



Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in United States Dollars)
(Audited)



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Sailfish Royalty Corp.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sailfish Royalty Corp. and its subsidiaries (together, the Company) as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

What we have audited

The Company's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and 2023;
- the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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"PwC" refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership.



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 December 31, 2024. 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.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Assessment of indicators of impairment for royalty and stream interests</p> <p><i>Refer to note 2 – Material accounting policies and changes in accounting policies, note 3 – Estimation uncertainty and judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and note 5 – Royalty and stream interests to the consolidated financial statements.</i></p> <p>The carrying amount of royalty and stream interests amounted to \$33.9 million as at December 31, 2024. At each reporting period, management assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment relating to each of its royalty and stream interests. If there are indicators of impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of the related interest in order to determine the extent of any impairment, if any. Management uses judgment when assessing whether there are indicators of impairment. For interests in operating mines (operating interests), indicators of impairment may include significant changes in future commodity prices, discount rates, operator reserve and resource estimates or other relevant information received from the operators that indicates production from operating interests will not likely occur or may be significantly reduced in the future. For interests in non-operating mines (non-operating interests), indicators of impairment may include the period, during which the entity 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, substantive expenditure on further exploration for and</p>	<p>Our approach to addressing the matter included the following procedures, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For selected royalty and stream interests, assessed the judgments made by management in determining whether there were indicators of impairment, which included the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Evaluated management's assessment of indicators of impairment related to operating interests by:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ assessing whether significant changes exist in future commodity prices and discount rates by considering external market and industry data; and○ assessing whether significant changes exist with respect to operator reserve and resource estimates or whether other relevant information was received from the operators that indicates production from operating interests will not likely occur or may be significantly reduced in the future, by considering (i) the current and past performance of the underlying mining operation associated with the operating interests; and (ii) publicly disclosed information by operators of the underlying mining operation associated with the operating interests.– Evaluated management's assessment of indicators of impairment related to non-operating interests by:



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned, exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the operator has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area, and sufficient data exists to indicate that the carrying amount of the underlying interest is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. No impairment indicators were identified by management as at December 31, 2024.</p> <p>We considered this a key audit matter due to (i) the significance of the royalty and stream interests balance and (ii) the judgments made by management in its assessment of indicators of impairment related to royalty and stream interests, which have resulted in a high degree of subjectivity in performing procedures related to these judgments applied by management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o obtaining, for a sample of mining claims, by reference to government registries and other regulatory bodies, evidence to support (i) the operator's right to explore the area; and (ii) claim expiration dates; ando assessing (i) the budgeted/planned substantive expenditures on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources; (ii) the right to explore is not expected to be renewed; (iii) whether the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the operator has decided to discontinue such activities; and (iv) whether sufficient data exists to indicate that the carrying amount of the interest is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale, based on publicly available sources of information as well as evidence obtained in other areas of the audit.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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 identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS 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 consolidated 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 Melanie Matthews.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
April 24, 2025

SAILFISH ROYALTY CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

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ASSETS	Notes	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
CURRENT			
Cash		\$ 2,150,823	\$ 2,553,318
Accounts receivable		\$ 16,036	23,673
Due from related parties	10	\$ 432,870	246,873
Assets held for sale	15	\$ 625,973	-
Prepaid expenses and other assets	10	\$ 41,641	106,235
Silver receivable	7	\$ 1,885,911	3,484,131
		\$ 5,153,254	\$ 6,414,230
NON-CURRENT			
Royalty and stream interests	5	\$ 33,932,150	\$ 34,464,087
Exploration and evaluation assets	4	\$ -	683,110
Silver receivable	7	\$ -	1,232,199
Total assets		\$ 39,085,404	\$ 42,793,626
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10	\$ 121,830	\$ 197,144
Dividends payable	9, 17	\$ 883,431	891,362
Liabilities held for sale	15	\$ 3,779	-
Convertible debentures interest payable	8	\$ 43,247	43,247
Due to related parties	10	\$ 308,448	317,247
		\$ 1,360,735	\$ 1,449,000
NON-CURRENT			
Convertible debentures	8	\$ 3,956,505	3,923,114
Total liabilities		\$ 5,317,240	\$ 5,372,114
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	9	\$ 41,673,126	\$ 41,810,367
Contributed surplus		\$ 6,523,493	6,924,334
Accumulated other comprehensive income		\$ (6,036)	116,999
Deficit		\$ (14,422,419)	(11,430,188)
		\$ 33,768,164	\$ 37,421,512
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		\$ 39,085,404	\$ 42,793,626

Events after the reporting period (Note 17)
Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

“Paolo Lostritto”

Director

“Walter Reich”

Director

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

SAILFISH ROYALTY CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

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	Notes	Year Ended December 31, 2024	Year Ended December 31, 2023
Revenues			
Sales	5, 13	\$ 1,865,289	\$ 2,071,986
Royalty revenue	5, 13	974,644	261,106
Total revenue		\$ 2,839,933	\$ 2,333,092
Cost of sales			
Cost of sales, excluding depletion	13	\$ (445,985)	\$ (520,394)
Depletion	5, 13	(527,137)	(421,426)
Gross profit		\$ 1,866,811	\$ 1,391,272
Operating and administrative expenses			
Director fees	10	\$ 116,000	\$ 181,500
Senior management	10	1,161,617	1,144,014
Share-based compensation	9,10	109,357	412,264
Consulting fees		162,754	196,478
Investor relations		60,277	35,904
General office and regulatory fees	10	187,141	172,491
Depreciation		-	14,133
Travel and marketing		39,249	49,941
Professional fees		192,696	575,504
Foreign exchange loss		6,632	5,840
		\$ 2,035,723	\$ 2,788,069
Net operating loss from continuing operations		\$ (168,912)	\$ (1,396,797)
Other income (expense)			
Fair value adjustment on loan receivable	6	-	158,980
Fair value adjustment on silver receivable	7	1,574,074	933,818
Loss on silver sales	6	-	(25,452)
Other income	15	25,000	-
Interest expense	8	(443,391)	(267,169)
Interest income		42,189	50,871
Dividend income		5,357	8,820
		\$ 1,203,229	\$ 859,868
Net loss from discontinued operations	15	(484,284)	(568,935)
Total income (loss) for the year		\$ 550,033	\$ (1,105,864)
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net income			
Exchange (loss) gain on translation		\$ (123,035)	\$ 74,854
Total other comprehensive (loss) income for the year		\$ (123,035)	\$ 74,854
Net comprehensive income (loss)		\$ 426,998	\$ (1,031,010)
Basic income (loss) per share from continuing operations		\$ 0.01	\$ (0.01)
Diluted income (loss) per share from continuing operations		\$ 0.01	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding			
Basic		70,835,735	71,071,945
Diluted		70,937,322	71,071,945

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

SAILFISH ROYALTY CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

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		Year Ended	Year Ended
Cash provided by (used for):	Notes	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss) for the year		\$ 550,033	\$ (1,105,864)
Fair value adjustment on loan receivable	6	-	(158,980)
Fair value adjustment on silver receivable	7	(1,574,074)	(933,818)
Loss on silver sales	6	-	25,452
Interest expense	8, 16	443,391	267,169
Interest income		(42,189)	(50,871)
Convertible debentures issuance costs		-	30,991
Dividend income		(5,357)	(8,820)
Depreciation		-	14,133
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss		(54,438)	31,508
Depletion	5, 13	527,137	421,426
Share-based compensation	9,10	109,357	412,264
Changes in working capital			
Accounts receivable		7,313	(9,737)
Prepaid expenses		64,594	(59,433)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(73,172)	(39,117)
Due to related parties	10	(8,799)	25,109
Continuing operations		(56,204)	(1,138,588)
Discontinued operations		1,637	-
		\$ (54,567)	\$ (1,138,588)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Due from related parties	10	\$ (185,997)	\$ 1,879,135
Loss on silver sales	6	-	(25,452)
Silver receivable payments received	7	4,404,493	2,217,488
Silver receivable	7	-	(6,000,000)
Loan receivable payments received	6	-	3,539,249
Dividends received		5,357	8,820
Interest received		42,513	48,609
Continuing operations		4,266,366	1,667,849
		\$ 4,266,366	\$ 1,667,849
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Principal payments on lease liabilities		\$ -	\$ (16,613)
Stock options exercised - proceeds received	9	616,626	835,972
Purchase of treasury shares	9	(1,666,970)	(912,699)
Transaction cost on shares bought back	9	(7,095)	(4,373)
Convertible debentures issued	8	-	4,100,000
Convertible debentures issuance costs		-	(30,991)
Dividends paid	9	(3,550,195)	(3,556,760)
Continuing operations		(4,607,634)	414,536
		\$ (4,607,634)	\$ 414,536
Net (decrease) increase in cash		\$ (395,835)	\$ 943,797
Cash - beginning of year		2,553,318	1,609,521
Less: Cash included in assets held for sale, end of year	16	(6,660)	-
Cash - end of year		\$ 2,150,823	\$ 2,553,318

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 16)

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

SAILFISH ROYALTY CORP.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

Years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

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	Notes	Number of shares	Amount	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Retained earnings (deficit)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2022		70,967,629	\$ 41,099,052	\$ 6,903,676	\$ 42,145	\$ (6,763,579)	\$ 41,281,294
Shares bought back on-market and cancelled	9	(1,080,400)	(912,699)	-	-	-	(912,699)
Less: transaction cost on shares bought back	9	-	(4,373)	-	-	-	(4,373)
Stock options exercised		1,202,328	1,423,387	(587,415)	-	-	835,972
Share-based compensation	9, 10	-	-	412,264	-	-	412,264
Convertible debentures interest		219,397	205,000	-	-	-	205,000
Convertible debentures issued	8	-	-	195,809	-	-	195,809
Cumulative translation adjustment		-	-	-	74,854	-	74,854
Net loss		-	-	-	-	(1,105,864)	(1,105,864)
Dividends declared	9	-	-	-	-	(3,560,745)	(3,560,745)
Balance at December 31, 2023		71,308,954	\$ 41,810,367	\$ 6,924,334	\$ 116,999	\$ (11,430,188)	\$ 37,421,512
Shares bought back on-market and cancelled	9	(1,836,300)	(1,666,970)	-	-	-	(1,666,970)
Less: transaction cost on shares bought back	9	-	(7,095)	-	-	-	(7,095)
Stock options exercised		791,493	1,126,824	(510,198)	-	-	616,626
Share-based compensation	9, 10	-	-	109,357	-	-	109,357
Convertible debentures interest	8	410,289	410,000	-	-	-	410,000
Cumulative translation adjustment		-	-	-	(123,035)	-	(123,035)
Net income		-	-	-	-	550,033	550,033
Dividends declared	9	-	-	-	-	(3,542,264)	(3,542,264)
Balance at December 31, 2024		70,674,436	\$ 41,673,126	\$ 6,523,493	\$ (6,036)	\$ (14,422,419)	\$ 33,768,164

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

SAILFISH ROYALTY CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
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1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Sailfish Royalty Corp. ("Sailfish" or the "Company") is a public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "FISH". The Company also trades on the OTCQX Best Market under the symbol "SROYF". The Company was incorporated on February 27, 2014 under the BVI Business Companies Act, 2004 and is domiciled in the British Virgin Islands. The address of its registered and head office is Sea Meadow House, P.O. Box 116, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, VG1110. The Company is primarily engaged in the acquisition of royalty and streaming agreements.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors for issue on April 24, 2025.

(b) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements are expressed in United States dollars and include the accounts of Sailfish Royalty Corp. and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control. The Company controls a subsidiary when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over its subsidiary.

As of December 31, 2024, the subsidiaries of the Company are as follows:

Company	Location of Incorporation	Ownership	
		Interest	Principal Activity
Sailfish de Mexico S.A de C.V	Mexico	100%	Gavilanes silver property
Sailfish Royalty Management Corp.	United States of America	100%	Management services
Swordfish Silver Corp.	Canada	100%	Owns Sailfish de Mexico S.A de C.V
Terraco Gold Corp.	Canada	100%	Owns TGC Holdings Ltd.
Terraco Royalties USA, Inc.	United States of America	100%	Moonlight Royalties (NSR)
TGC Holdings Ltd.	United States of America	100%	Spring Valley Royalties (NSR)
Western Standard Metals Ltd.	Canada	100%	Owns Western Standard Metals USA, Inc.
Western Standard Metals USA, Inc.	United States of America	100%	Inactive

All inter-company transactions, balances, revenue and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

SAILFISH ROYALTY CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(c) Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of each subsidiary are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date, giving rise to foreign exchange gains and losses in the statement of loss.

The functional currency of Sailfish is the United States dollar. Management is required to assess the functional currency of each subsidiary of the Company, which is summarized as follows:

Company	Location of Incorporation	Ownership	
		Interest	Functional currency
Sailfish de Mexico S.A de C.V	Mexico	100%	Mexican peso
Sailfish Royalty Management Corp.	United States of America	100%	US dollar
Swordfish Silver Corp.	Canada	100%	Canadian dollar
Terraco Gold Corp.	Canada	100%	Canadian dollar
Terraco Royalties USA, Inc.	United States of America	100%	US dollar
TGC Holdings Ltd.	United States of America	100%	US dollar
Western Standard Metals Ltd.	Canada	100%	Canadian dollar
Western Standard Metals USA, Inc.	United States of America	100%	US dollar

Management considered the currency that mainly influences revenue and the cost of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates as well as all secondary indicators including the currency in which funds from financing activities are denominated and the currency in which funds are retained. Any assets and liabilities of the Company held in foreign currencies are expressed in United States dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period.

Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period; in this case, the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Equity transactions are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising from assets and liabilities held in foreign currencies, are recognised in other comprehensive income (loss) as cumulative translation adjustments.

(d) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable and unconditional right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

At initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired:

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(d) Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

i) FVTPL- financial assets are classified at FVTPL if they do not meet the criteria of amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in fair value are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

ii) Amortized cost - financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met and the financial assets are not designated as at fair value through profit and loss: 1) The objective of the Company's business model for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows; and 2) the assets contractual cash flow represents solely payments of principal and interest.

The Company's cash, accounts receivable, and due from related parties are recorded at amortized cost. The Company's silver receivable is recorded at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedging instruments. Gains or losses on financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss.

Loans, borrowings and payables

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Method ("EIR") method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

The EIR amortization is included as finance fees in the statement of comprehensive income. Gains and losses are recognized when the financial liability is derecognized. The Company recognizes capital contributions directly in contributed surplus when obtaining interest-bearing debt from a related party with a stated interest rate below the current market interest rate for similar debt.

The Company's financial liabilities at amortized cost include: accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable, due to related parties, convertible debentures interest payable, convertible debentures and lease liabilities.

A financial liability is derecognized when the associated obligation is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(d) Financial Instruments (cont'd)

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For accounts receivable, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

(e) Inventory

When refined gold is delivered to the Company under a stream agreement it is initially recorded as inventory. The amount recognized as inventory includes both the cash payment and the related depletion associated with the underlying stream interest. At such time the inventory is sold, the amounts recognized in inventory are recorded as cost of sales and depletion.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in bank accounts and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(g) Share-based compensation

Compensation expense for options granted to employees, directors and certain service providers is determined based on estimated fair values of the options at the time of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which takes into account, as of the grant date, the fair market value of the shares, expected volatility, expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate over the expected life of the option. The cost is recognized using the graded attribution method over the vesting period of the respective options.

The expense relating to the fair value of stock options is included in expenses and is credited to contributed surplus. Shares are issued from treasury in settlement of options exercised.

(h) Royalty and stream interests

Royalty interests consist of acquired royalty interests and stream metal purchase agreements. These interests are recorded at cost, including the capitalisation of associated transaction costs, and capitalized as intangible assets with finite lives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depletion and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Royalty and stream interests related to producing mines are depleted using the units-of-production method over the life of the property to which the agreement relates, which is estimated using available information of proven and probable reserves (if applicable) and the portion of resources expected to be classified as mineral reserves at the mine corresponding to the specific interest.

(i) Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation asset acquisition costs are capitalized. These include any cash consideration and advance royalties paid, and the fair market value of shares issued, if any, on the acquisition of the exploration and evaluation asset. Properties acquired under option agreements, whereby payments are made at the sole discretion of the Company, are recorded in the accounts when the payments are made. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed as incurred.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(i) Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of resources from a particular exploration and evaluation asset has been determined, exploration and evaluation asset acquisition costs are tested for impairment and then reclassified to mine properties within property, plant and equipment and carried at cost until the properties to which they relate are placed into commercial production, sold, abandoned or determined by management to be impaired in value.

At each reporting date, capitalized exploration and evaluation asset acquisition costs are assessed for indicators of impairment. Where a potential impairment is indicated, impairment tests are performed for each area of interest. To the extent that exploration and evaluation asset acquisition costs are not expected to be recovered, they are charged to the consolidated statement of (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income.

(j) Impairment of royalty and stream interests and exploration and evaluation assets

At each reporting period, management assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment relating to each of its royalty and stream assets and exploration and evaluation assets for indicators of impairment. If there are indicators of impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of the related interest in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD") and value in use ("VIU"). In assessing FVLCD, recent market transactions (where available) are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. In assessing VIU, the estimated future pre-tax cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in net loss for that period.

(k) Income (loss) per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is determined by adjusting the loss of the Company, and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares, except when the adjustment is anti-dilutive.

(l) Convertible debentures

The liability and equity components of convertible debentures are disclosed separately on the statement of financial position beginning with initial recognition. The financial liability is determined by discounting future payments at the market rate of similar liabilities. Accretion of the discounted payments then increases the liability to reach the debenture's nominal value at maturity, which is recorded in the statement of comprehensive (loss) income.

(m) Interest

Interest income and expenses are recognised in the profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument (or, when appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial instrument on initial recognition. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(n) Taxes

Income tax expense or benefit for the reporting period includes current and deferred income taxes. Current tax is the expected tax paid or payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax paid or payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income tax is recognized using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the tax basis of assets and liabilities.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the year that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment of change. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented separately except where there is a right of set-off within fiscal jurisdictions.

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets and liabilities will not be realized.

Under the present British Virgin Island laws, the Company will not be subject to tax on income, profits or capital gains in the British Virgin Islands. Under the laws of the United States, Sailfish Royalty Management Corp., TGC Holdings Ltd, Western Standard Metals, USA, Inc., and Terraco Royalties Corp.; (the "Subsidiaries"), are subject to taxation in the United States, however, the Subsidiaries had no income in 2024 or 2023 and therefore incurred no taxes. Accordingly, no provision for income tax is included in these consolidated financial statements.

(o) Revenue recognition

Revenue is comprised of revenue earned in the year from royalty and stream interests. The Company recognizes revenue upon the transfer of control of the relevant commodity to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those commodities.

For stream agreements, revenue recognition occurs when the relevant commodity received from the stream operator is delivered by the Company to its third-party customers. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable when management can reliably estimate the amount, pursuant to the terms of the sales contract.

For royalty interests, revenue recognition occurs when control of the relevant commodity is transferred to the end customer by the operator of the royalty property. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable when management can reliably estimate the amount, pursuant to the terms of the royalty agreement. In some instances, the Company will not have access to sufficient information to make a reasonable estimate of consideration to which it expects to be entitled and, accordingly, revenue recognition is deferred until management can make a reasonable estimate. Differences between estimates and actual amounts are adjusted and recorded in the period that the actual amounts are known.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(p) Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered or settled principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The asset must be available for immediate sale and the sale must be highly probable within one year. Assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell ("FVLCS"). Immediately prior to reclassification to assets held for sale, the Company is required to assess for impairment of assets of cash generating units ("CGU")s under its normal impairment policies. If the carrying value related to a specific asset classified as held for sale exceeds its FVLCS an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss. Assets classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the consolidated statements of financial position.

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations that has been disposed of, has been abandoned, or meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale. Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of (loss) earnings.

On December 23, 2024, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement with Advance Metals Limited ("AML") pursuant to which the Company has agreed to sell to AML all of the issued and outstanding shares of Swordfish Silver Corp. ("Swordfish"). Swordfish, through Sailfish de Mexico S.A. de C.V. holds the Company's Gavilanes property. As a result, the Company determined that its exploration and evaluation reporting segment met the criteria to be considered assets held for sale (Note 15).

(q) New standards and interpretation adopted January 1, 2024

Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

In January 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1) providing a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. Under pre-existing requirements, a liability was current if an entity expected to settle it in the normal operating cycle or unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period did not exist. With the introduction of the two amendments to IAS 1 in 2024, for a liability to be classified as non-current, a company must have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The right must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period, and the classification of the liability must be unaffected by the likelihood that the company will exercise that right. The amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024, with early application permitted and have been applied with no material impact on the Company in the current reporting period.

(r) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which replaces IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces a specified structure for the income statement by requiring income and expenses to be presented into three defined categories (operating, investing, and financing) and by specifying certain defined totals and subtotals. Where company-specific measures related to the income statement are provided ("management-defined performance measures"), IFRS 18 requires disclosure of the explanations around those measures. IFRS 18 also provides additional guidance on principles of aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements, nor will it impact which items are classified in other comprehensive income and how these items are classified. The standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including for interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required and early application is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the effect of this new standard on its financial statements.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

(r) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (cont'd)

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. These amendments updated classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and related disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: disclosures. The IASB clarified the recognition and derecognition date of certain financial assets and liabilities, and amended the requirements related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system. Moreover, the amendments clarify the assessment of the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets in determining whether they meet the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion, including financial assets that have environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features. The IASB added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs, and amended disclosures relating to equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. Additionally in December 2024, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature dependent Electricity. The amendments clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements for in-scope contracts, amend the designation requirements for a hedged item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts, and add new disclosure requirements. These amendments apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with early application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

3. ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE COMPANY'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Information about estimates, assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty as at December 31, 2024 that have a risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year are provided below. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each period end. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Outlined below are the areas that require management to make judgements and significant estimates and assumptions:

i. Assessment of Indicators of Impairment of Royalty and Stream Interests

Assessment of impairment of royalty and stream interests requires the use of judgments when assessing whether there are any indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period.

For interests in operating mines (operating interests) indicators of impairment may include significant changes in future commodity prices, discount rates, operator reserve and resource estimates or other relevant information received from the operators that indicates production from operating interests will not likely occur or may be significantly reduced in the future. For interests in non-operating mines (non-operating interests), indicators of impairment may include the period, during which the entity 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, substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned, exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the operator has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area, and sufficient data exists to indicate that the carrying amount of the underlying interest is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

3. ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE COMPANY'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

i. Assessment of Indicators of Impairment of Royalty and Stream Interests (cont'd)

If there are indicators of impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of the related interest in order to determine the extent of any impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. During the year ended December 31, 2024, management of the Company determined that there were no indicators of impairment for its royalty and stream interests.

ii. Attributable Reserve and Resource Estimates

The Company has significant royalty and stream interests which represents the capitalized expenditures related to the acquisition of royalty and stream interests, net of accumulated depletion and any impairments. The Company is required to estimate the amount of reserves and resources relating to each interest as the Company's royalty and stream interests are depleted on a units-of-production basis (once in operation), with estimated recoverable reserves and resources being used to determine the depletion rate for each of the Company's royalty and stream interests in certain instances such as impairment tests. Reserves and resources may also be used as a significant assumption for impairment assessments.

Reserves and resources are estimates of the amount of minerals that can be economically and legally extracted from the mining properties at which the Company has royalty and stream interests, adjusted where applicable to reflect the Company's percentage entitlement to minerals produced from such mines. Reserves and resources that are publicly released by the operators of the mining operations for which the Company has royalty and stream interests are based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body, and requires complex geological assessments to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable mineral reserves and resources is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, metallurgical recoveries, permitting and production costs along with geological assumptions made in estimating the size, and grade of the ore body.

Changes in the mineral reserve or mineral resource estimates may impact the carrying value of the Company's royalty and stream interests as well as the depletion rate for each of the Company's royalty and stream interests.

iii. Fair Value of Silver Receivable

The carrying value of the silver receivable represents management's best estimate of the fair value of the arrangement. The fair value incorporates estimates of forward silver prices and discount rates.

A 5% increase in the discount rate would decrease the value of the silver receivable by \$10,044, whereas a 5% decrease in the discount rate would increase the value of the silver receivable by \$12,931. A \$3 increase or decrease in the forward silver prices would increase or decrease the value of the silver receivable by \$152,889. Refer to Note 7 for additional details.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Gavilanes Property

The Company acquired an option to assign a 100% ownership interest from Mako Mining Corp. ("Mako") for a de minimis amount on the Gavilanes silver property ("Gavilanes") located in Durango, Mexico. On August 1, 2019, the Company exercised its option to acquire a 100% ownership interest on Gavilanes. Exploration and evaluation assets had a carrying value of \$nil at December 31, 2024 (2023: \$683,110). As at December 17, 2024, Gavilanes met the criteria to be classified as held for sale. See Note 15.

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4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Cont'd)

On October 6, 2021, as amended June 30, 2022, the Company entered into a binding letter of intent with 1287398 B.C. Ltd. ("Pubco") to complete a transaction with Pubco (the "Proposed Transaction") with the goal of creating a silver focused exploration and development company (Note 10(b) (iii)). The Proposed Transaction was expected to result in the transfer of the Company's wholly owned Gavilanes silver property located in Durango, Mexico to Pubco in exchange for shares of Pubco. Pubco also signed a binding letter of intent with certain funds managed by Wexford Capital LP to acquire the Commonwealth silver and gold property in Cochise County, Arizona. On March 1, 2023, the Company terminated the Proposed Transaction.

5. ROYALTY AND STREAM INTERESTS

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2024:

Royalty and stream interests	COST				ACCUMULATED DEPLETION				Carrying amount
	Opening	Additions (Disposals)	Translation effect	Ending	Opening	Depletion	Depletion in Ending Inventory	Ending	
San Albino Gold (i)	\$ 4,371,291	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,371,291	\$ 1,328,967	\$ 527,137	\$ -	\$ 1,856,104	\$ 2,515,187
El Compas (ii)	1,030,097	-	-	1,030,097	803,529	-	-	803,529	226,568
La Cigarra (iii)	201,989	-	-	201,989	-	-	-	-	201,989
Spring Valley (iv)	30,993,206	-	(4,800)	30,988,406	-	-	-	-	30,988,406
Total	\$ 36,596,583	\$ -	\$ (4,800)	\$ 36,591,783	\$ 2,132,496	\$ 527,137	\$ -	\$ 2,659,633	\$ 33,932,150

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2023:

Royalty and stream interests	COST				ACCUMULATED DEPLETION				Carrying amount
	Opening	Additions (Disposals)	Translation effect	Ending	Opening	Depletion	Depletion in Ending Inventory	Ending	
San Albino Gold (i)	\$ 4,371,291	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,371,291	\$ 907,541	\$ 421,426	\$ -	\$ 1,328,967	\$ 3,042,324
El Compas (ii)	1,030,097	-	-	1,030,097	803,529	-	-	803,529	226,568
La Cigarra (iii)	201,989	-	-	201,989	-	-	-	-	201,989
Spring Valley (iv)	30,983,325	-	9,881	30,993,206	-	-	-	-	30,993,206
Total	\$ 36,586,702	\$ -	\$ 9,881	\$ 36,596,583	\$ 1,711,070	\$ 421,426	\$ -	\$ 2,132,496	\$ 34,464,087

The Company owns the following royalties and stream interests:

(i) San Albino (3%)

The Company holds a stream equivalent to a 3% Net Smelter Return ("NSR") on the original area of interest of the San Albino gold mine operated by Mako. The terms of the stream agreement provide the Company with the right to purchase 4% of all minerals produced from the San Albino gold mine within a specified area of interest for a purchase price equal to 25% of the minerals acquired using the London p.m. gold price as determined by the LBMA on the delivery date of each shipment. Commercial production was achieved at the San Albino gold mine in July 2021.

(ii) El Compas (1.5%)

The Company holds a 1.5% NSR on El Compas, located in Zacatecas, Mexico, which is operated by Grupo ROSGO, S.A. de C.V. ("ROSGO") (previously operated by Endeavour Silver Corp. ("Endeavour") and sold to ROSGO on September 12, 2022). Commissioning of El Compas commenced in 2018 and commercial production was achieved in March 2019. Mining operations were suspended during 2021.

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5. ROYALTY AND STREAM INTERESTS (Cont'd)

(iii) La Cigarra (1%)

The Company holds a 1% NSR on La Cigarra, located in Chihuahua, Mexico. Kootenay Silver Inc. is the current operator and the project is in the exploration stage.

(iv) Spring Valley Royalty (0.5% - 3.0%)

The Spring Valley gold project ("Spring Valley Project") is located in Pershing County, Nevada and is 100% owned and controlled by Waterton Global Resource Management. The Company acquired a portfolio of royalties on the Spring Valley Project as part of the acquisition of Terraco Gold Corp. ("TGC"). The royalties in the portfolio acquired range from a 0.5% NSR royalty on a portion of the Spring Valley Project up to a 3.0% NSR sliding scale royalty on the main portion of the Spring Valley Project.

The parameters surrounding of the 3% NSR sliding scale royalty are as follows:

Gold Price (US\$ per oz)	Royalty %
<\$300	0.84%
\$300-\$399	1.26%
\$400-\$499	1.74%
\$500-\$599	2.16%
\$600-\$699	2.58%
\$700+	3.00%

The Company owns the following royalties and stream interests for which no value has been attributed:

(i) San Albino (2%)

The Company holds a 2% NSR on the district-scale land package surrounding the original area of interest of the San Albino project, which hosts multiple high-grade targets including Las Conchitas and El Golfo.

(ii) Moonlight Royalty (2%)

As part of the acquisition of TGC, Sailfish acquired a 2% NSR on the Moonlight exploration property (the "Moonlight Property"), located to the north of the Spring Valley Project.

The Moonlight Property is comprised of 95 parcels of private fee lands as well as 3 mineral leases of private fee lands and 3 leases of patented mining claims, plus 230 unpatented lode mining claims.

Impairments

While assessing whether any indications of impairments exist, consideration is given to both external and internal sources of information. As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 there were no indications of impairments on any of the above assets.

6. LOAN RECEIVABLE

On August 30, 2021, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Mako, pursuant to which the Company agreed to provide an \$8 million unsecured gold-linked term loan to Mako.

As compensation for making the loan available to Mako, Sailfish shall be entitled to certain cash compensation based on the prevailing price of gold (the "Lender Compensation"). Mako will make 24 monthly cash payments to Sailfish on account of the principal amount of the loan and the Lender Compensation, which shall equal the cash equivalent of 205 ounces of gold multiplied by the preceding month's average gold price with a floor of \$1,750 and a ceiling of \$2,000 pursuant to the terms of the loan agreement. The loan does not have any operational negative covenants or balance sheet covenants, and there are no restrictions on dividends and/or share repurchases.

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6. LOAN RECEIVABLE (Cont'd)

Upon the occurrence of an event of default under the loan agreement, all outstanding amounts, including applicable premiums become immediately due and payable and interest on such amounts will accrue at a rate of 12% per annum, accruing daily and payable to the Company on demand.

On March 2, 2023, the Company reached an agreement with Mako whereby the remaining seven payments of the loan receivable will be made in physical silver at the prevailing market rate. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company received and sold 118,514 ounces of silver resulting in a loss of \$25,452.

Loan Receivable	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Beginning of year	\$ -	\$ 3,380,269
Fair value adjustments to loan receivable	-	158,980
Loan payments received	-	(3,539,249)
End of year	\$ -	\$ -

The loan receivable is measured at FVTPL as the contractual cash flows do not represent solely payments of principal and interest as the cash flows are exposed to changes in gold price. On September 6, 2023, the loan receivable was paid in full.

7. SILVER RECEIVABLE

On May 24, 2023, the Company entered into a silver purchase agreement ("Silver Purchase Agreement") with Mako, whereby the Company paid \$6 million to acquire 13,500 ounces per month of refined silver for a 24-month term ("Payable Silver"). The Company also holds the exclusive right and option to purchase all additional refined silver produced from the San Albino mine or from concessions owned by Mako at the time of the transaction and processed through Mako's San Albino processing facility until production is no longer economically viable at the mutual agreement of Sailfish and Mako. Such right and option is exercisable after 12 months of the 24-month term of the Silver Purchase Agreement for \$1 million. Mako will provide the Payable Silver to Sailfish on the last business day of each calendar month.

Upon the occurrence of an event of default under the Silver Purchase Agreement, default interest shall accrue daily on the undelivered amount of Payable Silver from and including the date delivery was due to and excluding the date Sailfish receives the disputed Payable Silver to which it is entitled and shall be payable monthly in arrears. The default interest rate is the US prime rate plus 4% per annum.

Silver Receivable	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Beginning of year	\$ 4,716,330	\$ -
Additions	-	6,000,000
Fair value adjustments to silver receivable	1,574,074	933,818
Silver payments received	(4,404,493)	(2,217,488)
End of year	\$ 1,885,911	\$ 4,716,330
Current portion of silver receivable	\$ 1,885,911	\$ 3,484,131
Long term portion of silver receivable	\$ -	\$ 1,232,199

The Silver Purchase Agreement is measured at FVTPL as the silver receivable is exposed to changes in silver price. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company received and sold 160,067 ounces of silver (96,433 for the year ended December 31, 2023) for proceeds of \$4,404,493 (year ended December 31, 2023: \$2,217,488). The following assumptions and inputs were used in a discounted cash-flow model to calculate the fair value adjustment to the silver receivable at December 31, 2024: 32% discount rate, average forward silver price per ounce of \$29.210. As at December 31, 2024, there are nil late silver deliveries owing. During the year ended December 31, 2023, default interest of \$34,437 was earned as a result of delayed or late silver deliveries (Note 10 b(vi)).

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8. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

On May 24, 2023, the Company closed an offering of unsecured Convertible Debentures for gross proceeds of \$4.1 million (each a "Convertible Debenture"). The terms of the Convertible Debentures include:

- Each Convertible Debenture bears interest at 10% per annum, from the date of issuance, payable semi-annually in arrears.
- The Convertible Debentures mature on the date that is 60-months from the date of issuance (the "Maturity Date").
- The Convertible Debentures are convertible, at the option of the holder, into common shares of the Company at a conversion price of C\$1.35 (based on an exchange rate of C\$1.3612: US\$1.00) per Share (the "Conversion Price"), at any time prior to the Maturity Date, subject to adjustment.
- If at any time prior to the Maturity Date, the closing price of the Company's common shares is greater than C\$1.60 per share for a period of twenty consecutive trading days on TSX-V, the outstanding principal amount may be converted, at the option of the Company, into common shares at the Conversion Price upon providing thirty days written notice to the applicable holder.
- On the Maturity Date, the holders may elect to be repaid the principal amount in cash or common shares at the Conversion Price, and in the absence of any such election, in common shares.
- Accrued interest will be paid, at the election of the Company, either: (i) in cash; or (ii) subject to the approval of the TSX-V, through the issuance of common shares at a price per common share equal to the greater of: (A) the twenty day average closing price of the common shares on the TSX-V immediately before the date the common shares are issued in satisfaction of accrued interest; and (B) the closing price of the common shares on the TSX-V on the date immediately before the date the common shares are issued in satisfaction of accrued interest.

The offering has been accounted for as a compound financial instrument with a debt host and equity conversion feature. On initial recognition, the fair value of the liability component was determined to be \$3,904,191, using an effective interest rate of 11.3%, and the equity component was measured as the residual amount of \$195,809.

Convertible Debenture	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Beginning of year	\$ 3,923,114	\$ -
Debentures issued	-	3,904,191
Accretion	33,391	18,923
End of year	\$ 3,956,505	\$ 3,923,114

9. SHARE CAPITAL AND CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

(a) Authorized – Unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

(b) Issued share capital is as follows:

	Number of shares	Value
December 31, 2022, issued and outstanding	70,967,629	\$ 41,099,052
Shares bought back on-market and cancelled (i)	(1,080,400)	(912,699)
Convertible debentures interest (ii)	219,397	205,000
Less: transaction cost on shares bought back	-	(4,373)
Stock options exercised	1,202,328	1,423,387
December 31, 2023, issued and outstanding	71,308,954	\$ 41,810,367
Shares bought back on-market and cancelled (iii)	(1,836,300)	(1,666,970)
Less: transaction cost on shares bought back	-	(7,095)
Convertible debentures interest (iv)	410,289	410,000
Stock options exercised	791,493	1,126,824
December 31, 2024, issued and outstanding	70,674,436	\$ 41,673,126

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9. SHARE CAPITAL AND CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS (Cont'd)

(b) Issued share capital as follows: (cont'd)

- i. During the year ended December 31, 2023, Sailfish purchased 1,080,400 common shares on-market, which have been cancelled. The shares were acquired at an average price of \$0.8488 (C\$1.1489) per share, with prices ranging from \$0.6062 (C\$0.8000) to \$1.0350 (C\$1.4057). The total cost of \$912,699 plus \$4,373 of after-tax transaction costs, was deducted from shareholders' equity.
- ii. During the year ended December 31, 2023, Sailfish issued 219,397 shares as interest on the convertible debenture for \$205,000 (C\$280,829.50).
- iii. During the year ended December 31, 2024, Sailfish purchased 1,836,300 common shares on-market, which have been cancelled. The shares were acquired at an average price of \$0.9117 (C\$1.2408) per share, with prices ranging from \$0.7838 (C\$1.0500) to \$1.0150 (C\$1.3898). The total cost of \$1,666,970, plus \$7,095 of transaction costs, was deducted from shareholders' equity.
- iv. During the year ended December 31, 2024, Sailfish issued 410,289 shares as interest on the convertible debentures for \$410,000 (C\$567,461) (Note 8).

On July 19, 2024, the Company announced that the TSX-V had accepted a notice filed by the Company of its intention to make a normal course issuer bid to be transacted through the facilities of the TSX-V. The notice provides that the Company may, during the 12-month period commencing July 22, 2024 and ending July 21, 2025, purchase up to 3,539,756 common shares of the Company in total, being approximately 5% of the total number of shares outstanding as at July 16, 2024.

(c) Stock options

As at December 31, 2024, the Company had outstanding share purchase options enabling holders to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

Number	Vested	C\$	C Price per share	Expiry date
1,200,000	1,200,000	C\$	1.25	October 28, 2025
40,194	40,194	C\$	1.14	March 15, 2026
1,075,000	1,075,000	C\$	1.28	May 31, 2027
700,000	466,667	C\$	1.14	March 13, 2028
3,015,194	2,781,861			

The continuity of stock options granted and outstanding is as follows:

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9. SHARE CAPITAL AND CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS (Cont'd)

(c) Stock options (cont'd)

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price C\$
Outstanding December 31, 2022	6,231,127	1.14
Granted (i)	700,000	1.14
Forfeited/expired during the period (ii)	(1,748,149)	1.16
Exercised during the period	(1,202,328)	0.95
Outstanding December 31, 2023	3,980,650	1.20
Expired during the period (iii)	(173,963)	1.15
Exercised during the period	(791,493)	1.08
Outstanding December 31, 2024	3,015,194	1.23

- (i) On March 13, 2023, the Company granted 700,000 stock options. The following assumptions and inputs were used to fair value the options on the grant date: expected life – 5 years; weighted average expected volatility – 84.71%, expected dividend yield – 6.02%, risk free interest rate – 2.90%, and share price – C\$1.14. The weighted average grant-date fair value of the stock options granted during the year is \$0.53.
- (ii) During the year ended December 31, 2023, 1,473,029 stock options were forfeited with an average exercise price of C\$1.14 per common share and 275,120 stock options expired with an average exercise price of C\$1.28.
- (iii) During the year ended December 31, 2024, 791,493 stock options were exercised with an average exercise price of C\$1.08 per common share and 173,963 stock options expired with an average exercise price of C\$1.15 per common share.

(d) Dividends

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company declared dividends of \$3,542,264 (December 31, 2023 - \$3,560,745). During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company paid dividends of \$3,550,195 (December 31, 2023 - \$3,556,760) and \$883,431 (December 31, 2023 - \$891,362) is in dividends payable at December 31, 2024.

(e) Diluted earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Net income (loss) for the year	\$ 550,033	\$ (1,105,864)
Basic weighted average number of shares	70,835,735	71,071,945
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.02)
Effect of diluted securities		
Stock options	101,587	-
Diluted weighted average number of shares	70,937,322	71,071,945
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.02)

The following table lists the number of potentially dilutive securities excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise prices exceeded the average market value of the common shares of C\$1.26 during the year ended December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – C\$1.11).

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9. SHARE CAPITAL AND CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS (Cont'd)

(e) Diluted earnings per share (cont'd)

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year ended December 31, 2023
Stock options	1,075,000	2,708,333

10. RELATED PARTIES

Related party transactions have been measured at the exchange amount of consideration agreed between the related parties.
Related party transactions are listed below:

(a) Key management compensation

Key management includes directors and senior management. For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 the compensation was as follows:

- (i) During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred director fees of \$116,000 (December 31, 2023 - \$181,5000). Included in prepaid expenses and other assets is director fees of \$nil (December 31, 2023 - \$24,750) and included in accounts payable is director fees of \$13,750 (December 31, 2023 - \$13,750).
- (ii) During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred senior management fees of \$1,161,617 (December 31, 2023 - \$1,144,014). Also, included in prepaid expenses and other assets is prepaid senior management fees of \$nil (December 31, 2023 - \$40,978). During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred share-based compensation to key management of \$106,181 (December 31, 2023 - \$401,118).

(b) Related party transactions

- (i) At December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, due from related parties was comprised of the following balances:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Due from Nicoz Resources S.A.	\$ 432,872	\$ 246,455
Due from a company related by a common officer	-	418
Total due from related parties	\$ 432,872	\$ 246,873

- (ii) During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred rent of \$19,200 which is included in general office and regulatory fees (December 31, 2023 - \$19,200) to a company related to one of the directors for office space for which there is no long-term commitment.
- (iii) During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company provided advances or made payments on behalf of Marlin Gold Mining USA Ltd. ("MGM USA"), a company related by common shareholders of \$nil (December 31, 2023 - \$20,000) in conjunction with the Proposed Transaction (Note 4). On March 1, 2023, the Company terminated the Proposed Transaction and requested repayment of all amounts owing from MGM USA. On May 24, 2023, \$1,898,834 was received from MGM USA.

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10. RELATED PARTIES (Cont'd)

- (iv) At December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, due to related parties was comprised of the following balances:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fees payable to a director and officer	\$ 225,000	\$ -
Fees payable to a director	13,750	-
Nicoz Resources S.A.	69,698	317,247
Total due to related parties	\$ 308,448	\$ 317,247

- (v) During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred stream payments (Note 5(i)) to Nicoz Resources S.A., a subsidiary of Mako, a company related by common shareholders, officers and directors of \$447,078 (December 31, 2023 - \$625,601), of which \$69,968 (December 31, 2023 - \$317,247) is included in due to related parties and \$432,872 (December 31, 2023 - \$246,455) is included in due from related parties at December 31, 2024.
- (vi) During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company received and sold 160,067 ounces of silver (December 31, 2023 – 96,433) for proceeds of \$4,404,493 (December 31, 2023 - \$2,217,488) and earned default interest income of \$nil (December 31, 2023 - \$34,437) from silver payments in arrears (Note 7) from Mako, a company related by common shareholders, officers and directors.
- (vii) During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company received nil ounces of silver from Mako pertaining to its Loan Receivable (December 31, 2023 - 118,514 ounces of silver and \$757,551 from Mako, a company related by common shareholders, officers and directors pertaining to the Loan Receivable). See Note 6.

- (c) Investing activities

The Company entered into a Loan Receivable agreement with Mako during 2021 and a Silver Purchase Agreement on May 24, 2023. See Notes 6 and 7.

- (d) Financing activities

The Company issued unsecured convertible debentures for gross proceeds of \$4.0 million to Wexford Spectrum Trading Limited ("WST") and Wexford Catalyst Trading Limited ("WCT") during the year ended December 31, 2023. WST and WCT are significant shareholders of the Company. See Note 8.

11. MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK

- (a) Overview

The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk from its use of financial instruments. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of these risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

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11. MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK (Cont'd)

(b) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into three measurement categories on initial recognition: fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and amortized cost. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured by default at FVTPL (but there is an irrevocable option for each equity instrument to present fair value changes in other comprehensive income). Measurement and classification of financial assets is dependent on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

Financial Instrument	Category	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash	Amortized cost	\$ 2,150,823	\$ 2,553,318
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost	16,036	23,673
Due from related parties	Amortized cost	432,870	246,873
Silver receivable	FVTPL	1,885,911	4,716,330
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	(121,830)	(197,144)
Dividends payable	Amortized cost	(883,431)	(891,362)
Due to related parties	Amortized cost	(308,448)	(317,247)
Convertible debentures	Amortized cost	(3,956,505)	(3,923,114)
Convertible debentures interest payable	Amortized cost	(43,247)	(43,247)

Financial instruments must be classified at one of three levels within a fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate their values. The three levels of the hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and value to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
- Level 2: Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace.
- Level 3: Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of all financial instruments not recorded at fair value approximates their carrying value due to either their short-term maturity and/or capacity of prompt liquidation.

The Company does not have any financial instruments that are measured using level 1, 2 or level 3 inputs, other than its silver receivable, which is measured at Level 2.

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11. MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK (Cont'd)

(c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash held in bank accounts, accounts receivable, due from related parties and its loan silver receivable. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the consolidated financial statements represents the Company's exposure to credit risk.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through investing its cash and cash equivalents with high-credit quality financial institutions and by closely monitoring its accounts receivable and silver receivable.

(d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations, anticipated investing and financing activities and through the management of its capital structure. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, dividends payable, lease liabilities (current portion) and due to related parties amounts of \$1,360,735 (December 31, 2023 - \$1,449,000) are due within 12 months.

(e) Market Risk

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk arising from changes in foreign currency fluctuations. The Company's operations and royalty and stream agreements are conducted primarily in US dollars. As a result, the Company is not significantly exposed to fluctuation in exchange rates and foreign currency risk.

At December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash (C)	\$ 43,153	\$ 145,866
Cash (MXN)	6,660	2,122
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (C)	118,018	169,339
Due from related parties (C)	-	418

Had the Canadian Dollar and Mexican Peso foreign exchange rate strengthened against the United States dollar by 1%, with all other variables remaining constant, the change in net income would have been insignificant. A weakening of 1% in the Canadian Dollar and Mexican Peso against the United States dollar, with all other variables held constant, would have had an equal but opposite effect.

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

The interest rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As at December 31, 2024 the Company has minimal exposure to interest rate risk other than as outlined in Note 3iii.

11. MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK (Cont'd)

(e) Market Risk (cont'd)

(iii) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities or expected future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for minerals are impacted by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand as well as the relationship between the Canadian and United States Dollars, as outlined above. As at December 31, 2024, the Company has exposure to commodity price risk through its royalties and streams and silver receivable. See Note 3iii.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure based on available funds in order to support its royalty and streaming agreements. The Company considers its capital under management to consist of cash and cash equivalents, royalty and stream interests, receivables, share capital, contributed surplus and due to/from related parties. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the Company's assets.

The Company's objectives of capital management are intended to ensure the entity's ability to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis, continue its obligations under the royalty and streaming agreements, and support any expansionary plans.

To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, it may finance its royalty and streaming agreements through cash flows from operations or additionally, the Company may issue new equity or debt.

The Board of Directors reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2024.

13. SEGMENT INFORMATION

As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 the Company has one business segment: the acquiring of royalty and streaming agreements. The royalty and stream interests presented in Note 5 reflect the way in which the Company monitors its business performance. The table below summarizes the components of the Company's business where separate financial information is available and is evaluated on a regular basis.

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13. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

For the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Product	Sales	Royalty revenue	Cost of sales, excluding depletion	Depletion	Income (loss) before taxes
Royalties and stream interests						
San Albino	Gold	\$ 1,865,289	\$ 974,644	\$ 445,985	\$ 527,137	\$ 1,866,811
Nicaragua						
El Compas	Various	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico						
TZ Royalty	Gold	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil						
Other	Various	-	-	-	-	-
Various						
Exploration and evaluation assets						
Gavilanes	Silver	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico						
Total segments		\$ 1,865,289	\$ 974,644	\$ 445,985	\$ 527,137	\$ 1,866,811
Corporate						
Discontinued operations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (484,284)
Continuing operations		-	-	-	-	(832,494)
Total corporate		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,316,778)
Total consolidated						\$ 550,033

For the year ended December 31, 2023:

	Product	Sales	Royalty revenue	Cost of sales, excluding depletion	Depletion	Income (loss) before taxes
Royalties and stream interests						
San Albino	Gold	\$ 676,478	\$ -	\$ 169,534	\$ 140,763	\$ 366,181
Nicaragua						
El Compas	Various	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico						
TZ Royalty	Gold	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil						
Other	Various	-	-	-	-	-
Various						
Total segments		\$ 676,478	\$ -	\$ 169,534	\$ 140,763	\$ 366,181
Corporate						
Discontinued operations		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (568,935)
Continuing operations		-	-	-	-	(903,110)
Total corporate		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,472,045)
Total consolidated						\$ (1,105,864)

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13. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Cont'd)

The Company's non-current assets by geographical region is as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
USA	\$ 30,988,406	\$ 30,993,206
Nicaragua	2,515,187	4,274,523
Mexico	428,557	1,111,667
Total	\$ 33,932,150	\$ 36,379,396

14. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with reported taxes is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2024	Year Ended December 31, 2023
Net income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 550,033	\$ (1,105,864)
Expected tax recovery at 21.0% (2023 – 21.0%)	115,507	(232,231)
Effect of change and difference in tax rates/jurisdictions	(103,859)	181,559
Income tax benefits not recognized	160	19,732
Other	(11,808)	30,940
Income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -

The Company is resident for tax purposes in the British Virgin Islands, which does not have an income tax. The Company's 100% held subsidiary, TGC Holdings Ltd., is resident for tax purposes in the United States, which has a 21% income tax rate. Management has chosen the United States statutory rate as the applicable income tax rate for financial statement disclosure purposes.

A reconciliation of temporary timing differences between the income tax basis and accounting cost result in the Company's potential deferred income tax assets and liabilities. Significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2024	Year Ended December 31, 2023
-		
Non capital loss carry forwards	\$ 6,579,880	\$ 6,579,119
	6,579,880	6,579,119
Estimated corporate income tax rate	21.00%	21.00%
Deferred income assets (liabilities)	1,381,775	1,381,615
Deferred income assets not recognized	(1,381,775)	(1,381,615)
Total deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has available non-capital tax losses of approximately \$6,579,880 (2023 - \$6,579,119), of which \$1,150,623 expire at varying dates up to 2044. These losses are available for use in the United States and Canada. The potential benefit of the losses has been reduced to Nil in the consolidated financial statements by management's determination that it is not probable that they will be utilized prior to expiry.

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15. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Gavilanes Property

On December 17, 2024, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement (the "AML Agreement") with AML pursuant to which the Company has agreed to sell to AML (the "Transaction") all of the issued and outstanding shares (the "Purchased Shares") of Swordfish. Swordfish, through Sailfish de Mexico S.A. de C.V., holds the Gavilanes property (the "Property"). In addition to the Transaction, AML paid a \$25,000 non-refundable fee to the Company.

Pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, as consideration for the acquisition of the Purchased Shares by AML, on the closing date, AML shall:

1. Make a cash payment to the Company in the amount of US\$50,000;
2. Issue to the Company 16,800,000 fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of AML (each, an "AML Share");
3. Issue to the Company 33,600,000 performance rights (the "Performance Rights"), with such Performance Rights entitling the Company to the issuance of AML Shares upon satisfaction of the following milestones;
 - a. 16,800,000 Performance Rights shall automatically convert, without payment of additional consideration, into 16,800,000 AML Shares upon AML achieving a 30 million oz resource at 300g/t silver equivalent or greater from the Property on or before the date that is five years following the closing date (the "Milestone Deadline"); and
 - b. 16,800,000 Performance Rights shall automatically convert, without payment of additional consideration, into 16,800,000 AML Shares upon AML achieving a 60 million oz resource at 300g/t silver equivalent or greater from the Property on or before the date that is five years following the closing date; and
4. Grant to the Company a 2.0% net smelter return royalty in respect of all mineral production from the area within the boundaries of the Property.

In addition to the consideration outlined above, pursuant to the terms of the AML Agreement, on and from the closing date until the date which five years thereafter (the "Minimum Expenditure Period"), AML has agreed to incur a minimum of US\$2,000,0000 in exploration expenditures on the Property (the "Minimum Expenditure Commitment") and, in the event that: (i) the Minimum Expenditure Commitment is not satisfied during the Minimum Expenditure Period; and (ii) no Performance Rights have vested as at such time, AML shall make an immediate cash payment of US\$500,000 to the Company.

The net loss from discontinued operations from the Gavilanes property, which include the results of operating activities for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
General office and regulatory fees	\$ 101,575	\$ 100,694
Exploration fees	381,816	461,670
Foreign exchange loss	893	6,571
Net loss	\$ 484,284	\$ 568,935

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15. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE (Cont'd)

As at December 31, 2024, the assets and liabilities that are included in the held for sale categories are summarized below:

Assets classified as held-for-sale:	Gavilanes Property		Total
Cash	\$	6,660	\$ 6,660
Exploration and evaluation assets		619,313	619,313
		\$	625,973
Liabilities classified as held-for-sale:	Gavilanes Property		Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	3,779	\$ 3,779
		\$	3,779

16. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The following significant non-cash transactions have been excluded from the consolidated statements of cash flows:

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued 410,289 (2023 – 219,397) common shares with a value of \$410,000 (2023 – \$248,247) which are included under interest expense.

17. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On February 25, 2025, the Company declared a dividend of \$0.0125 per common share which was paid on April 15, 2025 and announced a dividend reinvestment plan. The total dividend payment resulted in the issuance of 433,359 common shares and a payment of \$371,500.

Subsequent to December 31, 2024, 259,524 stock options were exercised with an exercise price of C\$1.25 per common share.

On January 29, 2025, 2,075,000 stock options were granted to directors, officers and consultants with an exercise price of C\$1.50 per common share and expiry date of January 29, 2030.

Subsequent to December 31, 2024, Sailfish purchased 518,000 common shares on-market of which 346,200 have been cancelled.

Subsequent to December 31, 2024, the Company received 54,000 ounces of silver pertaining to its Silver Receivable.

On April 8, 2025, in accordance with the terms of the Convertible Debentures, the Company provided thirty days written notice to each holder notifying them that the Company is exercising its option to convert the outstanding convertible indebtedness into common shares of the Company at the Conversion Price.