ended March 31, 2025:

- On May 31, 2024, the Company completed the second tranche of a non-brokered unit private placement at \$0.10 per unit for gross cash proceeds of \$1,036,000. The gross proceeds were allocated to the 10,036,000 common shares issued (\$621,561) and 10,036,000 warrants issued (\$414,439) based on their relative fair value. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.20 per share for a period of 3-years from date of issuance. In connection with the non-brokered unit private placement, the Company paid cash finder's fees of \$61,670 and issued 616,700 finder's warrants. Each finder's warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share at a price of \$0.20 per share for a period of 3-years from date of issuance.
- On January 10, 2025, the Company completed a private placement at \$0.15 per share for gross cash proceeds of \$500,000 and issued 3,333,333 common shares.

During the year ended March 31, 2026:

- On June 17, 2025, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement at \$0.11 per share for gross proceeds of \$5,522,000 and issued 50,200,000 shares. In connection with the private placement filing fees of \$29,838 were paid.

- c) Escrowed shares

As at March 31, 2026, 675,045 (March 31, 2025 - 675,045) common shares are held in escrow. The release of these shares is based on the future exploration expenditure, discovery of an ore deposit and achieving commercial mineral production.

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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9. Share capital - continued

d) Obligation to issue shares

The Company held a 100% interest in the Adyabo Property (note 6) with the option to buy back 1.0% of the Net Smelter Return for a cash payment of \$5,000,000 to the previous owner, TIBA Resource Inc. ("TIBA"). Upon receipt of government approval on a positive feasibility study (May 23, 2019), the Company was obligated to issue 550,000 common shares (\$143,000) to TIBA and on commencement of commercial production, the Company will be obligated to issue an additional 275,000 common shares to TIBA.

e) Reserves

Stock options

The Company has established a stock option plan whereby the Board of Directors may grant stock options to directors, officers, employees or consultants. Pursuant to the 2022 stock option plan, the Company has been authorized by its shareholders to grant stock options to acquire up to 40,856,047 common shares. Stock options granted are subject to a maximum term of ten years from the date of grant. The exercise price of a stock option must be determined in accordance with the share purchase option plan. Stock options vest at the time the stock options are granted unless determined otherwise by the Board of Directors, other than stock options granted to consultants performing investor relations activities, which vest in stages over twelve months with no more than one quarter vesting in any three-month period.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company granted 16,300,000 stock options, which vested on the grant date, with a fair value of \$1,397,026, which was recorded as share-based compensation. The exercise price of the stock options granted is \$0.15 and the share price at date of grant was \$0.115. The stock options were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on the following assumptions:

Expected life	Historical annual volatility	Dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Options issued	Fair value
5 years	105.04%	0%	2.97%	16,300,000	\$ 1,397,026

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company granted 1,200,000 stock options, which vested on the grant date, with a fair value of \$77,547, which was recorded as share-based compensation. The exercise price of the stock options granted is \$0.20 and the share price at date of grant was \$0.095. The stock options were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on the following assumptions:

Expected life	Historical annual volatility	Dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Options issued	Fair value
5 years	103.99%	0%	3.58%	1,200,000	\$ 77,547

Details of stock options activity during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Number of options outstanding and exercisable	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options outstanding and exercisable	Weighted average exercise price
Opening balance	17,700,000	\$ 0.20	22,400,000	\$ 0.22
Granted	16,300,000	\$ 0.15	1,200,000	\$ 0.20
Exercised	-	-	(300,000)	\$ 0.20
Expired	(3,150,000)	\$ 0.30	(5,600,000)	\$ 0.22
Closing balance	30,850,000	\$ 0.17	17,700,000	\$ 0.20

EAST AFRICA METALS INC.

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9. Share capital - continued

The following table summarizes information about the stock options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2026:

Number of options outstanding and exercisable	Exercise prices of options outstanding and exercisable	Weighted average remaining contractual life
2,800,000	\$ 0.20	0.19
10,550,000	\$ 0.20	0.84
1,200,000	\$ 0.20	0.12
16,300,000	\$ 0.15	2.56
30,850,000		3.71

Warrants

Details of warrants activity during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Number of warrants outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Opening balance	11,476,700	\$ 0.20	500,000	\$ 0.20
Issued	-	\$ -	10,976,700	\$ 0.20
Closing balance	11,476,700	\$ 0.20	11,476,700	\$ 0.20

The relative fair value of the 10,976,700 warrants issued in connection with the closing of the second tranche of the non-brokered unit private placement completed May 31, 2024 totaled \$401,824. The finders' warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, using the following assumptions:

Expected life	Annual volatility	Dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Warrants issued	Estimated fair value	Warrant issue costs	Net
3 years	105.26%	0%	3.80%	10,360,000	\$ 414,439	\$ (37,285)	\$ 377,154
3 years	105.26%	0%	3.80%	616,700	24,670	-	24,670
				10,976,700	\$ 439,109	\$ (37,285)	\$ 401,824

The following table summarizes information about the warrants outstanding at March 31, 2026:

Number of warrants outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Expiry date
500,000	\$ 0.20	0.04	March 4, 2027
10,360,000	\$ 0.20	1.05	May 31, 2027
616,700	\$ 0.20	0.06	May 31, 2027
11,476,700	\$ 0.20	1.16	

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10. Non-controlling interests

East Africa holds a 75% equity interest in EMG Pamoja Royalty Limited and the remaining 25% is held by Geofields Tanzania Limited and a 70% equity interest in Harvest Mining PLC with the remaining 30% held by Ezana, an Ethiopian company.

The non-controlling interest ("NCI") on the consolidated statements of financial position consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
EMG Pamoja Royalty Limited ("EMG")	\$ (67,544)	\$ -
Harvest Mining PLC ("Harvest")	(1,934,397)	3,797,769
	\$ (2,001,941)	\$ 3,797,769

The below is the summarized financial information of EMG and Harvest before inter-company eliminations:

Summary of statements of financial position

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	EMG	Harvest	EMG	Harvest
NCI percentage	25%	30%	25%	30%
Current assets	\$ 271,734	\$ 82,929	\$ -	\$ 35,724
Less -current liabilities	(545,322)	(28,260)	-	(20,409)
	(273,588)	54,669	-	15,315
Non-current assets	3,414	70,017	-	18,749,793
Less -non-current liabilities	-	(16,067,609)	-	(15,918,753)
	3,414	(15,997,592)	-	2,831,040
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ (270,174)	\$ (15,942,923)	\$ -	\$ 2,846,355

Summary of statements of loss and comprehensive loss

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	EMG	Harvest	EMG	Harvest
Net loss for year	\$ (267,872)	\$ (18,085,537)	\$ -	\$ (154,780)
Comprehensive loss for year	\$ (265,570)	\$ (19,107,219)	\$ -	\$ 905,022

Summary of statements of cash flows

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	EMG	Harvest	EMG	Harvest
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (198,474)	\$ (107,798)	\$ -	\$ (157,340)
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (5,293)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,337)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 284,762	\$ 284,762	\$ -	\$ 163,127

Changes to non-controlling interest

	EMG	Harvest	Total
Balance - March 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ 3,526,262	\$ 3,526,262
Non-controlling interest's share of loss	-	(46,434)	(46,434)
Non-controlling interest's share of other comprehensive income	-	317,941	317,941
Balance - March 31, 2025	-	3,797,769	3,797,769
Non-controlling interest's share of loss	(66,969)	(5,425,661)	(5,492,630)
Non-controlling interest's share of other comprehensive income (loss)	(575)	(306,505)	(307,080)
Balance - March 31, 2026	\$ (67,544)	\$ (1,934,397)	\$ (2,001,941)

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11. Exploration and evaluation expenditures

	Magambazi Project	Harvest Property	Total
Exploration and evaluation expenditures			
Amortization	\$ 1,863	\$ 699	\$ 2,562
Camp and administration	317,263	89,937	407,200
Provision for taxes	-	3,846	3,846
Travel and incidentals	184,948	-	184,948
Year ended March 31, 2026	\$ 504,074	\$ 94,482	\$ 598,556

	Magambazi Project	Harvest Property	Total
Exploration and evaluation expenses			
Amortization	\$ -	\$ 704	\$ 704
Camp and administration	490,615	228,996	719,611
Recovery of taxes	-	(6,142)	(6,142)
Technical report	-	30,941	30,941
Year ended March 31, 2025	\$ 490,615	\$ 254,499	\$ 745,114

12. Related party transactions

Key management personnel are those persons that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly. Key management personnel include the Company's directors and the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary.

Details of key management personnel compensation are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Services provided:		
Directors fees	\$ 65,563	\$ 69,000
Management and consulting fees and reimbursements	200,277	604,614
Share-based compensation	1,234,182	77,547
Key management personnel compensation	\$ 1,500,022	\$ 751,161

The balances payable are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and the amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balances payable to key management personnel for compensation	\$ 417,722	\$ 1,332,763

Other amounts included in the consolidated financial statements due to or from related parties, as disclosed in note 8, are as follows:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Loan payable	\$ -	\$ 706,879

Interest expense of \$21,354 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (2025 - \$81,533) has been expensed in profit or loss. On August 6, 2025, the Company repaid the principal and accrued interest thereon (\$728,733).

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13. Income tax

The Company's provision for income taxes on the net loss differs from the amounts computed by applying the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates as a result of the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Loss for year	\$ (21,212,518)	\$ (2,349,254)
Statutory rate	27%	27%
Income tax recovery (expense) computed at statutory rates	\$ 5,727,380	\$ 634,299
Share-based compensation and other differences	(488,063)	(120,172)
Tax rate differences	(350,069)	7,718
Foreign exchange	(139,657)	(355,831)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	(4,749,591)	(166,014)
Recovery of (provision for) income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

At March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the deferred tax assets are not recognized on the following tax-effected temporary differences as it not probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to utilize such differences:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Deductible temporary differences		
Capital losses	\$ 1,177,780	\$ 800,225
Financing costs	18,296	15,801
Mineral property interests	9,409,977	5,044,349
Non-capital losses	30,983,282	31,419,471
Property and equipment	39,975	39,724
	41,629,310	37,319,570
Tax-effected deductible temporary differences not recognized	(41,629,310)	(37,319,570)
	\$ -	\$ -

At March 31, 2026, the Company has Canadian, Ethiopian and Tanzanian non capital losses, which may be carried forward to apply against future periods income for income tax purposes, subject to final determination by taxation authorities, as follows:

Country	Non-capital losses	Expiry date range
Canada	\$ 23,611,763	2030-2046
Ethiopia	\$ 698,103	2026-2036
Tanzania	\$ 81,445,978	Indefinitely

Ethiopian companies in the mining sector may carry forward losses for 10 years. For Tanzania, there is no limit on the carryforward period for tax losses. Tanzanian regulations have ring-fencing loss rules for mining companies, whereby losses from one mining license area can only be offset against profits from the same mining license area.

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14. Geographical segment information

The Company's operations comprise one reportable segment, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company carries on business in Canada, Ethiopia and Tanzania. The carrying value of the Company's non-current assets on a geographical basis is as follows:

March 31, 2026	Canada	Ethiopia	Tanzania	Total
Investment in Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mineral property	-	69,695	-	69,695
Property and equipment	-	3,736	-	3,736
Total non-current assets	\$ -	\$ 73,431	\$ -	\$ 73,431

March 31, 2025	Canada	Ethiopia	Tanzania	Total
Investment in Tigray Resources Incorporated PLC	\$ -	\$ 135,296	\$ -	\$ 135,296
Mineral property interests	-	18,748,733	-	18,748,733
Property and equipment	-	1,059	-	1,059
Total non-current assets	\$ -	\$ 18,885,088	\$ -	\$ 18,885,088

15. Financial instruments

a) Fair values

The Company's financial assets and liabilities consist of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable.

The fair value of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable may be less than the carrying value as a result of the Company's credit and liquidity risk.

b) Management of financial risk

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. There have been no changes in the Company's management of risks associated with financial instruments during the year ended March 31, 2026 as compared with the year ended March 31, 2025.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada, Ethiopia and Tanzania, the Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and for its foreign operations, the functional currency is the USD. The Company's expenses are incurred in the European Union's euros ("EURO"), Australian dollars ("AUD"), United States of America dollars ("USD"), Tanzanian shillings ("TSH") and Ethiopian birr ("ETB"). A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the functional currencies relative to these currencies would have an effect on the Company's profit or loss and equity. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in Canadian dollars:

As at March 31, 2026	EURO	AUD	USD	TSH	ETB
Cash	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 76,778	\$ 3,248	\$ 37,178
Accounts receivable	-	-	46,780	-	6,966
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	4,382	2,183	(5,370)	(12,193)
Net asset (liability)	\$ -	\$ 4,382	\$ 125,741	\$ (2,122)	\$ 31,951

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15. Financial instruments - continued

As at March 31, 2025

	EURO	AUD	USD	TSH	ETB
Cash	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 266,867	\$ 20	\$ 4,850
Accounts receivable	-	-	(13,586)	-	2,077
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	4,684	(71,060)	(5,422)	(3,557)
Net asset (liability)	\$ -	\$ 4,684	\$ 182,221	\$ (5,402)	\$ 3,370

Based on the above net exposure as at March 31, 2026 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the Euro, Australian dollar, US dollar, Tanzanian shilling and Ethiopian birr would result in an increase/decrease of approximately \$15,995 (March 31, 2025 - \$18,487) in the Company's profit or loss.

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's interest rate risk arises from the interest rate impact on cash and its borrowings. The Company did not earn interest on its cash for the year ended March 31, 2026 and year ended March 31, 2025. At March 31, 2026, the Company has borrowings of \$Nil.

At March 31, 2025, the Company had borrowings of \$300,000 with an interest rate of 12% per annum that has compounded monthly since the principal was advanced \$406,879 and \$40,000 with an interest rate of 5% per annum. Based on the amount of cash and borrowings as at March 31, 2026 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 0.5% change in the applicable interest rate would result in an insignificant increase/ decrease to the interest expense in the Company's profit or loss.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on cash as these financial instruments are held primarily with a major Canadian financial institution.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company has a planning and budget process in place by which it anticipates and determines the funds necessary to support normal operation requirements and development of its mineral property interests. The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest bearing investments with maturities less than 90 days from the original date of acquisition, selected concerning the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations. The Company ensures that sufficient funds are raised from private placements or other sources to meet its operating requirements, after taking into account existing cash.

The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure as described in note 16. As at March 31, 2026, the Company had cash of \$1,587,633 (March 31, 2025 - \$287,528) to settle current liabilities of \$4,495,505 (March 31, 2025 - \$7,073,010). The Company determined that it does not have available funds to meet requirements for the coming twelve months based on current planned expenditures for operations, exploration and development of its mineral property interests (note 1).

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16. Management of capital

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure, which optimizes the cost of capital at an acceptable risk.

In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of equity attributable to common shareholders March 31, 2026 - \$3,888,522 (March 31, 2025 - \$13,097,125). The Company manages the capital structure and adjusts it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt and acquire or dispose of assets. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The Board of Directors reviews the annual and updated budgets. The Company's investment policy is to limit investments to guaranteed investment certificates, banker's acceptance notes, investment savings accounts or money market funds with high quality financial institutions in Canada, selected concerning the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

17. Subsequent event

From April 1, 2026 to July 27, 2026, the following events have occurred:

- i. On May 11, 2026, the Company entered into an Extension and Amended MOU with Ubora extending the expiry date to August 9, 2026.