



GLOBAL ATOMIC CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2025 and 2024**

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

Management's Responsibility for Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying audited consolidated financial statements of Global Atomic Corporation (the "Company" or "Global Atomic") were prepared by management in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. Management is responsible for the presentation of the consolidated financial statements and believes that they fairly represent the Company's financial position and the results of its operations in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. Management has included amounts in the Company's consolidated financial statements based on estimates, judgments, and policies that it believes reasonable in the circumstances.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared by the management of the Company, reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and approved by the Board of Directors.

To discharge its responsibilities for financial reporting and for the safeguarding of assets, management believes that it has established appropriate systems of internal accounting control which provide reasonable assurance, at appropriate cost, that the assets are maintained and accounted for in accordance with its policies and that transactions are recorded accurately on the Company's books and records.

March 26, 2026

"Stephen G. Roman"
Chairman, President & CEO

"Rein A. Lehari"
Chief Financial Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Global Atomic Corporation

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Global Atomic Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss), consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming the auditor's opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For the matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to this matter. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matter below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Impairment assessment of Property, Plant and Equipment (“PP&E”)

As at December 31, 2025 the net book value of property, plant and equipment amounted to \$324,085,735 and primarily related to the development project in Niger. The carrying amount of the net assets of the Group was more than its market capitalization as at December 31, 2025. Management considered this as an indication that its cash generating unit made up of Niger operations, which is primarily made up of the property, plant and equipment related to the Dasa project may be impaired and performed an impairment assessment. As a result of the impairment test, management concluded that the recoverable amount of the Group’s Niger cash-generating unit was higher than their carrying amount and no impairment was recognized. The impairment test required management to make significant assumptions in determining the recoverable amount. The Group disclosed significant judgements, estimates and assumptions in respect of the impairment test and the results of the analysis in Note 5 and Note 7.

This matter was considered a key audit matter because PP&E is a significant portion of the Group’s total assets and because of the significant estimation uncertainty and judgement applied by management in determining the recoverable amount, specifically given the early stage of development of mineral properties. In addition, specialized industry knowledge and judgement were required to assess management’s estimates of reserves and resources, the valuation method and estimates of future operating and capital costs and production levels.

Our audit procedures consisted of assessing the appropriateness of the recoverable amount determined by management. We involved our internal valuation and geology specialists to help us in evaluating the appropriateness of the methodology and the reasonableness of key assumptions used in the impairment assessment. We performed the following audit procedures, among others:

- Understood the methodology used by management and external specialists in assessing the recoverable amount.
- We involved our valuation specialists to assist us in evaluating the discount rates against current industry and economic trends as well as company-specific risk premiums, the appropriateness and the clerical accuracy of the model used.
- We involved our valuation specialists to assist our team to compare long-term uranium prices against market data including a range of analyst forecasts.
- We performed sensitivity analysis over changes in the discount rates and long-term commodity price assumptions and their impact on the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit.
- With support of our geology specialists, we obtained an understanding of the Group’s methods to develop estimates of reserves and resources, as well as future operating and capital costs.
- Evaluated the objectivity, competence and capabilities of the external specialists engaged.
- We compared the cost estimates and future production levels used in the impairment analysis to the feasibility study.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Management’s Discussion and Analysis
- Annual Information Form

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

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

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis and Annual Information Form prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group'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 Group'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 Group'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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the work performed for the 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 Dmitry Neverko.

Toronto, Canada
March 26, 2026

The logo for Ernst & Young LLP is written in a black, cursive script font.

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Global Atomic Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note reference	As at	
		31-Dec 2025	31-Dec 2024
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 13,117,054	\$ 18,673,229
Accounts and other receivables	6	3,733,160	1,262,077
Prepaid expenses		66,189	52,538
		16,916,403	19,987,844
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	324,085,735	233,611,803
Intangible assets		154,703	246,931
Advance payments for property plant and equipment	7	1,615,786	1,921,591
Investment in joint venture	8	16,417,966	18,114,403
Total assets		\$ 359,190,593	\$ 273,882,572
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9	\$ 25,780,590	\$ 18,245,921
Current portion of long-term debt	10	1,476,753	1,370,032
Current portion of lease liabilities	11	2,034,269	2,077,082
		29,291,612	21,693,035
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9	2,350,237	1,726,680
Long-term debt	10	865,771	2,173,235
Long-term lease liabilities	11	56,716	1,171,576
Provision for site reclamation and closure		500,424	-
Total liabilities		33,064,760	26,764,526
Equity			
Share capital	14	282,615,322	219,911,929
Share purchase warrants	15	61,422,465	25,612,773
Contributed surplus		30,041,576	29,504,796
Retained earnings		(34,024,369)	(11,219,020)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)		(14,252,357)	(17,150,419)
Shareholders' equity		325,802,637	246,660,059
Non-controlling interests in subsidiary	19	323,196	457,987
Total equity		326,125,833	247,118,046
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 359,190,593	\$ 273,882,572
Commitments and contingent liabilities	24		
Subsequent events	25		

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

On behalf of the Board:

"Stephen G. Roman"
Stephen G. Roman
Chairman, President & CEO

"Dean Chambers"
Dean Chambers
Non-Executive Director

Global Atomic Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note reference	Year ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
Revenues	13	\$ 1,092,240	\$ 859,341
Revenues from operations		1,092,240	859,341
General and administration	12	8,171,703	8,916,814
Impairment of Exploration and Evaluation assets		-	1,669,276
Finance income		(439,552)	(589,206)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		17,968,318	(15,495,531)
Share of net income from joint venture	8	(1,706,879)	(1,338,283)
Net income (loss) before income taxes		\$ (22,901,350)	\$ 7,696,271
Current income tax expense		-	-
Deferred income tax expense		-	-
Net income (loss)		(22,901,350)	\$ 7,696,271
Net income (loss) attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		(22,805,349)	7,737,956
Non-controlling interests	19	(96,001)	(41,685)
Basic net income (loss) per share	19	(\$0.07)	\$0.04
Diluted net income (loss) per share	19	(\$0.07)	\$0.04
Basic weighted-average number of shares outstanding	18	335,001,795	224,905,085
Diluted weighted-average number of shares outstanding	18	335,001,795	232,932,103

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

Global Atomic Corporation**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive income (Loss)**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net income (loss) for the period	\$ (22,901,350)	\$ 7,696,271
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period		
Items that may be subsequently classified to statements of income		
Currency translation adjustment of Niger operations	4,168,160	1,496,260
Currency translation adjustment of joint venture	(1,308,888)	4,147,869
	<u>2,859,272</u>	<u>5,644,129</u>
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	\$ (20,042,078)	\$ 13,340,400
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
Shareholders of the Company	(19,907,287)	13,311,418
Non-controlling interests	(134,791)	28,982

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

Global Atomic Corporation

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note reference	Share Capital	Share Purchase Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Attributable to shareholders	Non- controlling Interests	
Balance, December 31, 2024		\$ 219,911,929	\$ 25,612,773	\$ 29,504,796	\$ (11,219,020)	\$ (17,150,419)	\$ 246,660,059	\$ 457,987	\$ 247,118,046
Shares issued	14	69,331,975	33,996,988	-	-	-	103,328,963	-	103,328,963
Share issue costs	14	(6,962,392)	-	-	-	-	(6,962,392)	-	(6,962,392)
Broker warrants issued	14	-	1,813,382	-	-	-	1,813,382	-	1,813,382
Stock option expense	16	-	-	683,914	-	-	683,914	-	683,914
Stock options exercised		330,132	-	(147,134)	-	-	182,998	-	182,998
Warrants exercised	15	3,678	(678)	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000
Net loss		-	-	-	(22,805,349)	-	(22,805,349)	(96,001)	(22,901,350)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	2,898,062	2,898,062	(38,790)	2,859,272
Balance, December 31, 2025		\$ 282,615,322	\$ 61,422,465	\$ 30,041,576	\$ (34,024,369)	\$ (14,252,357)	\$ 325,802,637	\$ 323,196	\$ 326,125,833
Balance, December 31, 2023		\$ 169,428,131	\$ 8,477,302	\$ 21,532,188	\$ (18,956,976)	\$ (22,723,881)	\$ 157,756,764	\$ 429,005	\$ 158,185,769
Shares issued		42,845,517	24,225,721	-	-	-	67,071,238	-	67,071,238
Share issue costs		(5,425,569)	-	-	-	-	(5,425,569)	-	(5,425,569)
Broker warrants issued		-	1,387,052	-	-	-	1,387,052	-	1,387,052
Warrants exercised		10,606,548	(1,606,548)	-	-	-	9,000,000	-	9,000,000
Warrants expired		-	(6,870,754)	6,870,754	-	-	-	-	-
Stock option expense		-	-	2,200,205	-	-	2,200,205	-	2,200,205
Stock options exercised		2,457,302	-	(1,098,351)	-	-	1,358,951	-	1,358,951
Net loss		-	-	-	7,737,956	-	7,737,956	(41,685)	7,696,271
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	-	5,573,462	5,573,462	70,667	5,644,129
Balance, December 31, 2024		\$ 219,911,929	\$ 25,612,773	\$ 29,504,796	\$ (11,219,020)	\$ (17,150,419)	\$ 246,660,059	\$ 457,987	\$ 247,118,046

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

Global Atomic Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note reference	Year ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
Cash generated from (used in)			
Operating activities			
Net income (loss)		\$ (22,901,350)	\$ 7,696,271
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss		17,468,476	(15,343,884)
Share of net income from joint venture	8	(1,706,879)	(1,338,283)
Stock option expense	16	683,914	2,200,205
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets		-	1,669,276
Depreciation expense		216,737	244,955
Interest income		(439,552)	(617,772)
Interest expense on lease liability		7,124	7,498
		(6,671,530)	(5,481,734)
Non-cash working capital items:			
Accounts receivable		(402,952)	(578,794)
Prepaid expenses		(14,783)	155,162
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		374,417	(332,661)
Cash flows (used in) operating activities		(6,714,848)	(6,238,027)
Financing activities			
Shares issued	14	103,328,963	67,071,238
Share issue costs	14	(5,149,010)	(4,038,517)
Warrants exercised	15	3,000	9,000,000
Stock options exercised	16	182,998	1,358,951
Payment of lease liability	10	(2,023,010)	(2,515,274)
Repayment of long-term debt	11	(1,449,615)	(1,357,471)
Cash flows generated from financing activities		94,893,326	69,518,927
Investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant & equipment	7	(94,125,948)	(68,760,173)
Exploration and evaluation expenditures		-	(282,844)
Interest received		439,552	617,772
Cash flows used in investing activities		(93,686,396)	(68,425,245)
Net change in cash		(5,507,918)	(5,144,345)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		(48,257)	(1,040,341)
Cash, beginning of period		18,673,229	24,857,915
Cash, end of period		\$ 13,117,054	\$ 18,673,229
Interest paid during the period		\$ 7,124	\$ 7,498

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

Global Atomic Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

1. Nature of Operations

Global Atomic Corporation and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company” or “Global Atomic”) have two principal lines of business:

1. the processing of electric arc furnace dust (“EAFD”) obtained from steel companies in Türkiye through a Waelz kiln process to recover zinc concentrates that are then treated by zinc smelters (“EAFD Business”); and
2. the acquisition, exploration and development of uranium properties in Niger (“Uranium Business”).

Global Atomic Corporation, the ultimate parent, is a corporation incorporated under the laws of Ontario, Canada and its registered office is 8 King Street East, Suite 1700, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1B5. Global Atomic Corporation is also the highest level at which these financial statements are consolidated.

The Company’s EAFD activities are conducted through Befesa Silvermet Turkey, S.L. (“BST”), a Spanish incorporated joint venture with Befesa Zinc S.A.U. (“Befesa”). The joint venture is held 51% by Befesa and 49% by Global Atomic. The relationship between the joint venture partners is governed by a Shareholders Agreement. The joint venture was established to operate EAFD activities within Türkiye. At present, BST operates one EAFD facility located in Iskenderun, Türkiye, through wholly-owned subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 reflect the impact of using the equity method to account for Global Atomic’s interest in the joint venture with the Company’s share of net earnings and net assets separately disclosed (Note 8).

The Company’s mineral resource properties are located in Niger. Through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Global Atomic Fuels Corporation (“GAFC”), the Company held six Mining Agreements and related Exploration Permits, on which it has conducted exploration activities for uranium. The Exploration Permits expired on December 17, 2023. GAFC holds a 100% interest in the shares of Global Uranium Niger Inc., a Niger corporation through which GAFC conducts its exploration activities. In accordance with the new Mining Code, GUNI has applied for new Exploration Permits (“Cahiers des Charges”).

On December 23, 2020, GAFC was granted a Mining Permit for the Dasa Project on behalf of a Niger mining company to be incorporated. The Mining Permit has an initial term of 10 years and is renewable until the resource has been fully depleted. The Company’s Niger mining subsidiary, Société Minière de DASA S.A. (“SOMIDA”) was incorporated on August 11, 2022 with an initial share capital of 2 billion West African CFA Franc (“CFA”) (\$3,985,627). In accordance with the mining agreement signed by GAFC and the Republic of Niger on September 25, 2007, the latter received a 10% free carried interest in the mining subsidiary and exercised its right to subscribe to an additional 10% by making its respective contribution of CFA 200 million (\$398,563) to the initial share capital of SOMIDA, resulting in a total ownership of 20% of the shares of SOMIDA. Under the terms of the Company’s Mining Agreement, the Republic of Niger commits to fund its proportionate share of capital costs and operating deficits for such additional 10% interest. The Republic of Niger has no further option to increase its ownership.

Completion of the Dasa Project will require additional financing, both from debt and equity or other sources. The Company’s ability to advance the Dasa Project on its planned schedule will be dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing. Delays in obtaining the requisite funding to maintain this schedule will have a direct impact and delay commissioning of the Dasa Project. If additional financing is delayed, the development schedule would be extended to match the timing of such additional financing. The Company is pursuing opportunities to fund the required construction and start-up capital, and is considering project finance, sales contract prepayments, equity, and other sources of funding. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that such financing will be available on a timely basis and under terms which are acceptable to the Company (Note 22).

The Company’s consolidated financial statements are prepared using IFRS Accounting Standards applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will continue in operations for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Global Atomic Corporation
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

2. Basis of Preparation

The annual consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and include the operating results of Global Atomic and its subsidiaries and joint ventures.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. See Note 5 for critical accounting estimates and judgments.

These consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024 were approved by the Global Atomic Board of Directors on March 26, 2026.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information

Material accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are as follows.

(a) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

(b) Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, including its economic interest in the joint venture. Subsidiaries are those entities that Global Atomic controls. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Company and are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Entities of Global Atomic are listed below. Global Atomic Fuels Corporation, Global Uranium Niger Inc. and Société Minière de DASA S.A. are the Company's Niger uranium subsidiaries. All other operating activities involve EAFD processing by Befesa Silvermet Iskenderun. Each entity has a December 31 year-end.

Entity	Location	Effective Interest	
		As at December 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
Subsidiaries			
(Consolidated)			
Global Atomic Fuels Corporation	Canada	100%	100%
Global Uranium Niger Inc.	Niger	100%	100%
Société Minière de DASA S.A. ^(a)	Niger	80%	80%
Joint Ventures			
Befesa Silvermet Turkey, S.L. ^(b)	Spain	49%	49%
Befesa Silvermet Iskenderun Celik Tozu Geri Donusumu A.Ş. ^(c)	Turkey	49%	49%
Befesa Silvermet Diş Ticaret A.Ş. ^(c)	Turkey	49%	49%

(a) Société Minière de DASA S.A. is non-wholly owned subsidiary of Global Atomic Fuels Corporation.

(b) Befesa Silvermet Turkey, S.L. ("BST") is a joint venture between Global Atomic Corporation and Befesa.

(c) 100% owned by BST.

Global Atomic Corporation
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

All intercompany balances and transactions, including income and expenses, and profits and losses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Joint ventures

The Company applies IFRS 11 to all joint arrangements. Under IFRS 11, investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures, depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor. Global Atomic has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined them to be joint ventures. Joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method (Note 8). Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and movements in other comprehensive income. After application of the equity method, the Company determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Company determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss within share of net income from joint venture in the statement of income or loss. If the Company's share of losses in a joint venture equals or exceeds its interests in the joint ventures (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the joint ventures), the Company does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint ventures.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and its joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the joint ventures. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes liquid cash balances. Cash excludes cash subject to restrictions. As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, Global Atomic's cash balance consists of cash on hand and deposit held with banks.

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue consists of management fees and sales commissions charged to the joint venture. Management fees charged to the joint venture are recognized in revenue based on completion of management services provided, in accordance with the Shareholders Agreement between the Company and Befesa, and are received on a quarterly basis. Sales commissions charged to the joint venture are recognized in revenue based on the tonnage of zinc concentrate shipped as per the Shareholders Agreement between the Company and Befesa, and are received on a monthly basis. Management fees and sales commissions are based on sales as reported by the Company's joint venture.

(f) Foreign exchange

Amounts included in these consolidated financial statements are expressed in Canadian dollars ("C\$") unless otherwise noted. C\$ is used as the presentation currency in view of the Company's Canadian based public market listing and head office location.

The Company's entities measure the items in their financial statements in their functional currencies (the currency of the primary economic environment they operate in):

- Global Atomic's functional currency is the Canadian dollar;
- SOMIDA's functional currency is US Dollar ("US\$");
- GAFC's Niger operation's functional currency is the West African CFA Franc ("CFA");
- BST's functional currency is US\$; and the Turkish entities' functional currency is the Turkish Lira.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into each entity's functional currency at the rate of exchange on the balance sheet date, and gains and losses on translation are recognized in the consolidated statements of income for the period.

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3. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Under IFRS, as all foreign entities have a functional currency other than the C\$, all assets and liabilities are converted at period-end foreign exchange rates; revenues and most expenses are converted at either the spot rate at the date of the transaction or at average rates for expenses that were incurred evenly throughout the period, and amortization is converted at the average rate. Resulting differences are recognized as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income. This mainly concerns the Turkish and Niger operations, whose foreign exchange gains/losses are presented in the statements of comprehensive income (loss) as items that may be reclassified subsequently to the consolidated statements of income.

(g) Stock-based compensation

The Company has a stock option plan which is described in Note 16. Stock-based compensation is initially accounted for at fair value. The fair value of stock options issued is estimated based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the expected volatility of the trading price of the Company's stock, the expected lives of awards of stock-based compensation, the fair value of the Company's stock and the risk-free interest rate. The estimated fair value of awards of stock-based compensation is charged to expense as awards vest, with offsetting amounts recognized as contributed surplus. The Company estimates the number of stock options likely to vest at the time of grant and annually updates these forfeitures estimate based on actual forfeitures. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in the assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are expected to be satisfied.

(h) Income taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current tax is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except, in the case of subsidiaries and joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

(i) Income per common share

Basic income (loss) per common share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income per common share is calculated using the treasury stock method, whereby all "in-the-money" options are assumed to have been exercised at the beginning of the period and the proceeds from the exercise are assumed to have been used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year.

(j) Segment disclosures

Global Atomic has two operating segments: the Uranium Business and the EAFD Business. The Company's Uranium Business activities presently take place in Niger, Africa. The Company also owns 49% of BST, which operates a Waelz kiln facility located in Iskenderun, Türkiye. The Company's headquarters are based in Canada. There is a joint venture in Spain, which is a holding company (Notes 1 and 3). The two reportable operating segments are the Uranium Business and the EAFD Business. The operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer of Global Atomic.

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3. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(k) Financial instruments

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

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.

- a) Fair value through profit or loss – financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss 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 statement of income (loss).
- b) Amortized cost – financial assets are classified 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 asset's contractual cash flow represents solely payments of principal and interest.

The Company has classified cash and accounts and other receivables as financial assets carried at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities. Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expenses over the corresponding year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter year, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Company has classified leases, long-term debt, accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other financial liabilities.

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses 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 receivables (excluding HST 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.

(l) Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. The Company's related party transactions are conducted in the normal course of business.

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3. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

(m) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- i. the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- ii. the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- iii. the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of the costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. Depreciation on right of use assets is capitalized where it relates to qualifying assets under development or construction, in accordance with the Company's policy on the capitalization of directly attributable costs. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

(n) Property, plant and equipment

i) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced asset is derecognized when replaced.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis and recorded as an expense for the period. Assets are depreciated to their estimated residual value over an estimated useful life as follows:

Camp and buildings	5-25 years
Equipment and vehicles	3-10 years
Furniture and fixtures	3-10 years
Computer equipment	2-3 years

When assets are retired, or sold, the resulting gains or losses are reflected in the consolidated statements of income as a component of other income or expense. When appropriate, the Company allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of plant and equipment to its significant parts and depreciates separately each such part. Residual values, method of depreciation and useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

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3. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

ii) Mineral properties and mine development costs

The decision to develop a mine property is based on an assessment of the technical feasibility and commercial viability. Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of an exploration property has been determined, mining permits have been received and the Board of Directors has approved a development decision, it is then considered to be a mine under development and is reclassified to mineral property as a component of property, plant and equipment with the intention that these will be depreciated by charges against earnings from future mining operations. The carrying value of capitalized exploration and evaluation acquisition costs are tested for impairment before they are transferred to mineral property.

Mineral properties are depreciated on the unit of production basis once they start producing ore based on a unit production rate calculated over the estimated remaining reserves of ore.

(o) Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company's policy is to capitalize all exploration and evaluation costs where such costs relate to the acquisition and exploration of mineral claims. Capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures will be charged against operations in the future.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include, but are not limited to, geological, geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and sampling and the cost of maintaining the site. Administration costs that do not relate to any specific property are expensed as incurred.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation or alternatively, sale of the respective area of interest.

(p) Impairment of assets

The carrying amounts of Property, plant and equipment, and exploration and evaluation assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). For the purpose of measuring recoverable amounts, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units or CGUs). Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use (being the present value of the expected future cash flows of the relevant asset or CGU, as determined by management).

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or the cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, not to exceed the net carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years.

The carrying amounts of the long-lived assets of the joint venture are reviewed at each statement of financial position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying value of the asset to future discounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (CGU). The Turkish and Niger operations are the Company's cash generating units.

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3. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

Management reviews the following indicators for an impairment review when evaluating exploration and evaluation assets:

- Exploration activities have ceased by taking into considerations the results of exploration activities conducted to date;
- No future exploration expenditures is planned;
- Exploration results have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources based on the reports and opinions of geologists, mine engineers and consultants;
- Permit ownership rights expire and are not expected to be renewed or extended; and
- An exploration property has no material economic value to the Company's business plan.

The aggregate costs related to abandoned mineral claims are charged as an expense within the consolidated statements of loss at the time of any abandonment or when it has been determined that there is evidence of an impairment.

(q) Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies

In 2023, the Turkish economy was classified as hyperinflationary based on the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook (April 2023), which reported a 3-year cumulative inflation rate of 74% and an annual inflation rate of 36% as of December 2022. For 2023, the IMF projected annual inflation of 52% and a 3-year cumulative rate of 138%. In parallel, the Turkish Statistical Institute reported a 3-year cumulative inflation rate of 145% and a 12-month rate of 83% as of September 30, 2023. Therefore, the Turkish economy was considered hyperinflationary, requiring the first-time application of IAS 29, Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies. This accounting policy is applied to all Turkish entities where their functional currency is the Turkish Lira. IAS 29 requires the non-monetary assets and liabilities and income statements of countries with hyperinflationary economies to be restated to reflect the changes in the general purchasing power of their functional currency, thereby generating a profit or loss on the net monetary position which is recognized in net income as gain or loss on net monetary position. In addition, the financial statements of the subsidiaries in these countries are translated at the closing exchange rate of the reporting period concerned, in accordance with IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

Application and main accounting implications are as follows:

- a) Financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the financial position date. The restatement is calculated by means of conversion factors derived from the general consumer price index ("CPI") (base year 2003=100) published by the Turkish Statistical Institute ("TURKSTAT"). Corresponding figures for previous periods are not restated in accordance with IAS 21 since comparative amounts were already presented in a stable currency.

Such indices and conversion factors at December 31, 2025, December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, are given below:

Dates	Index	Conversion Factor	Three-year cumulative rate of inflation
December 31, 2025	3513.87	1.0000	211%
December 31, 2024	2684.55	1.3089	291%
December 31, 2023	1859.38	1.8898	268%

- b) Monetary assets and liabilities that are carried at amounts current at the financial position date are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at the financial position date.
- c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities which are not carried at amounts current at the financial position date, and components of shareholders' equity are restated by applying the relevant conversion factors. All items in the statement of income are restated by applying the relevant (monthly) conversion factors.
- d) Since the comparative information in this consolidated financial statement is not restated, because it has already been presented in the stable currency, the difference between the closing balance of shareholders' equity of the Turkish joint venture at December 31, 2023, and the opening balance at January 1, 2024, is recognized in equity.

Global Atomic Corporation

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3. Material Accounting Policy Information (Continued)

3.1 Significant Accounting Policies of BST

(a) Revenue recognition

Sales of zinc concentrate are recognized in revenue on a provisional pricing basis when title transfers, collectability is reasonably assured, the zinc concentrate has been received at the destination smelter, and the rights and obligations of ownership pass to the customer. Final pricing is not determined until after the zinc concentrate weights and grades have been agreed to, and dependent on the terms of the contract, is typically based on the average London Metals Exchange price for some period after arrival at the smelter. At each reporting date, provisionally priced sales contracts are marked to market using the forward selling prices for which there exists an active and freely traded commodity market such as the London Metals Exchange. The marking to market of provisionally priced sales contracts is recorded as an adjustment to gross sales revenue. These pricing adjustments result in additional revenues in a rising price environment and reductions to revenue in a declining price environment.

BST sells its zinc concentrates and issues a provisional invoice based on net revenue. In accordance with zinc sale contracts signed with smelters, net revenue is calculated after deducting treatment and transportation costs from the gross sales. Gross sales include the zinc content value of shipped product. Treatment costs are charged by smelters to convert zinc concentrates into pure zinc. Treatment costs are market driven costs that vary in relation to worldwide zinc stocks and are independent of the operating costs or efficiencies of the joint venture.

4. New Accounting Standards and Amendments

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

In August 2023, the IASB finalized issuance of Lack of Exchangeability, which made amendments to IAS 21, "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates". The amendments require an entity to apply a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Effective January 1, 2025, the Corporation adopted these requirements. The application of these amendments did not have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statement.

Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements

In November 2025 the Board issued Amendments to Illustrative Examples on IFRS 7, IFRS 18, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 36 and IAS 37 - Disclosures about Uncertainties in the Financial Statements ("the examples"), which added illustrative examples to several IFRS accounting standards. The examples are intended to improve the reporting of climate-related and other uncertainties in the financial statements, particularly to address stakeholders' concerns about consistency of information within the general-purpose financial reports and sufficient information on climate-related risks and other uncertainties in the financial statements. The examples illustrate existing requirements in IFRS accounting standards. They do not add to, or change, existing requirements. The examples do not have an effective date or transition requirements. Entities are entitled to sufficient time to implement any changes as a result of the illustrative examples.

The Corporation has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Standards issued but not yet effective

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

In May 2024, the Board issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which clarify the derecognition of financial liabilities (including an early derecognition option for electronic payments), the cash flow classification of assets with ESG-linked or contingent features, the treatment of non-recourse and contractually linked instruments, and introduce additional disclosure requirements for contingent-event-linked instruments and FVOCI equity investments.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

Global Atomic Corporation

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4. New Accounting Standards and Amendments (Continued)

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new. The standard requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and it also includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards. IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively. The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

5. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year.

- i) The following are the critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

- (a) Joint ventures

Global Atomic holds 49% of the voting rights of a joint venture with Befesa. The Company has joint control over this arrangement as under the contractual agreements, unanimous consent is required from all parties to the agreements for certain key strategic, operating, investing and financing policies. The Company's joint arrangement is structured as a limited corporation and provides Global Atomic and Befesa (parties to the agreements) with rights to the net assets of the limited corporation under the arrangements. Therefore, this arrangement is classified as a joint venture.

- (b) Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Significant judgment is applied in assessing whether changes to certain factors would be considered an indicator of impairment, which include both internal and external factors such as uranium prices, future operating and capital costs, estimated mineral reserves and resources and discount rates and the Company's market capitalization compared to its net assets. In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, as at the reporting date the carrying amount of the net assets is more than the market capitalization of the Group and was noted as an indicator of impairment.

Calculating the estimated fair values of cash generating units for asset impairment tests requires management to make estimates and assumptions with respect to future uranium prices; project and sustaining capital cost estimates; operating cost estimates; estimated mineral reserves and resources and production (including metal recovery values); and, the discount rate. Reductions in metal price forecasts; increases in estimated future costs of production; increases in estimated future non-expansory capital expenditures; reductions in the amount of recoverable resources, and exploration potential; and/or adverse current economics can result in a write-down of the carrying amounts of the Company's property, plant and equipment

During 2025, the Company performed an impairment test of the carrying value of the Dasa Project using the cashflows based on its current forecast model (Note 7). The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the property are summarized below:

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5. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (Continued)

- Future uranium prices (per pound) of US\$100;
- Unit operating costs (per pound) of US\$33.77 (Including royalties \$40.50);
- Project capital costs of US\$501 million;
- Estimated mineral reserves and resources, production of 71.2 million lbs (based on overall mill recovery of 92.5%); and
- A discount rate of 10%.

The estimated mineral reserves and resources, production (including metal recovery value) and capital and operating costs estimates are based on information compiled by qualified persons (management's experts). The Company performed a sensitivity analysis of plus or minus 10% on each of the above inputs, holding all other inputs equal and noted that there was no impact on the result of the impairment test.

(c) Stock-based compensation

The fair value associated with stock options granted under the terms of the Company's stock option plan and other share-based instruments, including share purchase warrants, is measured at the grant date by using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is expensed over its vesting period. The method of settlement for stock-based compensation is by provision of equity. In estimating fair value, management is required to make certain assumptions and estimates such as the life of options, volatility, and expected life disclosed in Note 16. Changes in assumptions used to estimate fair value could result in materially different results.

(d) Provision for site reclamation and closure

Mining activities normally give rise to obligations for site reclamation and closure. The extent of work required to meet the Company's obligations and the associated costs are dependent on the requirements of relevant authorities and the Company's environmental policies. Management assesses its provision for site reclamation and closure on an annual basis or when new information becomes available. This assessment includes the estimation of the future site reclamation and closure costs, the timing of these expenditures, and the impact of changes in discount rates and foreign exchange rates.

Significant judgments and estimates are involved in forming expectations of future activities, the amount and timing of the associated cash flows and the period over which those cash flows are estimated. Those expectations are formed based on existing environmental and regulatory requirements or, if more stringent, the Company's environmental policies which give rise to a constructive obligation.

The actual future expenditures may differ from the amounts currently provided if the estimates made are significantly different than actual results or if there are significant changes in environmental and/or regulatory requirements in the future.

(e) Currency translation of intragroup receivables and payables

Exchange differences arising from intragroup receivables and payables are recognized as foreign exchange gains and losses in the consolidated statement of income. As at December 31, 2025, management evaluated all monetary items receivable and payable to foreign operations and determined that none met the definition of a net investment in a foreign operation. Management's assessment was based on the expectation that all such balances will be settled in the foreseeable future.

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6. Accounts and Other Receivables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Dividends receivable	\$ 2,094,428	\$ -
HST and VAT receivable	1,135,276	773,387
Management fees & sales commissions receivable (Note 13)	501,476	482,084
Other	1,980	6,606
Total accounts and other receivables	\$ 3,733,160	\$ 1,262,077

7. Property, Plant and Equipment and Advance Payments

Property, plant and equipment balances as at December 31, 2025, and 2024 are as follows:

	Mineral property	Plant and equipment	Right of use asset	Construction in progress	Total
COST					
Balance at December 31, 2023	111,284,426	16,833,415	8,494,575	-	136,612,416
Additions	30,884,148	2,590,459	-	60,512,130	93,986,737
Transfer	-	-	(1,421,259)	-	(1,421,259)
Exchange differences	13,218,482	1,624,215	576,228	3,052,554	18,471,479
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 155,387,056	\$ 21,048,089	\$ 7,649,544	\$ 63,564,684	\$ 247,649,373
Additions	27,442,594	875,786	706,292	82,624,033	111,648,705
Disposals	-	-	(440,941)	-	(440,941)
Exchange differences	(9,157,267)	(1,009,961)	(305,082)	(4,625,007)	(15,097,317)
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 173,672,383	\$ 20,913,914	\$ 7,609,813	\$ 141,563,710	\$ 343,759,820

ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION

As at December 31, 2023	-	(4,012,906)	(2,613,167)	-	(6,626,073)
Depreciation	-	(4,789,001)	(2,351,460)	-	(7,140,461)
Transfer	-	-	499,361	-	499,361
Exchange differences	-	(534,327)	(236,070)	-	(770,397)
As at December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ (9,336,234)	\$ (4,701,336)	\$ -	\$ (14,037,570)
Depreciation	-	(4,588,157)	(2,174,549)	-	(6,762,706)
Disposals	-	-	440,941	-	440,941
Exchange differences	-	487,411	197,839	-	685,250
As at December 31, 2025	\$ -	\$ (13,436,980)	\$ (6,237,105)	\$ -	\$ (19,674,085)

NET BOOK VALUE

As at December 31, 2024	\$ 155,387,056	\$ 11,711,855	\$ 2,948,208	\$ 63,564,684	\$ 233,611,803
As at December 31, 2025	\$ 173,672,383	\$ 7,476,934	\$ 1,372,708	\$ 141,563,710	\$ 324,085,735

During the year the Company completed an impairment test of the Dasa Project which compared the carrying value to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount was determined using the fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) method. FVLCD was calculated using a discounted cash flow model. The significant assumptions that impacted the value in use included future uranium prices, initial and sustaining capital cost estimates, operating cost estimates, estimated mineral reserves and resources and production (including metal recovery values), and the discount rate. Based on the result of the impairment test, the Company concluded that there was no impairment.

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7. Property, Plant and Equipment and Advance Payments (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2025, out of a total depreciation expense of \$6,762,706, \$6,489,368 is capitalized to the mineral properties (2024: 6,895,506) and \$216,737 is allocated to the general and administration expenses (2024: \$244,955).

At December 31, 2025, advance payments for property, plant and equipment amounting to \$1.6 million consist of contractual deposits paid to suppliers and are related to advances made for materials used in the mining for the Dasa Project (December 31, 2024: \$1.9 million).

Mining Code of the Republic of Niger

On July 5, 2022, the President of the Republic of Niger signed into law a new Mining Code to consolidate the various amendments to the prior Mining Code and clarify certain aspects. Notwithstanding, all existing Mining Agreements and Permits remain valid for their existing terms. Global Atomic's existing Mining Agreements also contain a further provision to guarantee the stability of the duties, taxes, royalties and tax benefits as they existed at the time the Mining Agreement was entered into, unless the rates drop, in which case, the holder of the Mining Agreement will benefit from the lower rates.

The mining royalty rates under the former Mining Code and the Mining Agreement are based on a 5.5% to 12% of revenues dependent on earnings margins. Under the new Mining Code, the royalty rate on uranium mining is fixed at 7%.

The Company expects the provisions of the new Mining Code will apply to its operations after the expiry of the current Mining Agreement in September 2027. The Mining Code refers to numerous regulations, which have not yet been announced. Until such regulations are announced, the Company is not able to fully assess the impact of the new Mining Code on SOMIDA's operations.

Under the new Mining Code, the concept of an umbrella Mining Agreement covering both the exploration and exploitation phases no longer applies. Exploration Permits (known as Cahiers des Charges) are now separately issued for a period of 4 years with two 3 year renewals. Upon application for a Mining Permit, a Niger mining corporation is established to enter into a Mining Convention that includes all the terms and conditions of operations that were previously included in the umbrella Mining Agreements.

8. Investment in Joint Venture

At December 31, 2025, the Company holds a 49% (December 31, 2024: 49%) interest in the BST joint venture, with the remaining 51% held by Befesa. The BST joint venture is governed by the Shareholders Agreement between the joint venture partners that requires unanimous approval for certain key strategic, operating, investing and financing policies of the BST joint venture. The investment in the BST joint venture is accounted for using the equity method. There are no publicly quoted market prices for BST.

Summarized financial information of BST on a 100% basis is as follows:

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8. Investment in Joint Venture (Continued)

Summarized consolidated statements of financial position:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,787,132	\$ 6,357,139
Other current assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents)	14,023,776	9,646,656
Non-current assets⁽¹⁾	31,278,923	39,052,351
	\$ 57,089,831	\$ 55,056,146
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 12,113,792	\$ 6,716,497
Income tax payable	58,650	656,882
Dividends payable	4,275,517	-
Loans payable ⁽²⁾	-	9,366,673
Long-term liabilities		
Other long-term liabilities (excluding loans payable)	2,861,476	1,347,924
	\$ 19,309,435	\$ 18,087,976
Net assets	\$ 37,780,396	\$ 36,968,170
The Company's equity share of net assets of joint venture	\$ 18,512,394	\$ 18,114,403

Note 1: Non-current assets comprise \$21.6 million property, plant and equipment plus \$9.6 million deferred tax asset (\$25.3 million property, plant and equipment plus \$13.6 million deferred tax asset at December 31, 2024).

Note 2: At December 31, 2024, loans payable comprise US\$6.5 million revolving credit facility with an effective interest rate of 9%.

Summarized consolidated statements of income (loss):

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Revenues	\$ 51,808,851	\$ 44,044,627
Cost of sales	33,324,860	31,694,402
Depreciation	4,934,522	4,716,336
Management fees and sales commissions	2,203,001	1,820,693
Foreign exchange loss	(2,341,133)	1,591,013
Interest expense	711,097	1,993,552
Monetary loss	6,060,144	371,461
Tax recovery	3,432,933	(874,019)
Net Income (loss)	\$ 3,483,427	\$ 2,731,189
The Company's equity share of net income (loss) of joint venture	\$ 1,706,879	\$ 1,338,283
Other comprehensive gain	\$ (2,671,200)	\$ 8,465,039
The Company's equity share of other comprehensive gain of joint venture	\$ (1,308,888)	\$ 4,147,869

Financial statement line items included in consolidated statements of income (loss) include hyperinflation impact for the year ended December 31, 2025, and 2024.

The comprehensive loss reflects the impact of exchange rate movements between periods and arises due to the conversion of the Turkish Lira functional currency to the Canadian dollar presentation currency, being unrealized losses.

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8. Investment in Joint Venture (Continued)

Statements of investment in joint venture:

Opening net assets of the Company's investments in joint venture at January 1, 2025	\$	18,114,403
Company's share of net income of joint venture		1,706,879
Company's share of other comprehensive income of joint venture		(1,308,888)
Company's share of dividend distribution of joint venture		(2,094,428)
Carrying value of the Company's investment in joint venture at December 31, 2025	\$	16,417,966
Opening net assets of the Company's investments in joint venture at January 1, 2024	\$	12,628,251
Company's share of net income of joint venture		1,338,283
Company's share of other comprehensive income of joint venture		4,147,869
Carrying value of the Company's investment in joint venture at December 31, 2024	\$	18,114,403

9. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

a) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade payables	\$ 9,289,326	\$ 8,070,492
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	16,491,264	10,175,429
	\$ 25,780,590	\$ 18,245,921

b) Long-term accounts payable and accrued liabilities	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Shareholder advances ⁽ⁱ⁾	1,644,720	1,726,680
Long-term trade payables	448,121	-
Employee benefits	257,396	-
	\$ 2,350,237	\$ 1,726,680

- (i) On the incorporation of SOMIDA to pursue exploitation of the Dasa deposit, the historic exploration costs incurred on the Adrar Emoles 3 Exploration Permit prior to December 31, 2022, of US\$54.9 million are recoverable by GAFC and US\$1.2 million are recoverable by Republic of Niger from SOMIDA. After intercompany elimination, a balance remained in long-term accounts payable and accrued liabilities comprises the costs incurred by Republic of Niger. The amount is presented as long-term as there is no repayment scheduled in the next twelve months and specific terms and conditions are subject to agreement by both parties.

10. Long-term debt

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Equipment loans ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,342,524	\$ 3,543,267
Less: current portion of the equipment loans	(1,476,753)	(1,370,032)
	\$ 865,771	\$ 2,173,235

Note 1: Consists of equipment purchase from Epiroc Rock Drills AB through a loan from Epiroc Financial Solutions AB ("Epiroc"), as original lender, amounting to US\$2,491,053 as of May 1, 2023, based on an effective interest rate of 10.4% and US\$2,447,367 as of October 1, 2023, based on an effective interest rate of 10.5%. Each equipment loan is repayable in 48 equal monthly installments.

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10. Long-term debt (Continued)

The movement of long-term debt as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
January 1	\$ 3,543,267	\$ 4,814,109
Principal payments	(1,449,615)	(1,801,067)
Exchange differences	248,872	530,225
Balance at December 31	\$ 2,342,524	\$ 3,543,267

11. Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Equipment lease liabilities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,626,207	\$ 3,194,773
Office lease liabilities	464,778	53,885
Less: current portion of the equipment leases	(1,626,207)	(2,023,197)
Less: current portion of the office leases	(408,062)	(53,885)
	\$ 56,716	\$ 1,171,576

Note 1: Consists of equipment leased from CMAC-Thyssen International Inc. ("CMAC"). The total lease liability of the leased equipment was estimated at \$7,088,121 as of April 1, 2023 based on an annual discount rate of 7%. During the year ended December 31, 2025, SOMIDA exercised its option to acquire one item of equipment from CMAC, which was transferred from right of use asset to plant and equipment as noted in note 7 of the financial statements.

The movement of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
January 1	\$ 3,248,658	\$ 6,265,935
Lease additions	(2,212,849)	(2,515,274)
Repayment of lease obligations	568,338	-
Transfer to PPE	-	(937,580)
Interest expense	189,839	330,167
Exchange differences	296,999	105,410
Balance at December 31	\$ 2,090,985	\$ 3,248,658

For the year ended December 31, 2025, out of a total interest expense of \$189,839, \$182,715 is capitalized to the mineral properties (2024: \$322,669) and \$7,124 is allocated to the finance expense (2024: \$7,498).

The following table is a maturity analysis of the Company's contractual undiscounted payments required to meet Lease liability obligations:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Less than one year	\$ 2,075,123	\$ 2,211,787
One to three years	57,650	1,240,453
	\$ 2,132,773	\$ 3,452,240

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12. General and administration

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Management fees	\$ 2,613,646	\$ 2,592,808
Professional fees	1,586,715	712,257
Salaries and benefits	1,414,296	1,452,814
Office and general expenses	715,292	696,586
Stock option expense	683,914	2,200,205
Investor relations	412,853	478,562
Depreciation	216,737	244,955
Occupancy costs	198,309	208,503
Travel expenses	173,157	105,895
Listing fees	156,784	224,229
	\$ 8,171,703	\$ 8,916,814

13. Related Party Transactions

a) Due from related parties	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Befesa and BST ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 2,595,904	\$ 482,084
b) Revenues from related parties	2025	2024
Befesa and BST ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 1,092,240	\$ 859,341

- i. Befesa and BST are related parties as a result of the BST joint venture. Amounts due from and revenues from Befesa and BST include dividends, management fees and sales commissions.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company paid key management personnel, including officers, directors, or their related entities for management and consulting services. Compensation of key management personnel and directors for services provided was \$4,475,984, including \$350,128 share-based compensation expense (2024 - \$4,849,765, including \$1,408,261 share-based compensation expense).

All balances due to and from related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

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14. Share Capital

- a) Authorized - Unlimited number of common shares, at no par value
b) Common shares issued

	Number of shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2023	209,503,248	\$ 169,428,131
Private placement of common shares ^(a)	14,764,815	13,704,704
Bought deal common shares ^(b)	33,542,050	22,252,535
Warrants exercised	3,000,000	10,606,548
Options exercised	1,896,746	2,457,302
Share cancellation ^(c)	(3,169,586)	-
At the market offering	3,855,800	6,888,278
Share issue costs	-	(5,425,569)
Balance, December 31, 2024	263,393,073	\$ 219,911,929
Private placement of common shares ^(d)	75,548,950	40,784,275
Bought deal public offering ^(e)	58,919,800	21,988,181
Options exercised	344,000	330,132
Warrants exercised	3,000	3,678
At the market offering	9,591,000	6,559,519
Share issue costs	-	(6,962,392)
Balance, December 31, 2025	407,799,823	\$ 282,615,322

- (a) On July 31, 2024, the Company closed a private placement of 14,764,815 units at a price of \$1.35 per unit for gross proceeds of \$19,932,500. Each unit comprised one common share and one share purchase warrant, with each full warrant exercisable at \$1.80 per common share for a period of 24 months. Of the total proceeds, net proceeds of \$6,227,796 (Note 15) was allocated to warrants and \$13,704,704 to the common shares. As consideration for its services in connection with the Offering, the Company paid Red Cloud a cash finder's fee and issued warrants (the "Finder's Warrants"). Each Finder's Warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share at a price of C\$1.35 at any time on or before July 31, 2026, the Company paid finder's fees amounting to \$922,405 and miscellaneous legal and administrative fees of \$126,335 and issued 697,583 broker's warrants (Note 15) of total.
- (b) On October 16, 2024, the Company closed a public offering of 33,542,050 units at \$1.20 for gross proceeds \$40,250,460. Each unit comprised of one common share and one share purchase warrant, with each full warrant exercisable at \$1.50 per common share for a period of 36 months. Of the total proceeds, net proceeds of \$17,997,925 (Note 15) was allocated to warrants and \$22,252,535 to the common shares.
- (c) Pursuant to the amalgamation agreement between Global Atomic Fuels Corporation (predecessor company of Global Atomic Corporation) and Silvermet Inc. (predecessor company of Global Atomic Corporation) dated September 29, 2017 any common shares that remained unexchanged as of the six-year anniversary of the effective date thereof, December 22, 2023, were automatically cancelled and removed from the share registry by the Company's transfer agent, TSX Trust, on January 8, 2024.

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14. Share Capital (Continued)

- (d) i) On January 31, 2025, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 44,500,000 units at \$0.80 for gross proceeds of \$35,600,000. Each unit comprised one common share and one share purchase warrant, with each full warrant exercisable at \$1.00 per common share for a period of 36 months. Of the total proceeds, net proceeds of \$10,057,449 (Note 15) were allocated to warrants and \$25,542,551 to the common shares. As consideration for the services in connection with the offering, the Company issued 2,110,000 finder's warrants. Each finder's warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share at a price of C\$0.80 at any time on or before January 31, 2028.
- ii) On June 26, 2025, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 31,048,950 units at \$0.80 for gross proceeds of \$24,839,160. Each unit comprised one common share and one share purchase warrant, with each full warrant exercisable at \$1.00 per common share for a period of 36 months. Of the total proceeds, net proceeds of \$9,597,436 (Note 15) were allocated to warrants and \$15,241,724 to the common shares. As consideration for the services in connection with the offering, the Company issued 1,526,198 finder's warrants. Each finder's warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share at a price of C\$0.80 at any time on or before June 26, 2028.
- (e) On October 23, 2025, the Company closed a "bought deal" public offering (the "Offering") for gross proceeds of \$37.1 million. The Offering involved the sale of 58,919,800 units of the Company at a price of \$0.62 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company (a "Common Share") and one Common Share purchase warrant. Each warrant (a "warrant") entitles the holder to purchase one Common Share at a price of \$0.80 for a period of 36 months following the issue date. The Company issued 6,000,000 pursuant to Underwriter market stabilization and the over-allotment provisions of the Offering and issued 2,945,990 Broker Warrants exercisable at a price of \$0.62 for a period of 36 months following the issue date.

15. Share Purchase Warrants

The following table reflects the continuity of share purchase warrants for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024:

	Year ended December 31, 2025		Year ended December 31, 2024	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Balance, beginning of year	50,681,551	\$ 25,612,773	13,143,334	\$ 8,477,302
Issued	147,050,938	35,810,370	50,681,551	25,612,773
Exercised	(3,000)	(678)	(3,000,000)	(1,606,548)
Expired	-	-	(10,143,334)	(6,870,754)
Balance, end of year	197,729,489	61,422,465	50,681,551	25,612,773

Using the Black-Scholes valuation method, the following assumptions were used to determine the value of warrants issued in the year:

	Jan 31 2028	Jan 31 2028	Jun 26 2028	Jun 26 2028	Oct 23 2028	Oct 23 2028	Total
Number of warrants	44,497,000	2,110,000	31,048,950	1,526,198	64,919,800	2,945,990	147,047,938
Share price	\$0.59	\$0.59	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.50	\$0.50	
Exercise price	\$1.00	\$0.80	\$1.00	\$0.80	\$0.80	\$0.62	
Risk-free interest rate	2.61%	2.61%	2.69%	2.69%	2.47%	2.47%	
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Stock price volatility	77%	77%	83%	83%	84%	84%	
Expected life in years	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Remaining life in years	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	
Warrant value	\$0.23	\$0.26	\$0.31	\$0.35	\$0.22	\$0.25	
Total value	\$ 10,056,771	\$ 546,344	\$ 9,597,436	\$ 527,046	\$ 14,342,781	\$ 739,314	\$ 35,809,692

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16. Stock Options

The following table reflects the continuity of stock options for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024:

	Number of stock options	Weighted average options exercise price
Balance, December 31, 2023	8,594,546	\$ 2.43
Granted ^(a)	120,000	2.78
Granted ^(b)	75,000	1.36
Exercised	(1,896,746)	0.72
Forfeited	(86,800)	3.18
Balance, December 31, 2024	6,806,000	\$ 2.89
Granted ^(c)	750,000	0.83
Exercised	(344,000)	0.50
Expired	(230,000)	3.06
Forfeited	(100,000)	2.07
Balance, December 31, 2025	6,882,000	\$ 2.79

- (a) On January 1, 2024, Global Atomic granted 120,000 options to an employee of the Company, exercisable at \$2.78 per common share through January 1, 2029. 40,000 options vested immediately, with the balance vesting over time through 2026
- (b) On September 20, 2024, Global Atomic granted 75,000 options to an employee of the Company, exercisable at \$1.36 per common share through September 20, 2029. 25,000 options vested immediately, with the balance vesting over time through 2027.
- (c) On October 9, 2025, Global Atomic granted 750,000 options to an external consultant, exercisable at \$1.36 per common share through October 9, 2030. 500,000 options vested immediately, with the balance vesting subject to certain future conditions.

Using the Black-Scholes valuation method, the following assumptions were used to determine the value of the options granted:

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16. Stock Options (Continued)

Expiration dates	February 16, 2026	March 1, 2026	March 29, 2026	May 10, 2026	August 1, 2026	February 7, 2027	February 15, 2027	March 1, 2027	March 29, 2027
Share price	\$1.93	\$2.15	\$2.67	\$3.11	\$2.87	\$3.40	\$3.62	\$4.54	\$4.12
Exercise price	\$1.93	\$2.15	\$2.67	\$3.11	\$2.87	\$3.40	\$3.62	\$4.54	\$4.12
Risk-free interest rate	0.49%	0.73%	0.92%	0.91%	0.78%	1.66%	1.80%	1.47%	2.45%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Stock price volatility	103%	104%	104%	101%	98%	88%	87%	86%	86%
Expected life of options in years	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Number of options granted	75,000	150,000	1,230,000	300,000	150,000	75,000	30,000	300,000	677,000
Number of options vested	75,000	150,000	1,230,000	300,000	150,000	75,000	30,000	300,000	677,000
Value attributed to the option grant	\$109,999	\$245,405	\$2,487,257	\$697,054	\$315,161	\$175,028	\$74,491	\$923,432	\$1,910,148

Expiration dates	May 1, 2027	June 23, 2027	August 12, 2027	March 29, 2028	April 27, 2028	December 1, 2028	December 15, 2028	October 9, 2030	October 9, 2030
Share price	\$3.62	\$2.73	\$3.40	\$2.66	\$2.69	\$2.35	\$2.73	\$0.70	\$0.70
Exercise price	\$3.62	\$2.73	\$3.40	\$3.00	\$2.69	\$2.35	\$2.73	\$0.75	\$1.00
Risk-free interest rate	2.75%	3.16%	2.91%	3.05%	3.09%	3.09%	3.15%	2.76%	2.76%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Stock price volatility	85%	85%	84%	74%	74%	71%	71%	80%	80%
Expected life of options in years	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Number of options granted	120,000	300,000	150,000	1,180,000	45,000	150,000	1,435,000	500,000	250,000
Number of options vested	120,000	300,000	150,000	1,180,000	45,000	150,000	1,435,000	500,000	-
Value attributed to the option grant	\$295,440	\$560,589	\$346,669	\$1,886,389	\$75,222	\$214,386	\$2,370,556	\$224,131	\$92,312

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16. Stock Options (Continued)

The following table reflects the actual stock options issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2025:

Expiry date	Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Number of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Vested (Exercisable)	Number of Options Unvested
February 16, 2026	\$ 1.93	0.13	75,000	75,000	-
March 1, 2026	\$ 2.15	0.16	150,000	150,000	-
March 29, 2026	\$ 2.67	0.24	1,130,000	1,130,000	-
May 10, 2026	\$ 3.11	0.36	300,000	300,000	-
August 1, 2026	\$ 2.87	0.58	150,000	150,000	-
February 7, 2027	\$ 3.40	1.10	75,000	75,000	-
February 15, 2027	\$ 3.62	1.13	30,000	30,000	-
March 1, 2027	\$ 4.54	1.16	300,000	300,000	-
March 29, 2027	\$ 4.12	1.24	677,000	677,000	-
June 23, 2027	\$ 2.73	1.48	300,000	300,000	-
August 12, 2027	\$ 3.40	1.61	150,000	150,000	-
March 29, 2028	\$ 3.00	2.24	1,180,000	1,180,000	-
April 27, 2028	\$ 2.69	2.32	45,000	45,000	-
December 1, 2028	\$ 2.35	2.92	150,000	150,000	-
December 15, 2028	\$ 2.73	2.96	1,420,000	1,420,000	-
October 9, 2030	\$ 0.83	4.78	750,000	500,000	250,000
	\$ 2.79	1.96	6,882,000	6,632,000	250,000

17. Segmented Information

Significant information relating to the Company's reportable operating segments is summarized in the tables below.

The Company's total assets by reportable operating segment and Corporate are as follows:

Assets	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Uranium Business	\$ 327,956,089	\$ 236,723,274
EAFD Business (at 49%)	16,417,966	18,114,403
Corporate	14,816,538	19,044,895
Total assets	\$ 359,190,593	\$ 273,882,572

The Company's consolidated statements of income by reportable operating segments and Corporate are as follows:

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17. Segmented Information (Continued)

Year ended December 31, 2025	(At 100%) EAFD Business	Adjustments	Uranium Business	Corporate	Total
Revenues	\$ 51,808,851	\$ (51,808,851)	\$ -	\$ 1,092,240	\$ 1,092,240
Cost of sales	33,324,860	(33,324,860)	-	-	-
Income from operations	18,483,991	(18,483,991)	-	1,092,240	1,092,240
Share of net income from joint venture	-	(1,706,879)	-	-	(1,706,879)
Depreciation	4,934,522	(4,934,522)	-	-	-
General and administration	-	-	755,024	7,416,679	8,171,703
Management fees and sales commissions	2,203,001	(2,203,001)	-	-	-
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(2,341,133)	2,341,133	11,136,878	6,831,440	17,968,318
Interest expense (income)	711,097	(711,097)	-	(439,552)	(439,552)
Monetary loss	6,060,144	(6,060,144)	-	-	-
Tax expense	3,432,933	(3,432,933)	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,483,427		\$ (11,891,902)	\$ (12,716,327)	\$ (22,901,350)
Year ended December 31, 2024	(At 100%) EAFD Business	Adjustments	Uranium Business	Corporate	Total
Revenues	\$ 44,044,627	\$ (44,044,627)	\$ -	\$ 859,341	\$ 859,341
Cost of sales	31,694,402	(31,694,402)	-	-	-
Income from operations	12,350,225	(12,350,225)	-	859,341	859,341
Share of net loss from joint venture	-	(1,338,283)	-	-	(1,338,283)
Depreciation	4,716,336	(4,716,336)	-	-	-
General and administration	-	-	672,052	8,244,762	8,916,814
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	1,663,994	5,282	1,669,276
Management fees and sales commissions	1,820,693	(1,820,693)	-	-	-
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	1,591,013	(1,591,013)	(9,827,392)	(5,668,139)	(15,495,531)
Interest expense (income)	1,993,552	(1,993,552)	3,864	(593,070)	(589,206)
Monetary gain	371,461	(371,461)	-	-	-
Tax recovery	(874,019)	874,019	-	-	-
Net (loss)	\$ 2,731,189		\$ 7,487,482	\$ (1,129,494)	\$ 7,696,271

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18. Income (loss) per Common Share

a) Basic

Basic loss per common share is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net Income (loss)	\$ (22,901,350)	\$ 7,696,271
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding	335,001,795	224,905,085
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ (0.07)	\$ 0.03

b) Diluted

Diluted income per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential common shares. The Company's source of potentially dilutive common shares are stock options and warrants. For this, a calculation is done to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average market share price of the Company's outstanding shares for the period), based on the exercise prices attached to the stock options and warrants. The number of shares calculated above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming exercise of the stock options and warrant

	Year ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Net income (loss)	\$ (22,279,634)	\$ 7,696,271
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding	335,001,795	224,905,085
Adjustments for stock options & warrants	-	8,027,018
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding for diluted income per share	335,001,795	232,932,103
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ (0.07)	\$ 0.04

19. Non-controlling Interests

As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, Global Atomic consolidated SOMIDA and reported the carrying value of the NCI as below:

Opening non-controlling interest at January 1, 2025	\$ 457,987
Net loss	(96,001)
Currency translation adjustment	(38,790)
Balance non-controlling interest at December 31, 2025	\$ 323,196
Opening non-controlling interest at January 1, 2024	\$ 429,005
Net Income	(41,685)
Currency translation adjustment	70,667
Balance non-controlling interest at December 31, 2024	\$ 457,987

The following table summarizes the financial information relating to SOMIDA, the Company's non-wholly owned subsidiary with material NCI, before any intercompany eliminations:

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19. Non-controlling Interests (Continued)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets		
Current assets	2,432,154	1,093,394
Non-current assets	350,913,128	262,619,384
	\$ 353,345,282	\$ 263,712,778
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	25,971,450	18,035,315
Long-term liabilities	323,264,613	241,394,714
	\$ 349,236,063	\$ 259,430,029
Net assets	\$ 4,109,219	\$ 4,282,749
Net assets attributable to NCI	\$ 323,196	\$ 457,987

20. Capital Management

In managing its capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the Company is able to continue as a going concern and that it has sufficient ability to satisfy its capital obligations and ongoing operational expenses. The Company considers the components of shareholders' equity as its capital (managed capital), which at December 31, 2025, totaled \$326,324,353 (December 31, 2024 - \$246,660,059). Management adjusts the capital structure as necessary in order to support its business strategy. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management team to sustain the future development of the business.

21. Income Tax

For 2025, the Company's statutory tax rate is 26.5%, composed of a 15% rate of Canadian Federal corporate tax and the 11.5% rate of Ontario provincial tax. There have been no changes in the statutory tax rate from 2024.

The tax on the Company's profit before tax is different from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted average tax rate applicable to profits of the consolidated entities as follows:

	2025	2024
Net income (loss) for the year	\$ (22,901,350)	\$ 7,696,271
Income tax provision at Canadian federal and provincial statutory rates	(6,068,858)	2,039,512
Effect of change in temporary differences not recognized	6,339,943	(2,239,699)
Non-deductible amounts	181,237	583,054
Joint venture recognized using the equity method	(452,323)	(382,867)
Provision for income taxes	-	-

The following table summarizes deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized:

	2025	2024
Mineral properties	\$ 30,409,713	\$ 28,858,723
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	37,729,703	29,392,585
Share issue costs	10,602,289	7,799,189
Total	\$ 78,741,705	\$ 66,050,497

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21. Income Tax (Continued)

The Company has available non-capital losses which may be carried forward to reduce taxable income in future years. Non-capital losses amounting to \$37,729,703 will expire as follows:

2037	65,089
2038	848,047
2039	1,997,614
2040	2,479,367
2041	6,416,642
2042	3,821,980
2043	10,468,175
2044	1,638,242
2045	9,994,547
	<u>\$ 37,729,703</u>

22. Financial Risk Factors

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

Credit Risk

The Company's credit is attributable to cash and accounts and other receivables, the aggregate carrying amount of which represents the maximum exposure (December 31, 2025 - \$16,850,214, December 31, 2024 - \$19,935,306). Cash is held with reputable financial institutions (89% in Canada and 11% in Niger), from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal. Accounts and other receivables include management fee and sales commission receivable from Befesa. Befesa's credit rating is BB+/stable and management believes the risk of loss to be minimal. All accounts and other receivables are in good standing as at December 31, 2025.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet both expected and unexpected cash demands. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if the Company's access to the capital markets is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or related to matters specific to the Company. The Company generates cash flow primarily from sales commissions, management fees and dividends from the joint venture, as well as equity raises.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had a total cash and cash equivalents balance of \$13,117,054 (December 31, 2024 - \$18,673,229) and accounts receivable of \$3,733,160 (December 31, 2024 - \$1,262,077) to settle current liabilities of \$29,291,612 (December 31, 2024 - \$21,693,035) including the current portion of long term-debt. The Company utilizes planning, budgeting and forecasting processes to help ensure that funding requirements for contractual and other obligations are met. All accounts payable and accrued liabilities' contractual maturities are up to one year. On February 2, 2026, the Company closed a "bought deal" public offering (the "Brokered Offering") for gross proceeds of \$28.8 million and a non-brokered private placement (the "NB Offering") for gross proceeds of \$43.8 million.

Completion of the Dasa Project mine and processing plant will require additional financing, both from debt and equity or other sources. The Company's ability to advance the Dasa Project on its planned schedule will be dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing. The Company may experience difficulty in obtaining satisfactory financial terms. Project financing is being negotiated with a U.S. development bank. The Company is also in discussions with a strategic partner for a potential joint venture transaction as an alternative. There is no certainty that funding for the Dasa Project can be obtained at a reasonable cost or at all.

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22. Financial Risk Factors (Continued)

Market Risk

(a) Interest rate risk

At December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company had short-term bank deposits at reputable financial institutions. At December 31, 2025, the weighted average interest rate earned on the Company's cash and cash equivalents was 2%. With all other variables unchanged, 1% fluctuation in interest rates would yield an estimated change of \$131,171 in the Company's net and comprehensive loss for the year.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company's head office is located in Canada, while sales commissions and management fees from the joint venture are in US dollars and the majority of its development related costs are in US dollars and Euros, exposing the Company to changes in the US dollar and Euro versus the Canadian dollar. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 5% change in US dollar and Euro against the Canadian dollar, with all other variables held constant, as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 would have the impact as follows:

As of December 31, 2025	US Dollar	Euro Equivalent	Total C\$ equivalent
Cash	\$ 38,501	\$ 968,735	\$ 1,611,368
Accounts and other receivables	365,881	-	501,476
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,696,562)	(8,901,947)	(18,018,251)
Lease liabilities and long-term debt	-	(2,466,736)	(3,968,731)
Net monetary exposure	(2,292,180)	(10,399,948)	
Total C\$ equivalent	(3,141,661)	(16,732,477)	
Sensitivity in C\$ to a 5% change in exchange rate	\$ (157,083)	\$ (836,624)	

As of December 31, 2024	US Dollar	Euro Equivalent	Total C\$ equivalent
Cash	\$ 123,643	\$ 738,040	\$ 1,279,657
Accounts and other receivables	335,037	-	482,084
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3,721,448)	(7,399,049)	(16,400,091)
Lease liabilities and long-term debt	-	(4,513,692)	(6,738,040)
Net monetary exposure	(3,262,768)	(11,174,701)	
Total C\$ equivalent	(4,694,796)	(16,681,594)	
Sensitivity in C\$ to a 5% change in exchange rate	\$ (234,740)	\$ (834,080)	

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22. Financial Risk Factors (Continued)

(c) Commodity price risk

The Company has commodity price risk in relation to its joint venture. The joint venture sells zinc concentrates and is exposed to changes in the price of international zinc prices as quoted on the London Metals Exchange. Sales of zinc concentrate are recognized in revenue by the joint venture on a provisional pricing basis when title transfers and the rights and obligations of ownership pass to the customer, which can occur at different times depending on the contract. Final pricing is typically not determined until a subsequent date. Accordingly, revenue in any period is based on current prices for sales occurring in the period and ongoing pricing adjustments from sales that are still subject to final pricing. These pricing adjustments result in additional revenues in a rising price environment and reductions to revenue in a declining price environment. The effect of these adjustments on income is mitigated by the effect that changing commodity prices have on treatment charges and taxes. For the year ended December 31, 2025, a plus or minus 10% change in the price of zinc, if all other variables were held constant, would affect the Company's share of net earnings from joint venture by approximately \$2,538,644 (2024 - \$2,158,186).

23. Financial Instruments

Certain of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value and are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

As at December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company did not have any financial assets or liabilities that are measured at fair value.

(a) Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value
Long-term debt	\$ 2,342,524	\$ 2,342,524	\$ 3,543,267	\$ 3,543,267

The fair values of the Company's remaining financial assets and liabilities, which include cash and equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payables approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

24. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

(a) The Company had the following purchase commitments as of December 31, 2025, which are related to the development of the Dasa Project:

	Committed Expenditure	Spent to Date	Remaining Commitment
Capital expenditure commitments	\$ 114,878,386	\$ 57,273,781	\$ 57,604,605

(b) Litigation

From time to time, the Company is involved in various claims, legal proceedings, tax and other regulatory assessments and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. Each of these matters is subject to various uncertainties and it is possible that some of these matters may be resolved unfavorably for the Company. As of the date of these financial statements, the dollar amount of these possible claims is approximately \$2.7 million. Based on the Company's knowledge and assessment of events at December 31, 2025, the Company does not believe that the outcome of any matters not recorded in the financial statements, individually or in aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company.

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25. Subsequent Events

On February 2, 2026, the Company closed a “bought deal” public offering (the “Brokered Offering”) for gross proceeds of \$28.8 million. Pursuant to the Brokered Offering, the Company sold 32,670,454 units of the Company (each, a “Brokered Unit”) at a price of C\$0.88 per Unit (the “Offering Price”). The Company also closed a non-brokered private placement (the “NB Offering”) for gross proceeds of \$43.8 million from the sale of an additional 49,715,909 units of the Company (each, a “NB Unit” and together with the Brokered Units, the “Units”) at the Offering Price. The Brokered Offering together with the NB Offering (the “Offerings”) raised gross proceeds of \$72.5 million.

Each Unit issued pursuant to the Offerings consists of one common share of the Company (each, a “Common Share”) and one common share purchase warrant (each, a “Warrant”). Each Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share at a price of C\$1.15 at any time on or before February 2, 2029. The Company intends to use the net proceeds from the Offering to fund the continued development of its Dasa Project in Niger, as well as for working capital and general corporate purpose.