Planet Ventures Inc.

Financial Statements

For the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

PLANET VENTURES INC.
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For the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PLANET VENTURES INC.
Statements of Financial Position
As at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
ASSETS	**$**	$
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**5,958,799**	7,786,560
Investments at fair value (note 4)	**13,782,112**	14,469,372
Receivables (note 9)	**164,320**	105,000
Prepaid expenses	**614,226**	61,586
Total current assets	**20,519,457**	22,422,518
Office rental deposit	**29,433**	29,433
Investments at fair value (note 4)	**8**	6
Right-of-use asset (note 7)	**50,133**	68,934
Total assets	**20,599,031**	22,520,891
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 9)	**282,005**	191,489
Current portion of lease liability (note 7)	**64,291**	87,320
Income tax payable	**276,711**	276,711
Total current liabilities	**623,007**	555,520
Total liabilities	**623,007**	555,520
EQUITY		
Share capital (note 8)	**33,835,731**	33,799,481
Contributed surplus (note 8)	**5,459,849**	4,414,758
Deficit	**(19,319,556)**	(16,248,868)
Total equity	**19,976,024**	21,965,371
Total liabilities and equity	**20,599,031**	22,520,891

Nature of Operations (note 1)
Subsequent Events (note 12)

Approved and authorized by the Board of Directors on August 28, 2026:

"Chris Cooper"
Director

"Desmond Balakrishnan"
Director

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

PLANET VENTURES INC.
Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income
For the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2026	2025
	$	$
Investment income		
Net realized gain on disposal of investments (note 4)	**698,767**	170,401
Net change in unrealized loss on investments (note 4)	**(1,945,085)**	(3,452,775)
Interest and dividends (notes 4)	**19,932**	4,274
Total investment loss	**(1,226,386)**	(3,618,902)
Expenses		
Commissions	**9,096**	30,333
Consulting (note 9)	**617,503**	94,810
Depreciation (note 7)	**18,801**	18,801
Directors' fees (note 9)	**4,500**	4,500
Insurance	**5,000**	-
Interest	**1,893**	3,977
Office and administration	**69,373**	17,596
Professional fees	**54,008**	(54,167)
Rent expenses	**-**	-
Share based compensation (note 8)	**1,081,341**	-
Transfer agent and filing fees	**7,427**	4,214
Total expenses	**(1,868,942)**	(120,064)
Other income		
Foreign exchange loss	**(175)**	-
Consulting income (notes 5 and 9)	**-**	645,439
Other income	**24,815**	24,502
Total other income	**24,640**	669,941
Net income and comprehensive loss	**(3,070,688)**	(3,069,025)
Basic earnings per common share	**(0.02)**	(0.03)
Diluted earnings per common share	**(0.02)**	(0.03)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding [(1)]:		
Basic	**152,144,580**	102,064,310
Diluted	**152,144,580**	102,064,310

(1) Share amounts have been adjusted to reflect the 2:1 share consolidation that took place on February 20, 2026.

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

PLANET VENTURES INC.
Statements of Changes in Equity
For the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital				
	Number of Shares	Amount	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
		$	$	$	$
Balance, March 31, 2025	**102,080,853**	**28,800,531**	**3,476,146**	**(18,545,995)**	**13,730,682**
Shares cancelled - Normal issuer course bid	(35,000)	(1,050)	-	-	(1,050)
Net income for the period	-	-	-	(3,069,025)	(3,069,025)
Balance, June 30, 2025	**102,045,853**	**28,799,481**	**3,476,146**	**(21,615,020)**	**10,660,607**
Balance, March 31, 2026	**152,063,353**	**33,799,481**	**4,414,758**	**(16,248,868)**	**21,965,371**
Shares issued for RSUs	181,251	36,250	(36,250)	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	1,081,341	-	1,081,341
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(3,070,688)	(3,070,688)
Balance, June 30, 2026	**152,244,604**	**33,835,731**	**5,459,849**	**(19,319,556)**	**19,976,024**

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

PLANET VENTURES INC.
Statements of Cash Flows
For the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
	$	$
Cash flows from (used in):		
Operating activities		
Net (loss) income for the period	**(3,069,025)**	735,731
Items not affecting operating cash:		
Net realized loss on investments	**170,401**	11,810
Unrealized loss on investments	**3,452,775**	242,367
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	**18,801**	18,801
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**3,977**	5,834
Adjustments for:		
Change in receivables	**(53,813)**	(299)
Change in prepaid expenses	**26,625**	(652)
Change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(48,939)**	(174,913)
Change in deferred revenue	**(179,814)**	(106,262)
Net cash from operating activities	**320,988**	732,417
Investing activities		
Purchase of investments	**(4,196,112)**	(4,701,408)
Proceeds on investments	**3,407,487**	2,797,819
Office lease payments	**(24,382)**	(23,863)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(813,007)**	(1,927,452)
Financing activities		
Purchase of shares cancelled under the normal course issuer bid	**(1,050)**	-
Loan payments received	**12,000**	-
Loan payments issued	**(125,000)**	-
Net cash used in financing activities	**(114,050)**	-
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**(606,069)**	(1,195,035)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	**3,758,242**	4,299,796
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**3,152,173**	2,811,121

	2026	2025
	$	$
Cash flows from (used in):		
Operating activities		
Net (loss) income for the period	**(3,070,688)**	(3,069,025)
Items not affecting operating cash:		
Net realized loss on investments	**(698,767)**	170,401

Unrealized loss on investments	**1,945,087**	3,452,775
Stock based compensation	**1,081,341**	
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	**18,801**	18,801
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**1,893**	3,977
Adjustments for:		
Change in receivables	**(59,320)**	(53,813)
Change in prepaid expenses	**(552,640)**	26,625
Change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**90,516**	(48,939)
Change in deferred revenue	**-**	(179,814)
Net cash from operating activities	**(1,243,779)**	320,988
Investing activities		
Purchase of investments	**(3,480,490)**	(4,196,112)
Proceeds on investments	**2,921,430**	3,407,487
Office lease payments	**(24,922)**	(24,382)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(583,982)**	(813,007)
Financing activities		
Purchase of shares cancelled under the normal course issuer bid	**-**	(1,050)
Loan payments received	**-**	12,000
Loan payments issued	**-**	(125,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	**-**	(114,050)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,827,761)**	(606,069)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	**7,786,560**	3,758,242
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**5,958,799**	3,152,173

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Planet Ventures Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in Canada on January 29, 1996 under the Alberta Business Corporations Act and continues under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act. On June 28, 2017, the Company changed its name to Planet Ventures Inc. from Planet Mining Exploration Inc. The Company's registered office and its principal place of business are located at Suite 303, 750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC Canada V6C 2T7. The Company's shares were listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX.V) under the trading symbol "PXI". On January 31, 2024, the Company's common shares were delisted from the TSX.V and continue to trade on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the same symbol.

From its inception up to October 2, 2014, the Company was in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing gold, copper, silver and other resource properties, both directly and through joint ventures in Canada. In October 2014, the Company changed its business from a "junior mineral exploration company" to an "investment issuer".

The principal business of the Company is investing in a portfolio of common shares and other securities of publicly-listed and private companies to achieve capital appreciation of the portfolio.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assume that the Company will be able to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. Future capital requirements will depend on many factors including the Company's ability to execute its business plan. These factors form a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB").

(b) Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

The Company meets the definition of an investment entity under IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and measures its investment in relevant subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss (see note 4).

The presentation and functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

(c) Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and may affect both the period of the revision and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the reporting date that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from estimates made, relate to determination of the fair value of financial instruments (note 4(b)).

In preparing the financial statements, management makes judgments regarding the application of IFRS for the Company's accounting policies. Significant judgments relate to the following areas:

(i) Going concern assumption
Determining if the Company has the ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to achieve profitable operations. Certain judgments are made when determining if the Company will achieve profitable operation.

(ii) Income taxes
Judgements are made by management at the end of the reporting period to determine the likelihood that deferred income tax assets will be realized from future taxable earnings. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the Company to make judgments related to the expectations of future cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws. While management believes judgements and the estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those judgements and estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

(iii) Investment entity status
Determining if the Company meets the investment entity status under IFRS 10 requires significant judgment.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

(c) Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

(iii) Investment entity status (continued)

the following three elements must be satisfied to meet the definition for determining whether the Company qualifies as an investment entity under IFRS 10 requires significant judgment. Management evaluates whether the Company:

(i) obtains funds from investors for the purpose of providing investment management services;

The Company raises capital from shareholders for the purpose of investing in portfolio companies. The Company considered that the Company's capital structure and financing activities demonstrate that funds are obtained from investors for investment management purposes.

(ii) has a business purpose of investing solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and

The Company determined that the Company's substantive business purpose is to invest in portfolio companies with the objective of generating returns from capital appreciation and investment income.

(iii) measures and evaluates substantially all investments on a fair value basis.

As at the reporting periods and currently, the Company's investment portfolio consisted primarily of equity investments in publicly listed Canadian companies. These investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss using quoted market prices in accordance with IFRS 9.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Company.

(a) Foreign currencies

The Company’s functional and reporting currency for all its operations is the Canadian dollar as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Foreign currencies (continued)

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Company's functional currency at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the date of the statement of financial position. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value is determined.

Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

(b) Financial instruments

(i) Measurement – initial recognition

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recorded on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the settlement date. All financial asset and liabilities are initially recorded at fair value, net of attributable transaction costs, except for those classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities depends on the classifications of such assets and liabilities.

(ii) Classification – financial assets

Amortized cost
Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of these financial assets give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company classifies loans receivable and receivables as a financial asset at amortized cost.

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")
Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to both collect contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification – financial assets (continued)

Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") (continued)
Upon initial recognition of equity securities, the Company may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate its equity securities that would otherwise be measured at FVTPL to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (loss). Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in OCI. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the instrument; instead, it is transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition. The Company currently has no financial assets designated as FVTOCI.

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")
By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at FVTPL, which includes cash and cash equivalents and investments at fair value.

(iii) Classification – financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method, except for financial liabilities at FVTPL, financial guarantee contracts, loan commitments as below-market interest rate, and liabilities related to contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination. Financial liabilities at amortized cost include accounts payable.

The Company has no hedging arrangements and does not apply hedge accounting.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Derecognition and reclassification of investments

Investments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Company has transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition in accordance with IFRS.

The Company would only reclassify a financial asset when the Company changes its business model for managing the financial asset. Reclassifications are recorded at fair value at the date of reclassification, which becomes the new carrying value.

(v) Determination of fair values

The determination of fair value requires judgment and is based on market information, where available and appropriate. At the end of each financial reporting period, the Company's management estimates the fair value of investments based on the criteria below and reflects such valuations in the financial statements.

(vi) Impairment

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on its financial assets when necessary. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting period to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instruments. The Company did not recognize impairment losses during the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025.

The Company is also required to disclose details of its investments (and other financial assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements) within three hierarchy levels (Level 1, 2, or 3) based on the transparency of inputs used in measuring or disclosing the fair value, and to provide additional disclosure in connection therewith (note 4).

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with a maturity less than 90 days on acquisition that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Investments in crypto currencies

Crypto currencies acquired are accounted for as intangible assets, initially recorded at cost and are subsequently measured at fair value under the revaluation method. Crypto currencies are treated as indefinite lived intangibles, unless the contractual terms indicate a definite useful life.

Under IAS 38, Intangible Assets, for the purposes of revaluation, fair value is measured by reference to an active market. If an intangible asset cannot be revalued because there is no active market for this asset, it should be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses. The fair value changes are accounted for as follows:

- Increases in the fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income (“OCI”), and decreases that reverse previous increases are recorded in OCI, which would result in the cumulative effect on OCI being the net increase in the fair value of cryptocurrencies over time; and

- Decreases in the fair value are recorded in profit or loss and increases that reverse previous decreases are recorded in profit or loss, which would result in the cumulative effect on profit or loss being the net decrease in the fair value of cryptocurrencies over time.

Decreases in the fair value to the extent of the credit balance in the revaluation surplus related to the crypto currency asset may be recorded in OCI.

(e) Revenue recognition

Sales of investments are recognized on the settlement date. Realized gains and losses on disposal of investments and unrealized gains and losses in the value of investments are reflected in the statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

All transaction costs associated with the acquisition and disposition of investments are expensed to the statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) as incurred.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Consulting income is recorded when services have been rendered, terms of the arrangement with a client have been met and collection is probable, which is usually when a consulting invoice is issued.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(g) Convertible debentures

Convertible debentures are assessed to determine whether they contain both a liability and an equity or derivative component. Where a convertible debenture contains a host debt component and an embedded conversion feature, each component is evaluated separately in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

The host debt component is classified as a financial liability, as it represents a contractual obligation to deliver cash if the conversion option is not exercised. The host debt does not contain any features that, on a stand-alone basis, would meet the definition of an equity instrument.

The embedded conversion feature is assessed separately to determine its appropriate classification. As the conversion feature does not give rise to a contractual obligation to deliver cash and can only be settled by the issuance of common shares, it is evaluated against the "fixed-for-fixed" criterion. Where the conversion feature does not satisfy this criterion, it is classified as an embedded derivative liability rather than as an equity instrument.

On initial recognition, the embedded derivative liability is measured at fair value, with the residual amount allocated to the host debt component. Transaction costs are allocated between the derivative liability and the host debt component on a pro rata basis.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the embedded derivative liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss, with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of income. The host debt component is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (loss).

(i) Current income tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

(ii) Deferred income tax

- Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: liabilities arising from initial recognition of goodwill for which depreciation is not deductible for tax purposes;

- liabilities arising from the initial recognition of an asset/liability other than in a business combination which, at the time of the transaction, does not affect either the accounting or the taxable profit; and

- liabilities arising from undistributed profits from investments where the entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the difference and it is probable that the reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Share capital

The proceeds from the exercise of stock options or warrants together with amounts previously recorded over the vesting periods are recorded as share capital.

Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is recorded at an amount based on fair market value on the date of issue.

The proceeds from the issue of units are allocated between common shares and common share purchase warrants using residual value method. Under this method, the unit price is compared to the price of common shares in a concurred financing or to the market share price. The proceeds are first allocated to the share capital, and any residual value is allocated to contributed surplus.

(j) Share-based compensation

The Company has a stock option plan as described in note 8(c). An individual is classified as an employee, versus a consultant, when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

Compensation expense attributable to share based awards to employees is measured at the fair value at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, and it is recognized over the period that the employee becomes unconditionally entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes. The fair value, under the Black-Scholes model, takes into account a number of variables, including the exercise price of the award, the expected dividend rate, the expected life of the options, forfeiture rate and the risk-free interest rate.

Where equity instruments are granted to parties other than employees, they are recorded by reference to the fair value of the services received. If the fair value of the services received cannot be reliably estimated, the Company measures the services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the counterparty renders service. All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credit to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) 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 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 shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods.

Currently, the effect of potential issuances of shares under stock options and warrants would be anti-dilutive and accordingly, basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share are the same.

(l) Comprehensive income (loss)

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

(m) New accounting standards

No new accounting standards had a significant impact on the financial statements.

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for future accounting periods. The Company has not identified any new standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements was issued by the IASB in April 2024, with mandatory application of the standard in annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Management is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 18 on the consolidated financial statements. No standards have been early adopted in the current period.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HIERARCHY

The fair value measurements use a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making measurements. The level in the hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices);

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

	June 30, 2026			March 31, 2026		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Investments at fair value:						
Equity investments in public companies (a)	**8,544,855**	**2,975,050**	**-**	9,717,416	2,012,375	-
Investments in cryptocurrencies (b)	**2,262,207**	**-**	**-**	2,739,581	-	-
Equity investments in private companies (c)	**-**	**-**	**8**	-	-	7

The methods of measuring each of these financial assets have not changed during the period. The fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost approximate their carrying amounts.

4. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HIERARCHY (continued)

(a) Equity investments in public companies

The Company's equity investments are valued using quoted market prices in active markets and as such are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of investment securities is calculated as the closing market price of the investment equity security multiplied by the quantity of shares held by the Company. Some of the equity investments are subject to a four-month statutory hold period. Stock options and warrants held that are not traded on an active market are remeasured using a valuation technique based on data inputs that are supported by observable current market conditions and are therefore classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

During the three months ended June 30, 2026, the Company received $19,932 (2025 – $4,274) in interest and dividends, net of withholding taxes, from its equity investments in public companies.

(b) Investments in cryptocurrencies

The Company's cryptocurrency investments as of June 30, 2026 consist solely of Ethereum ("ETH"). Cryptocurrency holdings are valued using quoted market prices in active markets and are therefore classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the ETH investment is calculated as the market price of Ethereum on the reporting date obtained from Yahoo Finance, multiplied by the quantity of ETH held by the Company. As of June 30, 2026, the Company held 1,014.56 ETH with a fair value of $2,262,207 and a total cost of $4,220,854, resulting in an unrealized loss of $1,958,647.

(c) Equity investments in private companies

All privately-held investments (other than options and warrants) are initially recorded at the transaction price, being the fair value at the time of acquisition. Thereafter, at each reporting period, the fair value of an investment may (depending upon the circumstances) be adjusted using one or more of the valuation indicators described below.

The determination of fair value of the Company's privately held investments at other than initial cost is subject to certain limitations. Financial information for private companies in which the Company has investments may not be readily available and, even if available, that information may be limited and/or unreliable.

Use of the valuation approach described below may involve uncertainties and determinations based on the Company's judgment and any value estimated from these techniques may not be realized or realizable.

4. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HIERARCHY (continued)

(c) Equity investments in private companies (continued)

Company-specific information is considered when determining whether the fair value of a privately-held investment should be adjusted upward or downward at the end of each reporting period. Valuation techniques which use management-derived unobservable data specific to the investee are considered to be measured at fair value using Level 3 inputs. In addition to company-specific information, the Company will take into account trends in general market conditions and the share performance of comparable publicly-traded companies when valuing privately-held investments.

The absence of the occurrence of any events, such as a significant change in trends in general market conditions, or any significant change in share performance of comparable publicly-traded companies indicates generally that the fair value of the investment has not materially changed. The fair value of a privately-held investment may be adjusted if there has been a significant subsequent equity financing provided by outside investors at a valuation different than the current value of the investee company, in which case the fair value of the investment is set to the value at which that financing took place.

Adjustments to the fair value of a privately-held investment will be based upon management's judgment and any value estimated may not be realized or realizable. The resulting values for non-publicly traded investments may differ from values that would be realized if a ready market existed. In addition, the amounts at which the Company's privately-held investments could be disposed of currently may differ from the carrying value assigned.

In addition, investments which are in Level 3 and become public issuers are transferred to Level 1 or 2. These financial instruments are measured at fair value utilizing non-observable market inputs based on specific company information and general market conditions. The net change in unrealized gains (losses) are recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

As at June 30, 2026, the Company had $1,341,281 (March 31, 2026 – $1,066,912) for the equity investments in private companies. Since the fair market value of equity investments in private companies is not readily available, the Company decided to reduce the fair market value of each equity investment in private company to $1, resulting in an unrealized loss of $274,368 (2025 – $Nil).

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HIERARCHY (continued)

(c) Equity investments in private companies (continued)

Equity investments in private companies consist of the following as at June 30, 2026:

Company	Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total FV	% of total FV
	$	$	$	$	$	%
Antaris Inc.	341,900	-	-	1	1	25.49%
Galactic Resource Utilization Space Inc.	136,140	-	-	1	1	10.15%
General Astronautic Corp.	138,440	-	-	1	1	10.32%
Lux Aeterna Space, Inc.	136,860			1	1	10.20%
Mantis Space Inc.	276,318	-	-	1	1	20.60%
MCXGP Relativity Fund I LLC	174,114	-	-	1	1	12.98%
Starcloud, Inc.	137,510	-	-	1	1	10.25%
Well Accent Invest	-	-	-	1	1	0.00%
Total	**1,341,281**	**-**	**-**	**8**	**8**	**100.00%**

Equity investments in private companies consist of the following as at March 31, 2026:

Company	Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total FV	% of total FV
	$	$	$	$	$	%
Antaris Inc.	341,900	-	-	1	1	16.67%
Galactic Resource Utilization Space Inc.	136,140	-	-	1	1	16.67%
General Astronautic Corp.	138,440	-	-	1	1	16.67%
Mantis Space Inc.	276,318	-	-	1	1	16.67%
MCXGP Relativity Fund I LLC	174,114	-	-	1	1	16.66%
Pixie Dust Media Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Well Accent Invest	-	-	-	1	1	16.66%
Total	**1,066,912**	**-**	**-**	**6**	**6**	**100.00%**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HIERARCHY (continued)

(d) Fair market value and original cost of investments

Investments at original cost and fair value consist of the following:

	June 30, 2026		**March 31, 2026**	
	Cost	**Fair market value**	**Cost**	**Fair market value**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Equity investment in public companies	15,342,941	11,519,905	9,311,127	11,729,791
Investments in cryptocurrencies	4,220,854	2,262,207	3,968,353	2,739,581
Equity investments in private companies	1,341,281	8	1,066,912	6
Total	**20,905,076**	**13,782,120**	**14,346,392**	**14,469,378**

	Three months ended June 30	
	2026	2025
	$	$
Net realized gain (loss) on disposal of investments	698,767	(170,401)
Total	**698,767**	(170,401)

	Three months ended June 30	
	2026	2025
	$	$
Net change in unrealized loss on investments	(1,945,079)	(3,452,775)
Total	**(1,945,079)**	**(3,452,775)**

5. CONSULTING INCOME

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company expanded its consulting services to include corporate advisory services for a number of its clients. For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company recognized consulting revenue of $2,334,123 (2025 – $4,795,859). As at March 31, 2026, the Company had deferred revenue of $Nil (2025 – $635,116).

During the three months ended June 30, 2026, the Company did not generate any consulting revenue.

6. LOANS RECEIVABLE

On October 29, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement to loan up to $300,000 with a private company. The principal amount was $250,000 with a 6% interest rate per annum due on August 3, 2021. The loan was secured by a mortgage in the principal amount of $300,000 against the sub-lease between the borrower as tenant and a landlord. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company agreed to extend the maturity date to August 31, 2022, in return for a $33,000 loan extension fee. On April 1, 2022, the principal increased by $50,000 from $250,000 to $300,000 as a lump-sum interest payment agreed, and the Company received another loan extension fee of $33,000 recognized as other income. On March 14, 2025, the Company accepted the borrower's proposed payment plan of post-dated cheques of $4,000 month per month over the course of the 7 months, totalling $28,000, of which $4,000 was deposited during the year ended March 31, 2025. Upon receipt of all promised payments, the Company agreed to forgive remaining principal and interest. As a result, the Company recorded $24,988 of loss on loan settlement during the year ended March 31, 2025. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the loan was fully settled.

On January 23, 2025, the Company entered into a loan agreement and advanced $100,000 to a company with common directors and officers. The loan bore interest at a rate of 5% per annum and was payable on demand. During the year ended March 31, 2026, interest of $2,500 was earned, and the Company subsequently entered into a debt settlement agreement under which the outstanding balance of $102,500 was settled through the issuance of shares.

On May 20, 2025, the Company provided a $125,000 loan to an arm's length party. Default or judgement will bear interest at a rate of $8,333 per month. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the loan was fully settled which resulted in a gain of $25,000.

On July 2, 2025, the Company provided a $25,000 loan to an arm's length party. Default or judgement will not bear any interest. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the loan was fully settled.

As at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, there were no loans receivable outstanding.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET AND LEASE LIABILITY

On March 1, 2022, the Company entered into an office lease extension agreement for a term ending on February 28, 2027. Interest was calculated based on estimated annual rate of 10%.

As at June 30, 2026, the lease liability is as follows:

Balance as at March 31, 2025	$	**172,240**
Interest expense		12,596
Lease payments		(97,516)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	$	**87,320**
Interest expense		1,785
Lease payments		(24,814)
Balance as at June 30, 2026	$	**64,291**
Current portion of the lease liability		**64,291**
Non-current portion of a lease liability		**-**

As at June 30, 2026, the balance of the right-of-use asset is as follows:

Balance as at March 31, 2025	**$**	**144,137**
Depreciation		(75,203)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**$**	**68,934**
Depreciation		(18,801)
Balance as at June 30, 2026	**$**	**50,133**

8. SHARE CAPITAL

On February 20, 2026, the Company completed a share consolidation on the basis of one post-consolidation common share for every two pre-consolidation common shares outstanding. All previously reported common share, stock option, warrant and earnings per share amounts have been retrospectively restated in these financial statements to reflect the 2:1 share consolidation, unless otherwise noted.

(a) Common shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common voting shares without par value. The holder of common shares is entitled to receive any dividend declared by the Company on such shares.

In July 2024, the Company announced its intention to initiate a normal course issuer bid ("NCIB") through the facilities of the CSE to repurchase up to 8,343,558 of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares until July 16, 2025, for cancellation.

Shares issued during the six months ended June 30, 2026

On January 29, 2026, the Company issued 181,251 shares in connection with Restricted Share Units issuance.

As at June 30, 2026, the Company had 152,244,604 of issued and outstanding common shares.

Shares issued and cancelled during the year ended March 31, 2026

On January 29, 2026, the Company closed its non-brokered private placement under LIFE for gross proceeds of $5,000,000 and issued 50,000,000 common shares.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company repurchased and cancelled 17,500 common shares for total cost of $1,050

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had 152,063,353 of issued and outstanding common shares.

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(b) Preferred shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of first preferred shares and second preferred shares issuable in series with the issue price to be fixed by the directors. The holders of first preferred shares are entitled to preference over the common shares and the second preferred shares with respect to payment of dividends and distribution of assets in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company.

No preferred shares were issued or were outstanding as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026.

(c) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan whereby the Company may grant options to its directors, officers, employees and consultants for up to 10% of the outstanding common shares from time to time with vesting rights determined at each grant date. The exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's stock on the date of the grant (less any permitted discount, if any) and an option's maximum term is five years.

On July 22, 2025, the Company granted 338,250 stock options to directors, officers and consultants of the Company at a fair value of $127,033. Each stock option is exercisable at $0.52 per common share and expire on July 22, 2030. The stock options vested equally over six months. The fair value of stock options was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with following assumptions: expected volatility of 145.99%, share price on the grant date of $0.42, expected life of 5 years, and a risk-free interest rate of 3.07%.

On February 9, 2026, the Company granted 2,500,000 stock options to directors, officers and consultants of the Company at a fair value of $787,450. Each stock option is exercisable at $0.50 per common share and expire on February 9, 2028. The stock options vested immediately on the grant date. The fair value of the options was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with following assumptions: expected volatility of 167.88%, share price on the grant date of $0.42, expected life of 2 years, and a risk-free interest rate of 2.53%.

On March 23, 2026, the Company granted 150,000 stock options to a certain consultant of the Company at a fair value of $24,129. Each stock option is exercisable at $0.25 per common share and expire on March 23, 2028. The stock options vested immediately on the grant date. The fair value of the options was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with following assumptions: expected volatility of 173.10%, share price on the grant date of $0.21, expected life of 2 years, and a risk-free interest rate of 2.94%.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(c) Stock options (continued)

On April 1, 2026, the Company granted 1,450,000 stock options to a certain consultant of the Company at a fair value of $215,934. Each stock option is exercisable at $0.25 per common share and expire on April 1, 2028. The stock options vested immediately on the grant date. The fair value of the options was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with following assumptions: expected volatility of 167.88%, share price on the grant date of $0.20, expected life of 2 years, and a risk-free interest rate of 2.79%.

On April 20, 2026, the Company granted 300,000 stock options to a certain consultant of the Company at a fair value of $104,151. Each stock option is exercisable at $0.42 per common share and expire on April 20, 2029. The stock options vested immediately on the grant date. The fair value of the options was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with following assumptions: expected volatility of 167.88%, share price on the grant date of $0.405, expected life of 3 years, and a risk-free interest rate of 2.70%.

On April 29, 2026, the Company granted 1,875,000 stock options to a certain consultant of the Company at a fair value of $725,006. Each stock option is exercisable at $0.42 per common share and expire on April 29, 2031. The stock options vested immediately on the grant date. The fair value of the options was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with following assumptions: expected volatility of 167.88%, share price on the grant date of $0.41, expected life of 5 years, and a risk-free interest rate of 2.96%.

The expected volatility was based on the historical volatility of the Company's share price. The risk-free interest rate was based on the yield of Canadian government bonds with a term consistent with the expected life of the stock options. The expected dividend yield was assumed to be 0% as the Company has not historically paid dividends and does not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

A continuity schedule of the Company's outstanding options is as follows:

	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price**
		$
Balance, March 31, 2025	**1,167,500**	**1.00**
Granted	2,988,250	0.49
Cancelled	(375,000)	0.50
Expired	(1,167,500)	1.00
Balance, March 31, 2025	**2,613,250**	**0.49**
Granted	3,625,000	0.35
Balance, June 30, 2026	**6,238,250**	**0.40**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(c) Stock options (continued)

As at June 30, 2026, the Company had the following stock options outstanding and exercisable:

Expiry date	Exercise price	Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)
	$			
July 22, 2027	0.52	338,250	338,250	1.06
February 9, 2028	0.50	2,125,000	2,125,000	1.61
March 23, 2028	0.25	150,000	150,000	1.73
April 1, 2028	0.25	1,450,000	1,450,000	1.76
April 20, 2029	0.42	300,000	300,000	2.81
April 29, 2031	0.42	1,875,000	-	4.83

(d) Share purchase warrants

As at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, the Company had no share purchase warrants outstanding.

(e) Restricted Share Units

The Company has a Restricted Share Unit ("RSU") Plan that allows for the granting of RSU's to eligible officers, employees, directors and consultants.

During the three months ended June 30, 2026, the Company granted the following RSUs. Each RSU represents the right to receive, upon vesting, one common share of the Company.

During the three months ended June 30, 2026:

On April 1, 2026, the Company granted 1,450,000 RSUs to a consultant as compensation for ongoing services provided to the Company. The consultant agreed to receive 60,417 RSUs, in each of the following months over 24-month period. The Company valued the RSUs at $0.20 per RSU. During the three months ended June 30, 2026, the Company recorded $36,250 in share-based compensation.

On April 29, 2026, the Company granted 1,875,000 RSUs to a consultant as compensation for ongoing services provided to the Company. The RSUs will vest in equal instalments every three months over a period of two years, commencing subsequently on July 31, 2026.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company had no RSUs outstanding.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Key management compensation

Key management personnel include the members of the Board of Directors and officers of the Company, who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

Amounts paid and accrued for key management compensation are as follows:

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
	$	$
Consulting and accounting	**50,000**	51,000
Directors' fees	**4,500**	4,500
Total	**54,500**	55,500

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at June 30, 2026 was $4,725 (March 31, 2026 - $1,575) due to companies controlled by directors of the Company for unpaid directors' fees.

(b) Related party transactions

In the normal course of operations, the Company transacts with companies related to its directors or officers. Related party transactions are measured at the exchange amounts as agreed upon by transacting parties.

Related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements are as follows:

- During the three months ended June 30, 2026, the Company incurred $36,508 (2025 - $Nil) in legal expenses to a law firm of which a director and officer of the Company is a partner. As at June 30, 2026, $60,114 (March 31, 2026 - $77,042) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities for this law firm.

- During the three months ended June 30, 2026, the Company recorded $Nil (2025 - $121,600) in consulting income from companies controlled by directors and officers of the Company, of which $105,000 was related to the Company's former officer. As at June 30, 2026, $105,000 (March 31, 2026 - $105,000) remained in receivables.

10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to various financial instrument risks and assesses the impact and likelihood of this exposure. These risks include liquidity risk, credit risk, fair value risk and interest rate risk. Where material, these risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors.

(a) Capital management

The Company manages its capital to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide adequate returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders, and to have sufficient funds on hand for business opportunities as they arise. The Company considers the items included in equity as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares through private placements, the sale of assets, debt, or return of capital to shareholders.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company maintains sufficient cash and cash equivalent balances to meet current working capital requirements.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets including cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

The Company limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash and cash equivalents, and other assets with high-credit quality financial institutions, and obtains security from creditors on receivables when possible.

The majority of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with major Canadian-based financial institutions. As at June 30, 2026, the Company estimates the credit risk associated with receivables as $164,320 (March 31, 2026 - $105,000) as it related to accounts receivable and loans receivables.

10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments will significantly fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The value of the financial instruments can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity prices.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the impact that changes in interest rates could have on the Company's profit and losses. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises from the interest rate impact on its cash and cash equivalents and reclamation bond. The Company's practice has been to invest cash at floating rates of interest, in cash equivalents, in order to maintain liquidity, while achieving a satisfactory return for shareholders.

The Company is exposed to significant interest rate risk as the Company has fixed interest-bearing debt. Management closely monitors the market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. The Company does not have any exposure to any highly inflationary foreign currencies.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk in trading its investments, and unfavourable market conditions could result in dispositions of investments at less than favourable prices.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company is required to remeasure its investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period. This process could result in significant write-downs of the Company's investments over one or more reporting periods, particularly during periods of overall market instability, which would have a significant unfavourable effect on the Company's financial position.

The result of sensitivity analysis shows an increase or decrease of 5% in the market prices, with all other variables held constant, could have decreased or increased the Company's net loss by approximately $689,106 as at June 30, 2026 (March 31, 2026 - $723,469).

Management closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(e) Concentration risk in the Company's investment portfolio

Concentration risk is the risk that any single investment or group of investments will have the potential to materially affect the operating results of the Company.

Subject to board approval for investments in excess of a pre-determined threshold, there are no restrictions on the proportion of Company's funds and no limit on the amount of funds that may be allocated to any particular investment, industry or sector. Accordingly, the Company's investment activities may be highly concentrated in a limited number of investments or industry sectors and the Company's financial results may be substantially adversely affected by the unfavourable performance in those investments or industry sectors.

As at June 30, 2026, the Company's top two investments had a fair value of $5,043,729 in publicly traded companies, representing 68% of the fair value of the Company's publicly traded companies' portfolio (March 31, 2026 – $3,153,270 or 30%).

11. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of secured convertible debentures for total gross proceeds of $6,400,000. No commissions were paid in connection with the offering. The proceeds will be used to support the Company's bitcoin treasury strategy and for general corporate and working capital purposes.

The debentures bear interest at 12% per annum and mature 24 months from the date of issuance. The principal amount is convertible into common shares of the Company at a price of $0.50 per share at any time during the term of the debentures, at the election of the holders. The holders may request the redemption of the principal amount and any accrued interest at any time after 12 months from the date of issuance until the maturity date. The debentures are secured by a general security agreement over the Company's assets.

A portion of the offering was subscribed for by a non-arm's length company controlled by the Company's CEO, subscribed for $3,200,000 of the debentures.

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company repaid the entire principal balance of $6,400,000. Interest expense of $422,926 was accrued, of which $384,000 was paid in cash. The difference of $38,926 between the accrued interest and the actual interest paid was forgiven and recognized as a gain on loan settlement.

As at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, there were no convertible debentures outstanding.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 29, 2026, the Company granted 1,875,000 RSUs to a consultant as compensation for ongoing services provided to the Company. The RSUs will vest in equal instalments every three months over a period of two years, commencing subsequently on July 31, 2026.

On July 24, 2026, the Company announced a rights offering to raise gross proceeds of $1,522,446.04. The Company will be offering 152,244,604 rights (the "Rights") to holders of its common shares (the "Shareholders") at the close of business on the record date of July 31, 2026 (the "Record Date") on the basis of one (1) right for each one (1) common share held (the "Rights Offering"). Each one (1) Right will entitle the holder to subscribe for one common share of the Company (a "Share") upon payment of a subscription price of $0.01 per Share. Pricing of the rights offering is mandated by the CSE rules which require the Company to offer all existing shareholders a discount to purchase new Shares in order to provide a meaningful incentive to all Shareholders to participate in the Rights Offering. Upon completion of the Rights Offering and assuming all Rights are exercised, the Company will have 304,489,208 Shares outstanding, of which the Shares issued under the Rights Offering represent 50%.

On August 21, 2026, the Company issued 60,417 common shares upon the vesting of RSUs granted on April 1, 2026.

On August 28, 2026, the Company announced that it completed a US$100,000 indirect investment in Starcloud Inc., a U.S.-based technology company that created the category of orbital data centres designed to deliver artificial intelligence computing infrastructure in space, through an equity investment in a special-purpose vehicle called ST-0504 Fund I.