Wellfield Technologies Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

KINGSTON
ROSS
PASNAK LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Suite 1500, 9888 Jasper Avenue NW
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 5C6
T. 780.424.3000 | F. 780.429.4817 | W. krpgroup.com

August 5, 2026
Edmonton, Alberta

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Wellfield Technologies Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Wellfield Technologies Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, and the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

We draw your attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred negative cash flows from operations during the year ended March 31, 2026 and, as of that date, had a working capital deficiency. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. This matter was addressed in the context of the 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 this matter. For the matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

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

(continues)

Sale of intangible assets and valuation of related consideration received

We refer to financial statement summary of material accounting policy information in Note 4 and related disclosures in Notes 10 and 16.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company sold specific intangible assets and received payment for these intangible assets in a combination of cash and redeemable shares. We identified this transaction and the valuation of the non-cash consideration received as a key audit matter.

This accounting of the gain related to the sale of the intangible assets and the valuation of the non-cash consideration received is significant to our audit because on the significant judgements and estimates involved in determining the outcome of the transaction and the interdependence between the recognized gain on the sale of intangible assets and the assessed value of the non-cash consideration. In addition, management's assessment process is complex and highly judgmental and is based on assumptions, specifically forecasted future cash flows and discount rates, giving rise to high estimation uncertainty.

To address the risk for material misstatement on the This accounting of the gain related to the sale of the intangible assets and the valuation of the non-cash consideration received, our audit procedures included, amongst other procedures:

- Reviewed the agreements and related contracts related to the sale of intangible assets and receipt of consideration.
- Evaluated management’s accounting treatment of the transaction as a whole and the individual components of the transaction in accordance with the IFRS guidance.
- Evaluated the reasonableness of the Company's cash flows by comparing projections to, among others, historical expenses and operations and future business plans.
- Assessed the assumptions, methodologies and data used by the Company in assessing the value of the non-cash consideration received
- Tested the accuracy of the underlying data used in the Company's valuation model.
- Engaged an external valuation expert to assist in the analysis of management’s valuation model.
- Assessed the adequacy of the Company’s presentation and disclosures related to the sale of the intangible assets and the valuation of the non-cash consideration received

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor’s report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, 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, 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.

(continues)

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance 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.

(continues)

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 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 Justin Rousseau.

Kingston Ross Pasnak LLP

Kingston Ross Pasnak LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants

Wellfield Technologies Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at March 31,

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	**2026 ($)**	2025 ($)
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**170,175**	71,374
Receivables	5	**1,123,460**	153,976
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**128,804**	158,555
Cryptocurrency held for operating activities	7	**16,153**	20,180
Income taxes receivable		**256,002**	298,486
		1,694,594	702,571
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	**16,966**	12,629
Redeemable special shares	10	**6,245,854**	-
Investment in joint venture	16	**44,060**	-
Total assets		**8,001,474**	715,200
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11, 17	**10,590,656**	11,156,808
Loans in cryptocurrency	12	**2,387,364**	3,053,370
Due to joint venture	16	**2,104,150**	-
Income taxes payable		**1,833,653**	614,400
Promissory notes payable	13	**1,269,729**	-
Convertible debentures	14	**9,750,000**	8,839,950
Non-convertible debenture	15	**1,336,432**	2,475,804
Deferred gain on sale of intellectual property	16	**359,086**	-
		29,631,070	26,140,332
Non-current liabilities			
Promissory notes payable	13	**276,000**	-
Deferred gain on sale of intellectual property	16	**3,052,225**	-
		3,328,225	-
Total liabilities		**32,959,295**	26,140,332
Equity			
Share capital	21	**66,673,770**	66,603,913
Contributed surplus		**12,918,883**	8,080,645
Warrant reserve		**82,071**	4,900,575
Deficit		**(106,372,085)**	(106,378,560)
Accumulated other comprehensive income		**1,739,540**	1,368,295
Total equity		**(24,957,821)**	(25,425,132)
Total liabilities and equity		**8,001,474**	715,200
Going concern	2		
Subsequent events	29		

Approved by the Board of Directors:

/s/ Chanan Steinhart — Chair of the Board

/s/ Ed Zabar — Chair of the Audit Committee

Wellfield Technologies Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the years ended March 31,

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except for number of shares)

	Note	**2026** ($)	2025 ($) (Note 30)
Revenue	18	**2,277,198**	2,864,120
Cost of revenue		**222,785**	414,779
Gross profit		**2,054,413**	2,449,341
Operating expenses			
Research and development		**1,305,609**	954,166
Growth and marketing		**215,037**	227,329
Operations		**-**	116,340
General and administrative		**3,353,896**	5,003,093
Amortization and depreciation	6, 8	**6,531**	900,519
		4,881,073	7,201,447
Operating loss		**(2,826,660)**	(4,752,106)
Other income (loss)			
Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill	8, 9	**-**	(14,554,417)
Fair value adjustments on financial instruments	20	**(673,938)**	(1,259,503)
Other income (loss)		**197,376**	(939,101)
Gain on sale of intellectual property	16	**5,491,019**	-
Finance expense		**(581,723)**	(581,912)
Exchange gain (loss)		**(345,202)**	416,144
Share of net income of joint venture	16	**40,005**	-
Income (loss) before income taxes		**1,300,877**	(21,670,895)
Income tax expense	24	**1,294,402**	74,271
Net income (loss)		**6,475**	(21,745,166)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation adjustment		**371,245**	(520,000)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		**377,720**	(22,265,166)
Earnings (loss) per share	25		
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to common shareholders of the Company (basic and diluted)		**0.00**	(0.12)

Wellfield Technologies Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except for number of shares)

	Note	Number of shares	Share capital ($)	Contributed surplus ($)	Warrant reserve ($)	Deficit ($)	Accumulated other comprehensive income ($)	Total equity ($)
Balance as at April 1, 2024		**175,004,968**	**64,358,672**	**5,667,122**	**8,463,567**	**(84,633,394)**	**1,888,295**	**(4,255,738)**
Share-based payments	22	**-**	**-**	**108,904**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**108,904**
Non-brokered private placement	21	**1,777,777**	**55,977**	**-**	**44,023**	**-**	**-**	**100,000**
Non-brokered private placement transaction costs	21	**-**	**(2,539)**	**-**	**(1,996)**	**-**	**-**	**(4,535)**
Settlement of convertible debentures	14	**9,643,395**	**578,604**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**578,604**
Settlement of debt for equity	21	**4,954,983**	**312,799**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**312,799**
Share issuance	21	**1,500,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Settlement of RSUs	22	**9,893,005**	**1,300,400**	**(1,300,400)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Expiry of warrants	23	**-**	**-**	**3,605,019**	**(3,605,019)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net loss and comprehensive loss		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(21,745,166)**	**(520,000)**	**(22,265,166)**
Balance as at March 31, 2025		**202,774,128**	**66,603,913**	**8,080,645**	**4,900,575**	**(106,378,560)**	**1,368,295**	**(25,425,132)**
Share-based payments	22	**-**	**-**	**19,734**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,734**
Settlement of debt for equity	21	**4,657,142**	**69,857**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69,857**
Expiry of warrants	23	**-**	**-**	**4,818,504**	**(4,818,504)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net income and other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,475**	**371,245**	**377,720**
Balance as at March 31, 2026		**207,431,270**	**66,673,770**	**12,918,883**	**82,071**	**(106,372,085)**	**1,739,540**	**(24,957,821)**

Wellfield Technologies Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended March 31,

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	**2026** **($)**	2025 ($)
Operating activities			
Net income (loss)		**6,475**	(21,745,166)
Items not affecting cash			
Depreciation of property and equipment	6	**6,531**	43,909
Amortization of intangible assets	8	**-**	856,610
Interest expense		**-**	15,582
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)		**(296,094)**	94,485
Loss on disposition of equipment		**1,885**	48,841
(Gain) loss on settlement of liabilities	21	**(168,123)**	546,289
Gain on sale of intellectual property	16	**(5,491,019)**	-
Gain on sale of shares of Bosonic Inc.		**(100,000)**	-
Impairment of intangible assets and goodwill	8, 9	**-**	14,554,417
Fair value adjustments on financial instruments	20	**673,938**	1,259,503
Impairment of non-financial asset		**-**	361,773
Share-based payments	22	**19,734**	108,904
Accretion expense		**-**	62,436
Non-cash transaction costs	15	**-**	253,587
Share of net income of joint venture	16	**(40,005)**	-
Income tax expense (recovery)	24	**1,294,402**	74,271
Changes in non-cash operating working capital items			
Receivables		**52,985**	25,639
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**24,874**	241,306
Cryptocurrency held for operating activities		**(79,995)**	(263,856)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**158,245**	3,717,830
Due to joint venture		**99,295**	-
Cash taxes refunded		**39,669**	57,209
		(3,797,203)	313,569
Investing activities			
Additions to equipment	6	**(11,350)**	-
Proceeds from disposition of equipment		**-**	455
Proceeds from sale of shares of Bosonic Inc.		**100,000**	-
Proceeds from sale of intellectual property	16	**1,400,000**	-
		1,488,650	455
Financing activities			
Issuance of share capital	21	**-**	95,465
Increase in loans in cryptocurrencies		**-**	168,463
Increase in short-term loans		**-**	113,576
Non-convertible debenture repayment	15	**(1,040,000)**	(20,000)
Proceeds from promissory notes	13	**1,167,729**	-
Joint venture contributions received	16	**2,000,000**	-
		2,127,729	357,504
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**279,625**	(627,249)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**98,801**	44,279
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning		**71,374**	27,095
Cash and cash equivalents - Ending		**170,175**	71,374

1 Nature of operations

Wellfield Technologies Inc. ("the Company" or "Wellfield") was incorporated as 1290447 B.C. Ltd. under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on February 23, 2021. Wellfield is building technology that unlocks the future of decentralized finance. Wellfield is domiciled in Canada with its registered office located at 666 Burrard Street, Suite 2500, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2X8. The Company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") and began trading on November 30, 2021 under the ticker symbol “WFLD”.

2 Basis of presentation

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) applicable to the preparation of consolidated financial statements as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee.

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on August 5, 2026.

Going concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. The Company has negative cash flows from operations, a working capital deficiency of $27,936,476 and a deficit of $106,372,085 as of March 31, 2026. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern requires significant judgment and depends on its ability to raise additional financing, to develop and market its financial services offerings, and to achieve profitable operations. To address these conditions, management is pursuing several initiatives. It expects the Coinmama Wallet joint venture, established on the sale of the Wallet intellectual property, to be a significant driver of future growth; although the Company does not own the intellectual property, it participates through its 40% interest and through redemption of the Special Shares, funded from the joint venture's distributions. Management is in the process of restructuring the non-convertible debenture, has extended the promissory notes to July 2027, can settle the convertible debentures in shares at its option, and continues to pursue additional financing. There is no assurance these plans will be successful or that the Company will be able to meet its obligations as they come due. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be required if the going concern basis of presentation were not appropriate. If the Company is unable to secure sufficient funding or generate sustainable cash flows, certain assets and liabilities may need to be revalued on a liquidation basis, which could differ materially from the amounts presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities initially recognized in connection with business combinations, and certain financial instruments and derivative financial instruments, which are measured at fair value. All monetary references expressed in these notes are references to Canadian dollar amounts, unless otherwise stated.

Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The presentation currency used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency for the Company is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of the Company has been assessed by management based on consideration of the currency and economic factors that mainly influence the Company’s operating costs, financing and related transactions. Specifically, the Company considers the currencies in which expenses are settled as well as the currency in which it receives or raises financing. Changes to these factors may have an impact on the judgment applied in the determination of the Company’s functional currency. Certain of the Company's subsidiaries have functional currencies that are not the Canadian dollar.

2 Basis of presentation (continued)

Foreign currency (continued)

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. At each statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the period end foreign exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies other than the functional currency are translated using the historical rate. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Foreign currency translation

The results and financial position of the Company's foreign operations whose functional currency is not the Canadian dollar are translated into the presentation currency using the following procedures: assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented (including comparatives) are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position; and income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period, which approximates the exchange rate as at the date of the transaction due to exchange rates experiencing minimal fluctuations. Equity items are translated using the historical rate. All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, which are controlled by the Company (“the Group”). Control is achieved when the parent company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has all of the following: (i) power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee); (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. All significant inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

Details of the Company's material subsidiaries are as follows:

Subsidiary	**Jurisdiction Incorporated**	**Functional Currency**	**Ownership %**
Brane Trust Company Ltd.	Canada	Canadian dollars	100%
CMAMA Limited	Ireland	US dollars	100%
CMAMA US Inc. (formerly MoneyClip Inc.)	United States	US dollars	100%
Money Clip Canada Inc.	Canada	Canadian dollars	100%
New Bit Ventures Ltd.	Israel	US dollars	100%
Seamless Logic Software Limited	Gibraltar	US dollars	100%
Tradewind Markets, Inc.	United States	US dollars	100%
Wellfield Technology IR Limited	Ireland	Euros	100%

3 Significant judgments and estimates

The preparation of the Company’s consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Information about critical judgments and estimates in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Income taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilized. In addition, the valuation of tax credits receivable requires management to make judgments on the amount and timing of recovery.

The determination of the Company’s tax expense for the period and deferred tax assets and liabilities involves significant estimation and judgment by management. In determining these amounts, management interprets tax legislation in a variety of jurisdictions and makes estimates of the expected timing of the reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and the deferral and deductibility of certain items. Management also makes estimates of future earnings, which affect the extent to which potential future tax benefits may be used. The Company is subject to assessments by various taxation authorities, which may interpret legislation differently. These differences may affect the final amount or the timing of the payment of taxes. The Company provides for such differences where known based on management’s best estimate of the probable outcome of these matters.

Useful life of intangible assets

The Company's definite life intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis and calculated using the estimated useful life and residual values of the assets. Changes to these estimates may affect the carrying value of intangible assets, net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

Investments in private entities

The Company's long-term investments in private entities are carried at fair value through profit or loss and have been classified as level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. There is no observable market data available to determine the fair value therefore management is required to make judgments and estimates to determine the fair value of the financial instruments. Management uses various techniques to estimate the fair value of the assets including implied valuations on subsequent equity raises or sales, if available, changes in the financial results of the operations of the entities, and other market approaches, where applicable.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company evaluates each asset or cash generating unit every reporting period to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, which is often judgmental, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. In the case of goodwill, an impairment test is performed on an annual basis regardless of whether there are any indicators of impairment. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating group of assets is measured at the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The evaluation of asset carrying values for indications of impairment includes consideration of both external and internal sources of information.

Revenue recognition

In determining the amount of revenue from contracts with customers, the Company exercises judgment in determining whether it is a principal or an agent in the arrangement. For revenue derived from the sale of cryptocurrencies, this includes the evaluation of whether the Company is subject to the risks and benefits during the period the cryptocurrencies are under the control of the Company.

3 Significant judgments and estimates (continued)

Share-based payments

Share-based payments with employees and directors are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Share-based payments with non-employees and non-directors, require measurement of the fair value of the services or goods received. If the Company cannot estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or services received, the share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating the fair value of share-based payments requires the determination of the most appropriate valuation model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which those equity instruments were granted. Share options are valued using the Black-Scholes valuation model, which requires estimates of the share price volatility rate, risk-free rate, dividend yield, and expected life of the option.

Business combinations

Business combinations require the Company to make assumptions and estimates to determine the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The Company also makes estimates in the measurement of the fair value of consideration transferred where the fair value of the shares or other consideration transferred is not readily available. These assumptions and estimates have an impact on the assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position, including goodwill which is measured as the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Convertible debentures, at option of the Company

The convertible debentures, with conversion options exercisable at the discretion of the Company, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. In prior periods, fair value was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation modelling the potential outcomes of conversion and repayment, which involved significant estimation. As both debentures have matured, their fair value as at March 31, 2026 is their face value of $9,750,000, being the amount payable on settlement, and the measurement no longer involves significant estimation uncertainty.

Joint arrangements and redeemable special shares

The classification of the Company's interest in the Coinmama Wallet joint venture involves judgment, including the determination that the Company shares joint control of the arrangement and that the parties have rights to its net assets rather than to its individual assets and obligations. Decisions about the relevant activities of the joint venture require the unanimous consent of the parties, and the Company accounts for its interest using the equity method. The fair value of the redeemable Special Shares involves significant estimation and is determined using a probability-weighted discounted cash flow model incorporating unobservable inputs, including forecast joint venture revenues and a risk-adjusted discount rate.

4 Material accounting policy information

Business combinations

The Company accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Company. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, being the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, the liabilities incurred by the Company to former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company. The Company recognizes goodwill on the date of acquisition where the consideration transferred plus any non-controlling interest in the acquiree recognized exceeds the net acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Acquisition-related costs, other than costs to issue debt or equity securities, are recognized as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents primarily consist of deposits with financial institutions.

Cryptocurrency held for operating activities

The Company has concluded that cryptocurrency held for operating activities meets the conditions prescribed in IAS 2 for presenting the inventory of cryptocurrencies at fair value less costs to sell. Changes in fair value less costs to sell are recognized in profit or loss in the period of the change. Fair value is based on quoted prices at the end of the reporting period from CoinDesk's XBX index and CoinMarketCap.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is being provided over the estimated useful life of the assets using the following rates and methods:

Computer equipment	30%	Declining balance
Office equipment	20%	Declining balance
Leasehold improvements	Lease term	Straight-line
Right-of-use assets - building	Lease term	Straight-line

The estimated useful lives, residual values, and depreciation methods of assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

Redeemable special shares

The redeemable Special Shares received as consideration for the sale of intellectual property are classified as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, as their contractual cash flows do not represent solely payments of principal and interest and redemption is contingent on the profitability of the joint venture. They are measured at fair value on initial recognition and at each reporting date, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Research costs are expensed when incurred. Internally-generated software costs, including personnel costs related to software development, are capitalized as intangible assets when the Company can demonstrate that the technical feasibility of the project has been established; the Company intends to complete the asset for use or sale and has the ability to do so; the asset can generate probable future economic benefits; the technical and financial resources are available to complete the development; and the Company can reliably measure the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the expense category. Amortization is being provided over the estimated useful life of the assets using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Acquired technology	3-7 years
Regulatory licenses	5 years
Brand	10 years
Customer relationships	8 years

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price paid for the acquisition of an entity over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired. Goodwill is not subject to amortization. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is tested for impairment on an annual basis or earlier when there is an indication that impairment may exist.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the Company's cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units that goodwill is allocated to shall not be larger than any of the Company's operating segments and shall represent the lowest level within the Company that goodwill is internally monitored.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets when events or changes in circumstances indicate the assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. There is a material degree of uncertainty with respect to the estimates of the recoverable amounts given the necessity of making key economic assumptions about the future.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows to be derived from continuing use of the asset or cash generating unit are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Fair value less costs of disposal is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or cash generating unit in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the cost of disposal. When a binding sale agreement is not available, fair value less costs of disposal is estimated using a discounted cash flow approach with inputs and assumptions consistent with those of a market participant. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in net income (loss). Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, such that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized.

Loans in cryptocurrencies

Loans received and repayable in cryptocurrencies are measured at fair value through profit or loss in view of the accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise with the measurement of the cryptocurrencies financed by the loans. The fair value of the cryptocurrencies relies on quoted prices from CoinMarketCap at the end of the reporting period.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of tax.

Share-based payments

The grant date fair values of equity-settled share-based arrangements granted are recognized as an expense unless they qualify for recognition as assets, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus in equity, over the vesting period. The amount recognized as an expense is based on the estimate of the number of awards expected to vest, which is revised if subsequent information indicates that actual forfeitures are likely to differ from the estimate. Upon exercise of stock options, the consideration paid by the holder is included in share capital and the related contributed surplus associated with the stock options exercised is reclassed into share capital. Upon settlement of equity-settled restricted stock units ("RSU"), the related contributed surplus associated with the RSU is reclassified into share capital.

Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. 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 country where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Taxes (continued)

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided for, based on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted income (loss) per share is computed similar to basic income (loss) per share, except that the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include the dilutive effect of potentially dilutive instruments outstanding during the period, being stock options, warrants, and restricted stock units ("RSUs"), if dilutive. For stock options and warrants, the number of additional shares is calculated using the treasury stock method, which assumes that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common shares at the average market price during the reporting period. For RSUs, the weighted average number of shares outstanding is increased by the number of shares that would be issued on vesting of outstanding RSUs, as no exercise price or other consideration is payable by the holder on settlement. Potentially dilutive instruments are excluded from the calculation of diluted income (loss) per share in periods in which their effect would be anti-dilutive.

Revenue recognition

Revenues from buying and selling cryptocurrencies

In transactions where customers are not routed to a third-party vendor, the Company buys and sells cryptocurrencies for its customers as a principal. The Company recognizes revenues from the sale of cryptocurrencies at the point in time after customer orders have been completed, payment approval is obtained from the payment processing company and after the Company delivers the cryptocurrency to the customer. When the Company buys cryptocurrencies from its customers, a transaction is considered completed once the cryptocurrency delivered by the customer is approved on blockchain (a digital ledger consisting of records called blocks that is used to record transactions used for trading in Bitcoin, among other cryptocurrencies) and after the Company delivers the payment to the customer.

Revenues from trades and settlements on Tradewind ledger

For trades, such as purchases and sales recorded and settled on the Tradewind distributed ledger, fees are calculated based on the dollar value of each settlement and revenue is recognized as the transaction is settled. This is also the point in time the transaction price is determined. For deposits, withdrawals or transfers on the ledger, revenue is earned once the transaction is settled.

Revenue from assets held on Tradewind ledger

The assets-on-ledger revenue occurs subsequent to revenue earned from trades and settlement. This revenue is earned as a result of the Company reflecting the ownership of the precious metals on the ledger and is calculated daily and is based on the dollar value of gold and silver ounces maintained on the Tradewind distributed ledger. Accordingly, revenue is recognized daily, as this is the point in time the transaction price is determined.

Referral revenue

The Company routes customers looking to buy and sell cryptocurrencies to trusted third-party vendors in return for commission on the transaction. The Company recognizes revenue after receiving the report of the completion of the customer's transaction with the vendor.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial instruments

The classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

Financial assets

i) Equity instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI"): This category only includes equity instruments, which the Company intends to hold for the foreseeable future and which the Company has irrevocably elected to so classify upon initial recognition or transition. Equity instruments in this category are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in other comprehensive income, with no recycling of gains or losses to profit or loss upon derecognition. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment under IFRS 9.

ii) Amortized cost: This category includes financial assets that are held within a business model with the objective to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that meet the Solely Principal and Interest ("SPPI") criterion. Financial assets classified in this category are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

iii) Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL"): This category includes derivative instruments and quoted equity instruments which the Company has not irrevocably elected, at initial recognition or transition, to classify at FVOCI. This category would also include debt instruments whose cash flow characteristics fail the SPPI criterion or are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell. Financial assets in this category are recorded at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are designated as either: (i) fair value through profit or loss; or (ii) other financial liabilities. All financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at FVTPL. The classification determines the method by which the financial liabilities are carried on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded.

Classification of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments are classified as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Receivables	Amortized cost
Redeemable special shares	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Due to joint venture	Amortized cost
Promissory notes payable	FVTPL
Loans in cryptocurrency	FVTPL
Convertible debentures	FVTPL
Non-convertible debenture	Amortized cost

Measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of income (loss). Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they arise.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends. Losses are recognized in the statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss). When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through the statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the related cash flows expire or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when the obligation in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. Gains and losses from the derecognition are recognized in the statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss).

Interests in joint arrangements

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that share joint control have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method: the investment is initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter for the Company’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the joint venture. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Company and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Company’s interest in the joint venture.

Adoption of new or amended accounting standards not yet effective

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which will replace IAS 1. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier adoption permitted. IFRS 18 introduces significant changes to the structure and content of financial statements, including new mandatory subtotals in the statement of profit or loss, revised categories for income and expenses, and expanded disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures. It also requires greater disaggregation of information and introduces related amendments to other standards such as IAS 7 and IAS 34. Management has performed a preliminary review and expects that the adoption of IFRS 18 will primarily affect the presentation and disclosure of the financial statements rather than the recognition or measurement of assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenses. Comparative information will need to be restated, and additional reconciliations and disclosures will be required.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 — Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 clarifying the derecognition of financial liabilities settled through electronic payment systems and the classification of financial assets with contingent settlement features and contractually linked instruments, with additional related disclosures. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, and will apply to the Company's fiscal year beginning April 1, 2026. The Company is assessing the impact of the amendments, including on its loans settled in cryptocurrency.

CSDS 1 and CSDS 2 – Canadian Sustainability Disclosure Standards

In December 2024, the Canadian Sustainability Standards Board issued CSDS 1, General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information, and CSDS 2, Climate-related Disclosures. These standards are effective from January 1, 2025, but application is currently voluntary pending future regulatory mandates. The standards are based on the ISSB’s IFRS S1 and S2 but incorporate transition relief for Canadian entities, including deferrals for Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and climate scenario analysis. The standards require entities to disclose information about governance, strategy, risk management, metrics, and targets relating to sustainability, with CSDS 2 focused specifically on climate-related matters. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these reporting requirements.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

5 Receivables

Receivables consist of the following:

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
Receivable - sale of intellectual property	1,000,000	-
Due from customers	50,036	73,778
Governmental authorities	47,785	28,906
Referral revenue receivable	18,046	29,515
Other	7,593	21,777
	1,123,460	153,976

6 Property and equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following:

	Computer Equipment ($)	Office Equipment ($)	Leasehold Improvements ($)	Right of Use Assets - Building ($)	Total ($)
<u>Cost</u>					
April 1, 2024	160,308	54,096	19,142	151,951	385,497
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(129,013)	(45,996)	(20,274)	(160,943)	(356,226)
Effect of change in exchange rates	7,606	3,065	1,132	8,992	20,795
March 31, 2025	38,901	11,165	-	-	50,066
Additions	11,350	-	-	-	11,350
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of change in exchange rates	(237)	(262)	-	-	(499)
March 31, 2026	50,014	10,903	-	-	60,917

	Computer Equipment ($)	Office Equipment ($)	Leasehold Improvements ($)	Right of Use Assets - Building ($)	Total ($)
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
April 1, 2024	83,063	25,081	4,291	151,951	264,386
Depreciation	35,169	6,955	1,785	-	43,909
Disposals	(95,922)	(23,817)	(6,406)	(160,943)	(287,088)
Effect of change in exchange rates	5,188	1,720	330	8,992	16,230
March 31, 2025	27,498	9,939	-	-	37,437
Depreciation	6,225	306	-	-	6,531
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of change in exchange rates	245	(262)	-	-	(17)
March 31, 2026	33,968	9,983	-	-	43,951
Net book value, March 31, 2025	11,403	1,226	-	-	12,629
Net book value, March 31, 2026	16,046	920	-	-	16,966

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

7 Cryptocurrency held for operating activities

Cryptocurrency held for operating activities consists of the following:

	2026		2025	
	Units	**($)**	**Units**	**($)**
BTC	0.17	16,153	0.17	20,180

8 Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	Acquired Technology ($)	Regulatory Licenses ($)	Brand ($)	Customer Relationships ($)	Total Intangibles ($)
Cost					
April 1, 2024	8,564,183	1,529,795	3,999,960	230,350	14,324,288
Effect of change in exchange rates	259,942	93,255	243,835	14,042	611,074
March 31, 2025	8,824,125	1,623,050	4,243,795	244,392	14,935,362
Disposal	(4,300,000)	-	-	-	(4,300,000)
March 31, 2026	4,524,125	1,623,050	4,243,795	244,392	10,635,362
Accumulated amortization and impairment					
April 1, 2024	6,377,584	1,529,795	739,108	32,954	8,679,441
Amortization	416,698	-	410,365	29,547	856,610
Impairment	1,889,324	-	3,035,603	178,898	5,103,825
Effect of change in exchange rates	140,519	93,255	58,719	2,993	295,486
March 31, 2025	8,824,125	1,623,050	4,243,795	244,392	14,935,362
Amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	(4,300,000)	-	-	-	(4,300,000)
March 31, 2026	4,524,125	1,623,050	4,243,795	244,392	10,635,362
Net book value, March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value, March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-	-

March 31, 2025

The Coinmama CGU consists of assets generating income from the Company's cryptocurrency trading platform. Resulting from management's decision to delay the launch of new products and marketing efforts, growth forecasts have been reduced, leading to the impairment of the Coinmama CGU. The recoverable amount of the Coinmama CGU was measured at $nil resulting in an impairment loss of $153,886 and $3,035,603 charged to acquired technology and brand respectively. The recoverable amount of the Coinmama CGU was assessed at its fair value less costs of disposal using level 3 inputs in a discounted cash flow model. Key assumptions made in the forecast include the growth rate under Coinmama's existing business model and total expenditures required to carry out business plans.

No amortization or impairment of intangible assets was recognized during the year ended March 31, 2026.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

9 Goodwill

Changes in goodwill are as follows:

	($)
Cost	
April 1, 2024	38,278,553
Effect of change in exchange rates	1,846,320
March 31, 2025	40,124,873
Write-off balance	(40,124,873)
March 31, 2026	-
Accumulated impairment	
April 1, 2024	29,164,614
Impairment	9,450,592
Effect of change in exchange rates	1,509,667
March 31, 2025	40,124,873
Write-off balance	(40,124,873)
March 31, 2026	-
Net book value, March 31, 2025	-
Net book value, March 31, 2026	-

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company recognized impairment on its Tradewind and Brane Trust CGUs.

March 31, 2025

The Tradewind CGU consists of assets generating income from the Company's digital gold platform. Resulting from Tradewind's financial constraints and limited resources, it has not met growth expectations and without additional financing, the future growth of Tradewind is materially uncertain. As a result, growth forecasts have been reduced, leading to the impairment of the Tradewind CGU. The recoverable amount of the Tradewind CGU was measured at $nil resulting in an impairment loss of $5,859,314 being charged to goodwill, $1,735,438 to acquired technology and $178,898 to customer relationships. The recoverable amount of the Tradewind CGU was assessed at its fair value less costs of disposal using level 3 inputs in a discounted cash flow model. Key assumptions made in the forecast include the growth rate under Tradewind's existing business model and total expenditures required to carry out business plans.

The Brane Trust cash-generating unit comprises the assets used in the Company’s digital asset custody business. The Company’s ability to operate as a qualified digital asset custodian was dependent on obtaining additional financing, the availability of which was subject to significant uncertainty. Management has ceased all operations related to Brane Trust and is not actively pursuing future activities in this business line. Given these circumstances, management concluded that it is unlikely the Brane Trust CGU will generate future economic benefits. Accordingly, the recoverable amount of the Brane Trust CGU was determined to be $nil, and an impairment loss of $3,591,278 was recognized against goodwill. The recoverable amount was measured at fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing fair value, management considered the absence of active markets for the CGU’s specialized assets, the lack of potential buyers for the business in its current non-operating state, and the inability to repurpose the assets for alternative revenue-generating uses without significant additional investment. Based on this analysis, the fair value less costs of disposal was determined to be $nil.

The determination of the fair value less cost of disposal of the Coinmama, Tradewind and Brane Trust CGUs are sensitive to various factors, including revenue growth rates and EBITDA margin percentage.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

10 Redeemable special shares

As part of the consideration for the sale of intellectual property described in Note 16, the Company received 27,600 Special Shares of the Purchaser with an aggregate face value of $27,600,000 ($1,000 per share). The Special Shares carry the following key terms:

- Non-voting under normal circumstances and no entitlement to dividends; transfer restricted with right of first refusal in favour of Purchaser;
- Purchaser is obligated to redeem all Special Shares within ten years of issuance;
- During years one through nine, redemptions are funded through Joint Venture ("JV") distributions — 75% of Purchaser's 60% Joint Venture share (equating to 45% of JV net profit) is applied to redemption of the outstanding balance at each distribution date;
- At the end of year nine, the outstanding face balance becomes a direct obligation of the Purchaser, to be repaid in twelve equal monthly instalments over year ten; and
- If the full balance is not redeemed by the end of year ten, the Company has the right to: (i) appoint all directors of the Purchaser (ii) amend the Purchaser's articles to grant the Special Shares at least two-thirds voting rights; (iii) apply to court under section 248 of the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) for an oppression remedy; and (iv) apply for the appointment of a receiver or liquidator of the Purchaser.

The Special Shares were initially recognized at a fair value of $6,502,328 on the transaction date, determined using a probability-weighted discounted cash flow model under IFRS 13. The fair value represents a discount of approximately 76% to the $27,600,000 aggregate face value, reflecting the variable redemption profile, illiquidity, transfer restrictions, and the credit risk of the Purchaser. The fair value model incorporated four probability-weighted revenue scenarios ranging from a pessimistic case reflecting declining adoption to an optimistic case reflecting strong growth, with a base case of approximately $1.92 million in annual JV revenue. Scenario weights reflect management's assessment of the range of likely outcomes.

The discount rate applied was 23.5%, derived using the build-up method. The rate reflects the risk-free rate, an equity risk premium adjusted for the early-stage fintech profile of the Joint Venture, a size premium, and a company-specific risk premium incorporating the instrument's illiquidity, transfer restrictions, and the Purchaser's credit risk, partially offset by the robust enforcement rights available to the Company. The fair value measurement is classified within Level 3 of the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy, as it is based on unobservable inputs including projected JV revenue, probability weights assigned to scenarios, and the company-specific risk premium components. As at March 31, 2026, the Special Shares were remeasured to a fair value of $6,245,854 using a discount rate of 23.75% and updated scenario projections, and the resulting fair value loss of $256,122 was recognized in fair value adjustments on financial instruments.

The change in carrying value during the year ended March 31, 2026 is as follows:

	($)
Balance at April 1, 2025	-
Initial fair value of special shares	6,502,328
Redemptions received	-
Fair value remeasurement	(256,122)
Effect of change in exchange rates	(352)
Balance at March 31, 2026	6,245,854

The significant unobservable inputs used in measuring the fair value of the Special Shares are the discount rate of 23.75%, determined using the build-up method; the probability weights assigned to the four revenue scenarios (moderate 20%, optimistic 30%, pessimistic 10%, management case 40%); and forecast joint venture revenues. A 1% increase (decrease) in the discount rate would decrease (increase) the fair value of the Special Shares by approximately $0.3 million, and reallocating 10% of probability weight from the management case to the pessimistic scenario would decrease the fair value by approximately $0.5 million.

11 Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
Trade payables	5,500,375	5,577,201
Accrued liabilities	3,227,942	3,256,560
Government remittances	1,077,170	1,219,466
Other	785,169	1,103,581
	10,590,656	11,156,808

12 Loans in cryptocurrency

Loans in cryptocurrency consist of the following:

	2026		2025	
	Units	($)	Units	($)
Short-term credit line (BTC)	22.75	2,164,871	22.75	2,703,854
Related party loan (BTC)	2	190,318	2	237,504
Related party loan (ETH)	11	32,175	11	25,278
Employee loan (BTC)	-	-	0.70	86,734
		2,387,364		3,053,370

The Company has established a short-term credit line agreement with an individual that allows the Company to access up to 30 BTC. The credit line carries an annual interest rate of 4%, which is payable on a monthly basis.

The Company entered into a short-term loan agreement with a related party of the Company for 2 BTC and 11 ETH. The loan bears interest at 3% per annum and is due on demand.

13 Promissory notes payable

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company issued promissory notes with an aggregate principal amount of $1,545,729, comprising cash proceeds of $1,167,729 and the conversion of existing debt of $378,000. The promissory notes are non-interest bearing and are denominated in Canadian dollars ($420,000) and US dollars (US$815,726). Upon maturity, the promissory notes are subject to mandatory conversion into common shares of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Tradewind Markets, Inc. The Company also retains the option to convert the promissory notes at any time prior to maturity.

In March 2026, prior to its maturity, the term of a promissory note with a principal amount of $276,000 was extended to July 1, 2027. As the extension was in place at the reporting date, this note is presented as a non-current liability as at March 31, 2026. Subsequent to March 31, 2026, the terms of the remaining promissory notes, with an aggregate principal amount of $1,269,729, were extended to July 1, 2027. As these extensions were agreed after the reporting date, the related notes are classified as current liabilities as at March 31, 2026.

The promissory notes are measured at fair value through profit or loss. As at March 31, 2026, the fair value of the promissory notes approximated their principal amount, reflecting their short remaining term and the mandatory conversion feature, and no fair value adjustment was recognized for the year ended March 31, 2026.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

13 Promissory notes payable (continued)

Changes in promissory notes payable were as follows:

	($)
Balance at April 1, 2025	-
Additions	1,545,729
Fair value adjustment	-
Balance at March 31, 2026	1,545,729

The fair value of the promissory notes is determined by reference to the fair value of the common shares of Tradewind Markets, Inc. into which they are mandatorily convertible on maturity, which is a significant unobservable input. A 10% increase (decrease) in the estimated fair value of the Tradewind Markets, Inc. shares would increase (decrease) the fair value of the promissory notes, and the related fair value loss (gain) recognized in profit or loss, by approximately $154,573.

14 Convertible debentures

Convertible debentures consist of the following:

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
Debenture, 0%, matured June 28, 2024, convertible at option of Company	1,350,000	1,350,000
Debenture, 0%, matured December 28, 2025, convertible at option of Company	8,400,000	7,489,950
	9,750,000	8,839,950

The convertible debentures, convertible at the option of the Company, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The change in the fair value measurement during the year was as follows:

	($)
Balance at April 1, 2024	7,935,331
Fair value adjustment	904,619
Balance at March 31, 2025	8,839,950
Fair value adjustment	910,050
Balance at March 31, 2026	9,750,000

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company entered into debt settlement agreements with the debenture holders from its August 2023 financing. As per the agreements, convertible debentures with a principal balance of $413,880 USD, along with any accrued interest, were exchanged for 9,643,395 common shares of the Company. The Company recognized a loss of $283,294 on the settlement of the convertible debentures. The Company settled an additional debenture from its August 2023 financing through a mutual debt forgiveness agreement. Under this agreement, the Company forgave an outstanding receivable owed by the debenture holder in exchange for the extinguishment of the convertible debenture and any accrued interest, which had a principal balance of $400,000 USD. The Company recognized a loss of $184,178 on the forgiveness of the convertible debenture.

15 Non-convertible debenture

On August 28, 2024, the Company consolidated debentures held by a single investor into an amended US$1,725,058 non-convertible debenture. The debenture matured on August 28, 2025, and bears interest at 16.4% per annum from the issue date to December 31, 2024, 18% per annum from January 1, 2025, to June 30, 2025, and 21% per annum from July 1, 2025, to maturity. The debenture requires repayments of US$675,000 on February 28, 2025, US$675,000 on July 28, 2025, and US$676,592 upon maturity. The debenture provides the lender with security over all present and after-acquired personal property of the Company.

The Company did not make the required repayments of US$675,000 due February 28, 2025, and US$675,000 due July 28, 2025, and the debenture was not repaid upon its maturity on August 28, 2025. As a result, the Company was not in compliance with the non-convertible debenture's covenants. Failure to comply with the covenants provides the debenture holder with the ability to declare the liability outstanding to be immediately due and payable. While in default the applicable interest rates are increased by 2%.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

15 Non-convertible debenture (continued)

The Company is actively engaged with the holder of the debenture regarding restructuring of the obligation. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company made payments of $1,040,000 towards the repayment of the non-convertible debenture.

Changes in the non-convertible debenture for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

	($)
Balance at April 1, 2024	1,693,750
Consolidation of convertible debenture into non-convertible debenture	270,227
Accrued interest consolidated into debt	136,073
Legal and deferment fees	253,587
Principal repayment	(20,000)
Effect of change in exchange rates	142,167
Balance at March 31, 2025	2,475,804
Principal repayment	(1,040,000)
Effect of change in exchange rates	(99,372)
Balance at March 31, 2026	1,336,432

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company recognized interest expense of $448,465 (2025 - $439,499) on the non-convertible debenture, including the additional 2% applicable while in default, which is presented in finance expense. Accrued unpaid interest of $755,841 as at March 31, 2026 is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

16 Sale of intellectual property and joint venture

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company entered into three interrelated agreements with an Ontario-based corporation (the "Purchaser"): an Asset Purchase Agreement ("APA"), a Joint Venture Agreement ("JVA"), and a Shareholder Agreement ("SHA"). These agreements were assessed as a single combined arrangement under IFRS 15 on the basis that they were negotiated as a package and are economically interdependent. Under the APA, the Company sold its proprietary Wallet Software (the "IP") to the Purchaser for total cash consideration of $2,400,000, together with 27,600 Special Shares of the Purchaser having a face value of $1,000 per share ($27,600,000 aggregate face value). The cash consideration of $2,400,000 is payable in three instalments: $1,400,000 was received during the year ended March 31, 2026 and $1,000,000 was received in June 2026. The receivable has been recognized at its face value of $1,000,000 as payment is due within twelve months and no significant financing component exists.

The IP had a nil carrying value at the date of sale (internally developed software expensed as incurred under IAS 38). Accordingly, the total gain on disposal equals total proceeds received. Because the Company retains a 40% economic interest in the Joint Venture (the acquirer of the IP's output), a portion of the gain has been deferred. The Company's accounting position defers 40% of the total gain, representing the Company's retained interest, and recognizes the remaining 60% immediately. The deferred gain is released to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the ten-year term of the joint venture arrangement.

The gain on disposal has been measured and recognized as follows:

	$
Cash consideration	2,400,000
Fair value of Special Shares received	6,502,328
Total proceeds	8,902,328
Less: carrying value of IP disposed	-
Total notional gain	8,902,328
60% of gain recognized at inception	5,341,397
Deferred gain released to net income during the year	149,622
Total gain on sale of intellectual property recognized in net income	5,491,019
Deferred gain — current	359,086
Deferred gain — long-term liability	3,052,225

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

16 Sale of intellectual property and joint venture (continued)

Interest in joint venture

Concurrent with the APA, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with the Purchaser establishing the "Coinmama Wallet" joint venture to commercialize the IP acquired by the Purchaser. The joint venture is operated through a separate corporate vehicle, and the Company participates through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Wellfield Technology IR Limited. The Company holds a 40% interest in Enovista Limited (the "Coinmama Wallet joint venture"), incorporated in Cyprus with its principal place of business in Israel, which was formed to commercialize the Wallet intellectual property; the Purchaser holds the remaining 60% interest. Decisions about the relevant activities of the joint venture, including the annual operating budget, the appointment or replacement of the manager, and the material terms of contracts, require the unanimous consent of a two-member executive committee on which each party holds one vote. The Company has concluded that it has joint control of the arrangement and that the parties have rights to its net assets; the arrangement is therefore classified as a joint venture and accounted for using the equity method from inception. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the legal ownership of the operating company was aligned with the parties' 60% and 40% joint venture interests.

The change in the carrying amount of the investment in joint venture during the year ended March 31, 2026 is as follows:

	($)
Initial capital contribution	4,000
Share of net income of the joint venture	40,005
Effect of change in exchange rates	55
Balance at March 31, 2026	44,060

The following is the summarized financial information of the joint venture on a 100% basis for the period ended March 31, 2026:

	($)
Cash and cash equivalents	-
Receivables	2,110,150
Total assets	2,110,150
Total liabilities	-
Net assets	2,110,150
Revenue	271,640
Expenses	171,627
Net income	100,013

The Company's initial capital contribution to the joint venture of $4,000 (Purchaser – $6,000) was unpaid as at March 31, 2026. The Purchaser has committed additional contributions of $4,000,000 to the joint venture, of which $2,000,000 was advanced through the Company and had not yet been remitted to the joint venture as at March 31, 2026. The Company is required to make matching incremental capital contributions of up to $4,000,000 once the Purchaser's contribution has been fully expended; no amount of this commitment had been accrued as at March 31, 2026. Amounts due to the joint venture as at March 31, 2026 totalled $2,104,150, comprising the Purchaser's contribution of $2,000,000 held by the Company pending remittance, $100,150 arising from joint venture operations conducted through the Company's subsidiary, New Bit Ventures Ltd., and the Company's unpaid initial contribution of $4,000. Profits of the joint venture are shared in proportion to the parties' respective interests and losses in proportion to capital contributions. The joint venture's profit for the period from formation to March 31, 2026 was $100,013, of which the Company's share was $40,005.

17 Related party transactions

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel compensation consists of the following:

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
Wages, salaries, fees and short-term benefits	306,198	465,433
Share-based payments	656	1,999
	306,854	467,432

17 Related party transactions (continued)

As at March 31, 2026, $975,237 and $222,492 (March 31, 2025 - $1,064,597 and $262,782) was owed to key management personnel and included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loans in cryptocurrencies, respectively.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31, 2026 are amounts of $337,734 (2025 – $327,861) owing to a member of key management personnel, denominated in US dollars and Israeli new shekels. These balances, together with the loan in cryptocurrency of $222,492 (2025 – $262,782) are unsecured, bear interest at 3% per annum and are repayable on demand. Interest of $18,825 was incurred on these balances during the year ended March 2026 (2025 – $18,924).

The Coinmama Wallet joint venture is a related party of the Company. As at March 31, 2026, $2,104,150 was due to the joint venture, comprising the Purchaser's $2,000,000 contribution received by the Company and not yet remitted, $100,150 arising from joint venture operations conducted through New Bit Ventures Ltd., and the Company's unpaid initial capital contribution of $4,000.

18 Revenue

Revenue consists of the following:

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
Referrals	1,826,180	2,480,994
Transaction revenue - Tradewind	296,408	177,583
Storage revenue - Tradewind	154,610	205,543
	2,277,198	2,864,120

The Company's geographical breakdown of revenue is as follows:

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
Poland	1,702,723	2,175,853
Canada	451,018	383,126
Australia	118,075	293,583
Other	5,382	11,558
	2,277,198	2,864,120

In attributing revenue to individual countries, revenue earned from referrals is attributed to the country of domicile of the entity paying the referral fee to the Company. All other revenue is attributed to the country of domicile of the end user of the services provided.

19 Salaries and benefits

The Company's salaries and benefits are broken down by function as follows:

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
General and administrative	1,033,925	2,313,060
Research and development	605,603	618,109
Growth and marketing	1,568	60,606
Operations	-	111,023
Cost of revenue	-	89,336
	1,641,096	3,192,134

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

20 Fair value adjustments on financial instruments

Fair value adjustments on financial instruments consist of the following:

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
Loans in cryptocurrency	492,234	(354,884)
Debentures convertible at option of the Company	(910,050)	(904,619)
Redeemable special shares	(256,122)	-
	(673,938)	(1,259,503)

21 Share capital

Share capital consists of:

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
Authorized:		
Unlimited common shares		
Unlimited preferred shares		
Issued:		
207,431,270 common shares (March 31, 2025 - 202,774,128)	66,673,770	66,603,913

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company issued 4,657,142 common shares to settle outstanding payables of $237,980. The Company recognized a gain of $168,123 on the settlement of the outstanding payables.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company completed a $100,000 non-brokered private placement of 1,777,777 Units at $0.05625 each. Each Unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one warrant, exercisable for a common share at $0.09375 for a period of three years from the date of issuance. The gross proceeds and transaction costs were allocated to common shares and warrants based on the relative fair value of the common shares and warrants on the date of issuance.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company issued 4,954,983 common shares to settle outstanding payables. The Company recognized a gain on settlement of $66,257. In addition, the Company issued 1,500,000 shares in error and intends to reacquire and cancel these shares.

22 Share-based payments

The Company has established an equity incentive plan, permitting the Company to award its directors, employees and certain non-employees with share-based compensation. Awards permitted under the plan include restricted stock units ("RSUs") and stock options. The maximum number of common shares reserved under the equity incentive plan shall not exceed 10% of the total common shares issued and outstanding. RSUs vest over a period of up to four years, include service conditions only, and will be settled by the issuance of common shares at the settlement date. The option period for stock options shall not exceed ten years. Stock options will be settled in common shares upon exercise. The following share-based payment amounts are included in the statements of loss as operating expenses:

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
Restricted stock units	19,734	108,904

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

22 Share-based payments (continued)

Restricted stock units

The following is a summary of changes in RSUs during the periods ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

	Number of RSUs
Outstanding at April 1, 2024	15,543,687
Granted during the period	-
Settled during the period	(9,893,005)
Forfeited during the period	(586,006)
Outstanding at March 31, 2025	5,064,676
Granted during the period	500,000
Settled during the period	-
Forfeited during the period	(133,031)
Outstanding at March 31, 2026	5,431,645

As of March 31, 2026, 4,759,270 (2025 - 4,301,383) fully vested RSUs were outstanding and had not been settled.

23 Warrants

Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a set price, at the option of the holder, for a set period of time. The following is a summary of changes in warrants during the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

	Number of warrants	Weighted-average exercise price ($)
Outstanding at April 1, 2024	48,399,118	0.75
Issued during the period	1,777,777	0.09
Exercised during the period	-	-
Expired during the period	(11,037,689)	1.93
Outstanding at March 31, 2025	39,139,206	0.39
Issued during the period	-	-
Exercised during the period	-	-
Expired during the period	(35,456,667)	0.42
Outstanding at March 31, 2026	3,682,539	0.09

As at March 31, 2026, the weighted average remaining life and expiry dates of outstanding warrants are as follows:

Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted average remaining life	Expiry date
$ 0.09	1,777,777	1.25 years	2027-07-02
$ 0.09	1,904,762	0.95 years	2027-03-13

As at March 31, 2025, the weighted average remaining life and expiry dates of outstanding warrants are as follows:

Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted average remaining life	Expiry date
$ 0.09	1,777,777	2.25 years	2027-07-02
$ 0.09	1,904,762	1.95 years	2027-03-13
$ 0.25	5,290,000	0.34 years	2025-08-03
$ 0.45	30,166,667	0.86 years	2026-02-08

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

24 Income taxes

The following is a reconciliation of expected income taxes to the amounts recognized in the statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss):

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,300,877	(21,670,895)
Statutory income tax rate	26.50%	26.50%
Expected income tax (recovery)	344,732	(5,742,787)
Permanent differences	614,247	2,460,073
Difference in foreign tax rates	(128,999)	1,212,731
Change in temporary differences	(2,872,662)	(409,214)
Foreign exchange translation	274,446	(740,283)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax asset	3,062,638	3,293,751
Income tax expense (recovery)	1,294,402	74,271

Income tax expense (recovery) consists of the following:

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
Current	1,294,402	74,271
Deferred	-	-
	1,294,402	74,271

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
Non-capital losses foreign entities	63,523,748	67,706,988
Non-capital losses Canadian entities	18,527,665	16,579,504
Redeemable special shares	20,891,501	-
Intangible assets	1,115,119	4,114,621
Deferred gain on sale of intellectual property	3,411,311	-
Convertible debentures	2,547,181	(4,727,015)
Capital losses	1,994,500	-
Fair value differences	1,272,800	5,361,800
Accrued expenses	433,106	404,857
Financing costs	314,617	744,421
Legal costs	200,292	206,572
Equipment	157,195	157,067
Development costs and credits	198,761	5,176,363
Total deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses	114,587,796	95,725,178

The Company's losses in foreign entities can be carried forward indefinitely. Financing costs will be fully amortized by 2029. Canadian capital losses of $1,994,500 may be carried forward indefinitely and applied only against future capital gains. The Company's non-capital losses in Canada will expire as follows:

	($)
2039	501
2040	317,675
2041	436,196
2042	6,962,497
2043	1,293,392
2044	3,260,335
2045	4,308,468
2046	1,948,601
	18,527,665

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

25 Earnings (loss) per share

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net income (loss) attributable to shareholders by the sum of the weighted average number of shares outstanding. As a result of the net losses incurred in the year ended March 31, 2025, the effects of any potentially dilutive instruments would be anti-dilutive.

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	6,475	(21,745,166)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic	206,372,249	187,350,493
Effect of dilutive securities (RSUs)	4,541,013	-
Diluted	210,913,262	187,350,493
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to common shareholders of the Company		
Basic	0.00	(0.12)
Diluted	0.00	(0.12)

26 Financial instruments and risk management

The Company is exposed, in varying degrees, to a variety of financial instruments related risks. The fair value of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and the amount due to joint venture approximates their carrying value due to their short-term nature. The redeemable special shares and promissory notes payable have been classified as level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. The loans in cryptocurrency and the convertible debentures are classified as level 2 within the fair value hierarchy; the loans in cryptocurrency are measured using the market price of the relevant cryptocurrencies, and the convertible debentures are measured at the amount payable on demand following their maturity. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the convertible debentures were transferred from level 3 to level 2 on maturity, as their fair value is determined by reference to the contractual amount payable rather than unobservable inputs. There were no other transfers between levels during the period.

In determining fair value, the Company classifies the fair value of these transactions according to the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other observable inputs other than quoted prices.
- Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability (unobservable inputs reflect management’s assumptions on how market participants would price the asset or liability based on the information available).

The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company’s primary exposure to credit risk is on its receivables. The Company works with only a select few reputable providers and customers to mitigate the risk of potential defaults.

The Company is also exposed to credit risk on the redeemable Special Shares, the redemption of which depends on the ability of the Purchaser to fund redemptions and on the profitability of the joint venture, representing a concentration of credit risk with a single counterparty. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the Special Shares of $6,245,854. This exposure is mitigated by the terms of the Special Shares, under which any unredeemed balance becomes a direct obligation of the Purchaser at the end of year nine, and by the priority of Special Share redemptions within the joint venture’s distribution waterfall.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

26 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company is exposed to this risk mainly with respect to its accounts payable and accrued liabilities, amount due to joint venture, loans in cryptocurrency, convertible debentures, and non-convertible debenture. The Company manages this risk by managing its working capital and monitoring its ongoing operating requirements. As described in Note 2, the Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise capital from new equity or debt, the successful development and marketing of its financial services offerings, and attaining profitable operations in the future.

The Company's contractual undiscounted obligations are as follows:

March 31, 2026

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1-2 years
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10,590,656	10,590,656	10,590,656	-
Loans in cryptocurrency	2,387,364	2,387,364	2,387,364	-
Due to joint venture	2,104,150	2,104,150	2,104,150	-
Convertible debentures	9,750,000	9,750,000	9,750,000	-
Non-convertible debenture	1,336,432	1,336,432	1,336,432	-
Promissory notes payable	1,545,729	1,545,729	1,269,729	276,000

March 31, 2025

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 1 year	1-2 years
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,156,808	11,156,808	11,156,808	-
Loans in cryptocurrency	3,053,370	3,053,370	3,053,370	-
Convertible debentures	8,839,950	9,750,000	9,750,000	-
Non-convertible debenture	2,475,804	2,913,429	2,913,429	-

The loans in cryptocurrency are expected to be settled in their native cryptocurrency. Convertible debentures include non-discounted liabilities totalling $9,750,000, which the Company holds the discretion to settle through the issuance of common shares. Promissory notes payable are expected to be settled in the shares of the Company's subsidiary, Tradewind Markets, Inc.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk, and price risk. The Company is mainly exposed to market risk as follows:

Foreign currency risk

Currency risk relates to the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities. The Company maintains bank accounts in various currencies in order to effect transactions in these foreign currencies. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to US dollars, Euros and Israeli new shekels. Substantially all of the Company's revenue is earned in currencies other than the Canadian dollar.

26 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

The fluctuation of these currencies in relation to the Canadian dollar will consequently impact the profitability of the Company and may also affect the value of the Company's assets and liabilities and the amount of shareholders' equity. The Company's significant currency exposure as stated in Canadian dollars is as follows:

March 31, 2026

	USD	**EUR**	**ILS**	**Other**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	29,384	3,828	110,438	-	143,650
Receivables	75,059	606	45,788	-	121,453
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3,030,131)	(325,796)	(2,423,844)	(9,914)	(5,789,685)
Due to joint venture	(100,150)	-	-	-	(100,150)
Non-convertible debenture	(1,336,432)	-	-	-	(1,336,432)
Net financial position exposure	(4,362,270)	(321,362)	(2,267,618)	(9,914)	(6,961,164)

A 10% strengthening of the above currencies against the Canadian dollar would have affected the measurement of financial instruments as denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit and loss by the following amounts:

	USD	**EUR**	**ILS**	**Other**	**Total**
Increase (decrease) on equity and profit or loss	(436,227)	(32,136)	(226,762)	(991)	(696,116)

A 10% weakening of the above foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar would have an equal but opposite effect.

March 31, 2025

	USD	**EUR**	**ILS**	**Other**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	47,767	8,365	6,217	-	62,349
Receivables	123,765	625	27,261	-	151,651
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,708,467)	(289,551)	(2,439,251)	(21,984)	(5,459,253)
Non-convertible debenture	(2,475,804)	-	-	-	(2,475,804)
Net financial position exposure	(5,012,739)	(280,561)	(2,405,773)	(21,984)	(7,721,057)

A 10% strengthening of the above currencies against the Canadian dollar would have affected the measurement of financial instruments as denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit and loss by the following amounts:

	USD	**EUR**	**ILS**	**Other**	**Total**
Increase (decrease) on equity and profit or loss	(501,274)	(28,056)	(240,577)	(2,198)	(772,105)

A 10% weakening of the above foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar would have an equal but opposite effect.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that a financial instrument's fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its convertible debentures and non-convertible debentures. The Company's interest-bearing debt instruments have fixed interest rates, therefore the Company is not exposed to fluctuations in its future cash flows related to these instruments.

26 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk) whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer or by factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company is exposed to price risk on its loans in cryptocurrency. The Company manages the price risk of its investments by making strategic business investments in accordance with the Company's investment guidelines. The Company's significant exposure on its assets and liabilities denominated in cryptocurrencies as stated in Canadian dollars is as follows:

March 31, 2026

	BTC	ETH	Total
Cryptocurrency held for operating activities	16,153	-	16,153
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(385,395)	-	(385,395)
Loans in cryptocurrency	(2,355,189)	(32,175)	(2,387,364)
Net financial position exposure	(2,724,431)	(32,175)	(2,756,606)

A 10% strengthening of the above cryptocurrencies against the Canadian dollar would have affected the measurement of assets and liabilities denominated in a cryptocurrency and affected equity and profit and loss by the following amounts:

	BTC	ETH	Total
Increase (decrease) on equity and profit or loss	(272,443)	(3,218)	(275,661)

A 10% weakening of the above cryptocurrencies against the Canadian dollar would have an equal but opposite effect.

March 31, 2025

	BTC	ETH	Total
Cryptocurrency held for operating activities	20,180	-	20,180
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(481,197)	-	(481,197)
Loans in cryptocurrency	(3,028,092)	(25,278)	(3,053,370)
Net financial position exposure	(3,489,109)	(25,278)	(3,514,387)

A 10% strengthening of the above cryptocurrencies against the Canadian dollar would have affected the measurement of assets and liabilities denominated in a cryptocurrency and affected equity and profit and loss by the following amounts:

	BTC	ETH	Total
Increase (decrease) on equity and profit or loss	(348,911)	(2,528)	(351,439)

A 10% weakening of the above cryptocurrencies against the Canadian dollar would have an equal but opposite effect.

27 Capital management

The Company's capital structure consists of all components of shareholders' equity. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain adequate levels of funding to support the current operations and the necessary corporate and administrative functions to facilitate these activities. This is done primarily through equity financing. Future financings are dependent on market conditions and there can be no assurance the Company will be able to raise funds in the future. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and the Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management remains unchanged from the prior period.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

28 Operating segments

The Company has one reportable segment, the development of blockchain and decentralized financial services. Non-current assets by geographical location are as follows:

	2026 ($)	2025 ($)
Israel	10,057	-
Canada	6,909	12,629
	16,966	12,629

29 Subsequent events

Subsequent to March 31, 2026, the Company continued discussions with the holder of the non-convertible debenture regarding the restructuring of the obligation described in Note 15; no agreement had been reached as at the date these financial statements were approved.

Subsequent to March 31, 2026, the terms of the matured promissory notes, with an aggregate principal amount of $1,269,729, were extended to July 1, 2027. As these extensions were agreed after the reporting date, the related notes are classified as current liabilities as at March 31, 2026.

30 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year. Exchange differences arising on crypto-denominated loans, previously presented within exchange gain (loss), are now presented within fair value adjustments on financial instruments, and interest on crypto-denominated loans, previously presented within cost of revenue, is now presented within finance expenses. Management considers the revised presentation to provide more relevant information about the Company's financial performance, as it aligns the presentation of amounts arising on crypto-denominated loans with the basis on which those loans are measured and with the classification of the Company's other borrowing costs. The reclassifications had no effect on the net loss for the year, other comprehensive loss, total comprehensive loss, loss per share, total assets, total liabilities, shareholders' equity, or cash flows for any period presented. The nature and amount of each reclassification is as follows:

March 31, 2025

	As previously reported ($)	Reclassification ($)	As reclassified ($)
Cost of revenue	557,192	(142,413)	414,779
Gross profit	2,306,928	142,413	2,449,341
Fair value adjustments on financial instruments	(904,619)	(354,884)	(1,259,503)
Finance expense	(439,499)	(142,413)	(581,912)
Exchange gain (loss)	61,260	354,884	416,144