

2025

Consolidated Financial Statements

for the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024

(Expressed in CAD dollars)

To the Shareholders of Belgravia Hartford Capital Inc.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Belgravia Hartford Capital Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates the Company incurred a loss and comprehensive loss during the year ended December 31, 2025 and, as of that date, the Company had an accumulated deficit and negative operating cash flows. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, 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 our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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

Existence and Rights and Obligations of Digital Currencies

Key Audit Matter Description

We draw attention to Notes 2 and 4 to the consolidated financial statements. As at December 31, 2025 the carrying amount of the Company's digital currencies was $8,254,760 accounted for as intangible assets with initial recognition at cost and subsequent measurement at fair value under the revaluation model.

We considered the existence and rights and obligations of digital currencies to be a key audit matter due to the significant auditor effort required in testing the digital currencies recognized, as the digital currencies are stored using third parties.

Audit Response

Our approach to addressing the matter included, but was not restricted to, the following procedures:

- We obtained an understanding of management's processes and controls over digital currencies, and reviewed the external third-party client service agreements.
- We obtained external confirmations from third parties over the digital currencies held and agreed the confirmed balances to the Company's records.
- With the assistance of our professionals with specialized skills and knowledge in blockchain and cryptography, we reviewed the service organization controls reports of the third parties to evaluate the design and operating effectiveness of controls over the digital currencies.

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits 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. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Pierrette Dosanjh.

MNP LLP

Toronto, Ontario
April 30, 2026

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

BELGRAVIA HARTFORD CAPITAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31
(Expressed in CAD Dollars)

		2025		2024
ASSETS				
Cash	$	22,604	$	356,641
Investments (note 3)		2,334		203,992
Prepaid expenses		68,131		20,055
Digital currencies (note 4)		8,254,760		-
Equipment (note 5)		2,367		1,944
	$	8,350,196	$	582,632
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 6)	$	2,115,100	$	803,484
Loan from related party (note 10)		199,571		115,144
Interest payable on the related party loan (note 10)		19,276		3,066
Convertible debenture (note 7)		5,135,591		-
Total liabilities		7,469,538		921,694
Shareholders' equity (deficit)				
Share capital (note 8)		115,469,835		108,779,379
Reserves (notes 8 and 9)		15,979,628		14,478,427
Accumulated other comprehensive income		18,681,269		18,681,269
Accumulated deficit		(149,250,074)		(142,278,137)
Total shareholders' equity (deficit)		880,658		(339,062)
	$	8,350,196	$	582,632

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)
Contingencies (note 15)
Subsequent Events (note 16)

On behalf of the Board:

"Mehdi Azodi" **Director** ***"Pierre Pettigrew"*** **Director.**

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

BELGRAVIA HARTFORD CAPITAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(Expressed in CAD Dollars)

	2025	2024
Net investment losses and changes in fair value (note 3,4 and 7)	$ (1,168,390)	$ (585,201)
Management services revenue	-	5,000
	(1,168,390)	(580,201)
EXPENSES		
Administration (note 10)	293,272	98,694
Business and market development	102,990	77,644
Consulting fees	568,854	36,503
Depreciation (note 5)	1,102	1,592
Foreign exchange loss	(12,496)	49,009
Interest expense	296,472	-
Investor relations	104,169	4,276
Professional fees	392,899	481,494
Regulatory fees and taxes	77,012	37,797
Rent	1,500	500
Share-based compensation (notes 9,10)	2,066,418	178,442
Travel	59,182	1,492
Wages and benefits (note 10)	1,852,173	240,585
Total expenses	(5,803,547)	(1,208,028)
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	$ (6,971,937)	$ (1,788,229)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.06)	$ (0.03)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	110,873,967	56,849,297

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

BELGRAVIA HARTFORD CAPITAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31
(Expressed in CAD Dollars)

	2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	$ (6,971,937)	$ (1,788,229)
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	1,102	1,592
Share-based compensation	2,066,418	178,442
Share issued for finder fees	112,261	-
Net investment losses and changes in fair value	1,168,390	585,201
Equity compensation	560,771	-
Adjustments for:		
Investments made	-	(5,060)
Proceeds from sale of investments	70,392	326,687
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Accrue for interest on related party loan	16,210	3,066
Decrease in receivables	-	4,050
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	(48,076)	30,276
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,699,292	(49,400)
(Decrease) increase in interest accrual	167,658	-
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,157,519)	(713,375)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Equipment expenditures, net	(1,811)	(2,352)
Purchase of digital currencies	(4,438,695)	-
Proceeds from sale of digital currencies	317,372	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,123,134)	(2,352)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Advanced from related parties	84,427	115,144
Proceeds from issuance of units	3,734,788	943,250
Proceeds from exercise of options	191,600	23,700
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	1,073,786	25,000
Share issuance cost	(137,985)	(109,305)
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,946,616	997,789
Change in cash for the year	(334,037)	282,062
Cash beginning of year	356,641	74,579
Cash, end of year	$ 22,604	$ 356,641

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

BELGRAVIA HARTFORD CAPITAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
(Expressed in CAD Dollars)

	Share Capital					
	Number of Shares	Amount	Reserves	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Accumulated Deficit	Equity (Deficit)
		$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at December 31, 2023	46,233,333	107,892,817	14,292,602	18,681,269	(140,489,908)	376,780
Issuance of shares (notes 8,9)						
Through private placements	37,773,807	922,143	21,107	-	-	943,250
Exercise of warrants	500,000	25,500	(500)	-	-	25,000
Exercise of options	700,000	48,224	(13,224)	-	-	35,000
Share issue costs (note 8)	-	(109,305)	-	-	-	(109,305)
Share-based compensation	-	-	178,442	-	-	178,442
Loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(1,788,229)	(1,788,229)
Balance as at December 31, 2024	85,207,140	108,779,379	14,478,427	18,681,269	(142,278,137)	(339,062)
Issuance of shares (notes 8,9)						
Through private placements	15,543,822	3,885,956	-	-	-	3,885,956
Shares issued for finder fees	827,733	112,261	-	-	-	112,261
Exercise of warrants	23,382,142	1,272,964	(20,607)	-	-	1,252,357
Exercise of options	12,760,000	1,557,260	(544,610)	-	-	1,012,650
Share issue costs (note 8)	-	(137,985)		-	-	(137,985)
Share-based compensation	-	-	2,066,418	-	-	2,066,418
Loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(6,971,937)	(6,971,937)
Balance as at December 31, 2025	137,720,837	115,469,835	15,979,628	18,681,269	(149,250,074)	880,658

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Belgravia Hartford Capital Inc. ("Belgravia" or the "Company") is a publicly traded investment holding company listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange. Belgravia is focused on growing its assets and holdings and increasing its net asset value ("NAV"). Belgravia invests in a portfolio of private and public companies located in jurisdictions governed by the rule of law. It takes a multi-sector investment approach with emphasis in the resources and commodities sector. The Company is now expanding into technology related sectors with appointments at the Board of Directors level and Advisory Committee to investigate the opportunities for investments and acquisitions. Areas of focus are Cryptocurrency, Artificial Intelligence, media and digital streaming. The Company was continued into British Columbia on December 20, 2019, under the Business Corporation Act (British Columbia). The Company's registered office is located at #3-3185 Via Centrale, Kelowna, BC V1V 2A7.

The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent on cash flow from its investments, royalties, or operations and its ability to raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to readily exit certain investment positions or obtain additional equity capital or borrowings. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate additional equity capital or borrowings, the Company may need to further curtail its activities until additional funds can be raised. The Company has a history of losses with limited operating revenue, an accumulated deficit at December 31, 2025, of $149,250,074 (2024 - $142,278,137) and negative cash flows from operating activities of $1,157,519 (2024 - negative cash flows of $713,375). Management believes the Company has sufficient resources to fund its business activities for at least the next 12 months. The Company's financial success is dependent on its ability to identify, evaluate, negotiate, and exit investments in assets or businesses. These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared by management on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

The Company's 69 Bitcoin represents a significant portion of its liquid assets. This strategic ownership represents its allocation to Bitcoin and the concentration may vary upon future financing and asset allocation to other private or public investments including other cryptocurrencies and Bitcoin related investments. Deployment of capital will ultimately vary over time based on risk tolerance and market conditions. The Company's current Bitcoin position is designed to hold Bitcoin while exploring other opportunities and adding Bitcoin to the portfolio while investigating and building a backend Bitcoin centric ecosystem business.

There are external factors that can adversely affect general workforces, economies and financial markets globally. Examples include, but are not limited to, outcome of Ochoa matter, political conflict in other regions, lower market activity and higher interest rates. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of adverse results of such external factors and their effect on the Company's business or ability to raise funds.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a) Statement of compliance:

These consolidated financial statements ("Financial Statements") have been prepared in accordance with IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Reporting" ("IAS 1") using accounting policies consistent with the IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

The Financial Statements were authorized by the board of directors of the Company on April 30, 2026.

b) Basis of presentation:

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using the historical cost convention, except for items that IFRS requires or for which the Company has elected to be carried at fair value as described in the material accounting policy information. In addition, these consolidated financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, aside from cash flow information.

c) Foreign currency translation

The Financial Statements are presented in CAD dollars. The functional currency of the Company and their subsidiaries is the CAD dollar.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the entities' functional currency at the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company's operations denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the statement of financial position. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates in effect at the date of the underlying transaction, except for depreciation related to non-monetary assets, which is translated at historical exchange rates. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they occur.

d) Basis of consolidation:

The Financial Statements of the Company include the following subsidiaries:

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation	Percentage ownership
Belgravia Hartford Gold Assets Corp.	Canada	100%
NodeVest IO Inc.	Canada	100%
Belgravia Hartford Estates Corp.	USA	100%
Belgravia Hartford Holdings, LLC	USA	100%

The Company consolidates the subsidiaries on the basis that it controls these subsidiaries when the Company possesses power over an investee, has exposure to variable returns from the investee, and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns. All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

e) Cash:

Cash is comprised of cash deposited at Canadian banks and secure, short-term, highly liquid demand deposits.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd…)

f) Financial Instruments

Classification and Measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets are recognized at fair value and are subsequently classified and measured at: (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or (iii) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL). The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. A financial asset is measured at fair value net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition except for financial assets at FVTPL where transaction costs are expensed. All financial assets not classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI.

The classification determines the method by which the financial assets are carried on the statement of financial position subsequent to inception and how changes in value are recorded. Investments are measured at FVTPL with subsequent changes recognized in profit or loss. Cash and investments are classified and measured at fair value.

Financial liabilities are designated as either: (i) fair value through profit or loss; or (ii) amortized cost. 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. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan from related party and interest payable on the related party loan are classified as amortized cost and carried on the statements of financial position at amortized cost.

Promissory notes are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, unless they are designated at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or required to be measured at FVTPL under IFRS 9, in which case changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

g) Convertible Debenture

Convertible debentures issued by the Company are classified as hybrid financial instruments. Although the instrument contains both a debt host component and embedded features, including conversion and prepayment components, the Company has designated not to separate the debt host component from its embedded derivatives, and instead to initially account for the convertible debenture as a single liability at fair value.

On initial recognition, the convertible debentures are measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss, with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Transaction costs associated with the issuance of the convertible debentures are expensed as incurred.

h) Related party transactions:

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise material influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd…)

i) **Income recognition:**

Management services revenue is recognized when services are rendered, and the amount can be reasonably estimated and collected. Any amount received for future services is recorded as deferred revenue and recognized as revenue when the related services are performed. The management service revenue has been discontinued this year.

Realized gains or losses on dispositions of investments and change in unrealized gains/losses in the value of investments are included in net investment losses in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

j) **Significant accounting estimates and judgments:**

The preparation of these Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, events or actions, actual results may differ from these estimates.

Critical judgments exercised in applying accounting policies that have the most material effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Determination as an investment entity:

The preparation of the Financial Statements requires management to make material judgments and assumptions in determining how the Company meets the definition of an investment entity. Entities that meet the definition of an investment entity within IFRS 10 are required to measure their subsidiaries at FVTPL in accordance with IFRS 9 rather than to consolidate them. An investment entity is an entity that meets all of the following criteria:

a) An entity that obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investor(s) with investment management services;

b) An entity that commits to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and

c) An entity that measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company no longer meets the criteria of an investment entity. As a result, the Company's subsidiaries are now consolidated (refer to Note 2(d)).

Fair value of publicly traded investments

The Company uses the previous day's sale value of publicly traded shares in determining fair value.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd…)

j) Significant accounting estimates and judgments (cont'd…)

Going Concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements requires judgement. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, such as expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Fair value of private company investments

Where the fair values of investments in private companies recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques including net asset value, reference to the most recent equity financing completed by the private company and recent transactions. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data is not available, judgment is required to establish fair value and this value may not be indicative of recoverable value.

Valuation of share-based payments and derivative financial assets

The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based payments and derivative financial assets (e.g. investments in warrants). Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rates and forfeiture rates. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

Income taxes

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.

Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. Weight is attached to tax planning opportunities that are within the Company's control and are feasible and implementable without material obstacles. The likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities is assessed based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position evaluated in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. At the end of each reporting year, the Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd…)

j) **Significant accounting estimates and judgments** (cont'd…)

Convertible debentures

The valuation of convertible debt instruments is subject to significant management estimation. Convertible notes are compound financial instruments which have been designated as a FVTPL measurement.

The identification of convertible debenture components is based on interpretations of the substance of the contractual arrangement and therefore requires judgment from management. The identification of the components affects the initial recognition of the convertible debenture at issuance and the subsequent remeasurement. As the Company has designated the entire convertible financial instrument as FVTPL given the embedded derivate liabilities that were contained by the convertible financial instrument, the debentures have not been separated into debt and derivative components. The fair values attributed to the different components, and/or derivative financial instruments, were determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses judgement to select the methods used to make certain assumptions and in performing the fair value calculations in order to determine (a) the values attributed to each component of a transaction at the time of their issuance; (b) the fair value measurements for certain instruments that require subsequent measurement at fair value on a recurring basis. These valuation estimates could be significantly different because of the use of judgement and the inherent uncertainty in estimating the fair value of these instruments that are not quoted in an active market.

Accounting of digital currencies:

There is no specific IFRS guidance on the accounting for cryptocurrencies. As a result, the Company made a judgement that the most applicable standard would be IAS 38, Intangible Assets ("IAS 38"), based on the Company's characteristics of the assets (refer note 2(p)). Digital currencies are measured using the fair value using the quoted price from a regulated Canadian cryptocurrency exchange. The Company believes any price difference amongst the principal market and an aggregated price to be immaterial. Management considers this fair value to be a level 2 input under IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement and the fair value hierarchy, as the price on this source represents an average of quoted prices on multiple digital currency exchanges.

k) **Share capital:**

Common shares are classified as share capital. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity.

l) **Warrants issued in equity financing transactions:**

The Company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations. These equity financing transactions may involve issuance of common shares or units. Each unit comprises a certain number of shares and a certain number of warrants. Depending on the terms and conditions of each equity financing transaction, the warrants are exercisable into additional common shares at a price prior to expiry as stipulated by the transaction. Warrants that are part of units are assigned a value based on the residual value, if any, and included in reserves.

Warrants that are issued as payment for agency fees or other transaction costs are assigned a value based on the Black-Scholes pricing model and included in reserves. When warrants are exercised, any reserves related to those warrants are reclassified from reserves to share capital.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd…)

m) **Share-based compensation:**

The Company's stock option plan allows eligible Company employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee. Consideration paid on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital and the fair value of the options is reclassified from reserves to share capital.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees and those providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.
The fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of stock options that are expected to vest.

n) **Loss per share:**

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

o) **Income taxes:**

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

Deferred income 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 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 financial position reporting date. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable loss and at the time of the transaction, does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. 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.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd…)

p) **Digital currencies:**

Digital currencies (cryptocurrencies) are recognized as intangible assets, initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at fair value under the revaluation method. Digital currencies are treated as indefinite lived intangibles.

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. Upon acquisition, digital currencies are initially recorded at cost. The revaluation method is used to measure the digital currencies, subsequently. Under the revaluation method, increases in fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income, while decreases are recorded in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. During the year ended December 31, 2025, no revaluation surplus was recognized in other comprehensive income. There is no recycling of gains from other comprehensive income in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, except to the extent that an increase in fair value reverses a previous decrease in fair value that has been recorded in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, that increase is recorded in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

q) **New or Future Accounting Policies:**

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Company has not early adopted any of these standards as they are not material or applicable to the Financial Statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments – Disclosures. The amendments clarify the derecognition of financial liabilities and introduces an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system. The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features and the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments (CLIs). Further, the amendments mandate additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial instruments with contingent features and equity instruments classified at FVOCI. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2026. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted. Management does not expect any material impact to the Company's financial statements upon adoption of these amendments.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements to improve reporting of financial performance. The new standards replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and required subtotals in the statement of profit and loss and also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures. It also includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the potential impact of adopting this standard.

3. INVESTMENTS

During the year ended December 31, 2025, $117,178 of the Investment in Promissory Note was settled in exchange of 9,300,000 shares and 1,800,000 warrants of Nexus Gold Corp. These shares were subsequently sold during the year with the loss on disposal being recognized as part of the net investment losses in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

The table below outlines investments held directly by Belgravia Hartford Capital Inc:

Investments at December 31, 2025	Number of Shares		Cost		Fair Value
Private Companies:					
Grit Capital Corp.	58,362	$	25,000	$	100
Investments in Warrants	n/a	$	-	$	2,234
Total		$	25,000	$	2,334

Investments at December 31, 2024	Number of Shares		Cost		Fair Value
Public Companies:					
Blackrock Silver Corp.	1,500	$	663	$	555
Private Companies:					
Grit Capital Corp.	250,000	$	25,000	$	100
Investments in Promissory Note (note 14)	n/a	$	515,000	$	117,178
Investments in Warrants	n/a	$	95,000	$	86,159
Total		$	635,663	$	203,992

The fair values of the common shares of the publicly traded companies have been directly referenced to published price quotations in an active market. The investments in unlisted warrants of companies that are publicly traded are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following weighted average assumptions:

Year ended	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Risk-free interest rate	2.55%	2.92%
Expected life of warrants	0.23 year	0.55 year
Annualized volatility	184.39%	269.99%
Dividend rate	0.00%	0.00%
Weighted average fair value of warrants	$0.00	$0.01

Included in the net investment losses and changes in fair value are losses related to these investments in the amount of $131,551 (2024 - $585,081).

4. DIGITAL CURRENCIES

Digital currencies consist of cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, USDC, SUI, XRP, and SOL. Below is the continuity schedule for the digital currencies as at December 31, 2025:

	Bitcoin	USDC	SUI	SOL	XRP
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	13,346,152	2,239,104	192,892	292	34
Dispositions	(2,426,412)	(2,239,104)	(192,892)	(292)	(34)
Change in fair value	(2,664,980)	-			
Balance at December 31, 2025	8,254,760	-	-	-	-
Units					
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	84	1,633,796	30,522	1	9
Dispositions	(15)	(1,633,796)	(30,522)	(1)	(9)
Balance at December 31, 2025	69	-	-	-	-

The change in fair value is included as part of the net investment losses and changes in fair value in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Included in the additions is $6,904,288 of Bitcoin received upon issuance of the convertible debenture (Note 7) and $2,044,794 of USDC upon issuance of a promissory note (which was repaid in 14.2 Bitcoin on December 31, 2025). The additions also include $151,168 of Bitcoin received upon the issuance of the units in the private placement closed on July 16, 2025.

5. EQUIPMENT

Equipment consists of the following:

		Computer equipment
Cost		
As at December 31, 2023 and 2022	$	9,087
Additions		2,352
Disposal		(5,059)
As at December 31, 2024		6,380
Additions		1,811
Disposal		(4,028)
As at December 31, 2025		4,163
Depreciation		
As at December 31, 2023	$	7,782
Additions		1,592
Disposal		(4,938)
As at December 31, 2024		4,436
Additions		1,102
Disposal		(3,742)
As at December 31, 2025	$	1,796
Net book value:		
As at December 31, 2024	$	1,944
As at December 31, 2025	$	2,367

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade payables	$ 507,240	$ 709,387
Accrued liabilities	1,556,686	92,292
Accrued interest on promissory note	51,174	-
Other	-	1,805
Total	$ 2,115,100	$ 803,484

7. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE

In July 2025, the Company closed a convertible debenture financing in the principal amount of $6,904,288. The Company received approximately 42.377 Bitcoins as proceeds. The debenture allows for repayment in Bitcoin or early prepayment in cash or Bitcoin. It bears interest at a rate of 4% per annum, accrued monthly and payable at maturity, with a term of two years from the closing date. The convertible debenture also includes conversion features which allow for conversion of a notional amount of $5,000,000 USD to common shares at a conversion price of $0.125 CAD per share. This feature is at the option of the lender.

The convertible debenture bears interest payable in cash at the contractual rate, included as part of the fair value is a portion related to interest of $116,484. The convertible debenture is secured against all present and after-acquired real and personal property of the Company.

		December 31, 2025
Convertible Debenture		
Fair Value at the beginning of the year		-
Issuance of convertible debenture during the year	$	6,904,288
Accrued Interest		116,484
Change in fair value		(1,885,181)
As at December 31, 2025	$	5,135,591

As the debentures are not traded in an active market, the fair value cannot be determined by reference to quoted prices. Accordingly, the Company determines fair value using a Monte Carlo simulation model, which incorporates market participant assumptions and reflects the contractual terms of the loan.

Both the Company's share price revolution including volatility and the market forecast of Bitcoin's prices have been considered in the Monte Carlo simulation, and CCC-rated corporate bond credit spread has been used in the model. The fair value estimation is based on the optimal exercise strategy of various options and repayment of the debenture.

The change in fair value is included as part of the net investment losses and changes in fair value in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Subsequent to the year-end, the convertible debenture was repaid (see Note 16).

Transaction costs related to the convertible debenture are included in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

8. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Common shares

Authorized: The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Refer to the Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficit) for a summary of changes in share capital and reserves for the year ended December 31, 2025; Reserves relate to stock options and warrants that have been issued by the Company (note 9).

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company issued the following common shares:

On July 16, 2025, the Company closed its non-brokered private placement and issued 15,543,822 units at a price of $0.25 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $3,885,955. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant, exercisable at $0.50 per warrant. The warrants expire in 12 months from the date of closing. $137,985 of issuance costs were incurred.

Pursuant to the exercise of stock options, the Company issued 12,760,000 shares at an average of $0.08/share.

Pursuant to the exercise of warrants, the Company issued 23,382,142 shares at an average of $0.06/share.

The Company issued 827,733 shares for finder fees for $112,261.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company issued the following common shares:

On June 28, 2024, the Company closed the first tranche of its non-brokered private placement. Under the initial tranche, the Company issued 12,235,714 units at a price $0.021 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $256,950. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each Warrant is exercisable to acquire one Common Share for a period of 12 months at an exercise price of $0.05 per Common Share (note 9).

On August 6, 2024, the Company closed the second tranche of its non-brokered private placement. Under this second tranche, the Company issued 8,871,428 units at a price $0.021 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $186,300. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each Warrant is exercisable to acquire one Common Share for a period of 12 months at an exercise price of $0.05 per Common Share (note 9).

On December 13, 2024, the Company closed the third tranche of its non-brokered private placement. Under this third tranche, the Company issued 16,666,665 units at a price $0.03 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $500,000. Each Unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each Warrant is exercisable to acquire one Common Share for a period of 12 months at an exercise price of $0.08 per Common Share (note 9).

In December 2024, pursuant to the exercise of warrants, the Company issued 500,000 shares at $0.05 for gross proceeds of $25,000 (note 9).

In December 2024, pursuant to the exercise of stock options, the Company issued 700,000 shares at $0.05 for gross proceeds of $23,700 in cash and the rest was settled against an account payable of $11,300 (note 9).

9. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

Stock options

The Company has an incentive stock option plan (the "Plan") whereby the Company may grant stock options to eligible employees, officers, directors and consultants at an exercise price to be determined by the board of directors, provided the exercise price is not lower than the market value at time of issue less any discount allowed by the stock exchange upon which the common shares are listed. The Plan provides for the issuance of up to 10% of the Company's issued common shares as at the date of grant with each stock option having a maximum term of ten years.

During the year 2025, the Company granted 17,864,555 (2024 – 8,400,000) stock options to consultants, officers, employees and directors of the Company. All options vested at the grant date.

The fair value of the options granted in 2025, as determined by the Black-Scholes option pricing model, was $2,066,418 (2024 - $178,442) or $0.17 per option (2024 - $0.021).

Share-based compensation recognized during year was $2,066,418 (2024 - $178,442).

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has 12,654,555 stock options outstanding.

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Average Contractual Life Remaining	Expiry Date
555,000	$ 0.06	0.23 year	March 25, 2026
520,000	$ 0.10	0.44 year	June 10, 2026
650,000	$ 0.12	0.46 year	June 17, 2026
2,400,000	$ 0.32	0.52 year	July 7, 2026
1,329,555	$ 0.33	0.57 year	July 28, 2026
1,000,000	$ 0.37	0.57 year	July 28, 2026
50,000	$ 0.50	0.58 year	July 31, 2026
650,000	$ 0.23	0.61 year	August 12, 2026
2,500,000	$ 0.11	1.71 year	September 16, 2027
2,400,000	$ 0.08	0.75 year	October 1, 2026
600,000	$ 0.05	0.83 year	October 31, 2026
12,654,555	$ 0.19	0.81 year	

The following weighted-average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options granted during the year 2025:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Risk-free interest rate	2.62%	3.01%
Expected life of options	1.14 year	1 year
Annualized volatility	214.21%	210.35%
Dividend rate	0.00%	0.00%
Forfeiture rate	0.00%	0.00%

9. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS (cont'd…)

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options granted September 26, 2024	6,700,000	$ 0.05
Options granted December 13, 2024	1,700,000	0.05
Options exercised December 31, 2024	(700,000)	0.05
Outstanding December 31, 2024	7,700,000	0.05
Options granted during 2025	17,864,555	0.17
Options forfeited during 2025	(150,000)	0.32
Options exercised during 2025	(12,760,000)	0.08
Outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2025	12,654,555	$ 0.19

Included in the table above are 7,130,000 options exercised as equity compensation for a total of $382,200 (2024 – $nil), and 2,270,000 options exercised and settled against accounts payable for a total of $438,850 (2024 – $nil).

Warrants

As at December 31, 2025, the Company had warrants outstanding, enabling the holders to acquire the following number of common shares:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Average Contractual Life Remaining	Expiry Date
7,771,911	$ 0.50	0.54 year	July 16, 2026

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding as at December 31, 2023	-	$ 0.00
Issued on June 28, 2024	12,235,714	0.05
Issued on August 6, 2024	8,871,428	0.05
Issued on December 13, 2024	8,333,331	0.08
Exercised on December 20, 2024	(500,000)	0.05
Outstanding December 31, 2024	28,940,473	$ 0.06
Warrants exercised in June 2025	(12,310,714)	0.05
Issued on July 16, 2025	7,771,911	0.50
Warrants exercised in July 2025	(8,071,428)	0.05
Warrants exercised in August 2025	(3,000,000)	0.05
Warrants expired in December 2025	(5,558,331)	0.08
Outstanding December 31, 2025	7,771,911	$ 0.50
Number of warrants exercisable as at December 31, 2025	7,771,911	$ 0.50

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The Company defines Key Management Personnel to include the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), and directors.

The accounts payable and accrued liabilities of the Company include the following amounts due to related parties:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Loan from related party	$ 204,040	$ 115,144
Payable to related party	14,807	18,104
Accrued for compensation	1,160,375	-
Total	$ 1,379,222	$ 133,248

During the year, directors provided loans for a total of $184,764 (2024 - $115,144), to the Company at an average annual interest rate of 11%. The principal amount of the loan and all accrued interest will be due and payable in full by the Company in 2026. As at December 31, 2025, the accrued interest payable on the loans is $19,276 (2024 - $3,066). The loan amount and the accrued interest are included in the total payables shown in the table above.

Key management personnel compensation:

	Year ended	
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Short-term benefits *	$ 205,000	$ 166,800
Accrued for remuneration *	926,000	-
Directors' fees **	9,000	-
Accrued for directors's fees **	234,375	-
Equity bonus *	560,771	-
Share-based compensation	1,045,373	97,486
Total remuneration	$ 2,980,519	$ 264,286

* Amounts are included within wages and benefits on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.
** Amounts are included within administration on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensieve loss.

11. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has one operating segment focused on investment holdings (note 1). All of the Company's equipment are located in Canada. All revenue is earned in Canada.

12. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to invest to earn a risk-appropriate return for shareholders. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject. The capital of the Company consists of items in shareholders' equity and convertible debentures. The Company had no bank indebtedness at December 31, 2025. The Board of Directors do not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management but rather rely on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in available funds, economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, borrow money, or dispose of assets to adjust the amount of cash.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in demand investment instruments in high credit quality financial institutions to provide liquidity over the expected time of expenditures from continuing operations. The Company also invests some of its excess cash in common shares, other securities of private and public companies and/or cryptocurrencies.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

All financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured or disclosed at fair value are categorized into one of three fair value hierarchy levels in accordance with IFRS.

The fair value hierarchy is based on the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. In certain cases, the inputs to measure fair value may fall within different levels of the fair value hierarchy. For disclosure purposes, the level in hierarchy within which an instrument is classified in its entirety is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. 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 in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

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

The Company's financial instruments carried at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan from related party and interest payable on the related party loan.

The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd…)

As at December 31, 2025, the Company's classification of asset and liabilities measured at fair value within the fair value hierarchy are summarized below:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Cash	$ 22,604	$ -	$ -	$ 22,604
Digital currencies	$ -	$ 8,254,760	$ -	$ 8,254,760
Investments	$ -	$ 2,234	$ 100	$ 2,334
Liabilities				
Convertible debenture (note 7)	$ -		$ 5,135,591	$ 5,135,591

As at December 31, 2024, the Company's classification of asset and liabilities measured at fair value within the fair value hierarchy are summarized below:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	$ 356,641	$ -	$ -	$ 356,641
Investments	$ 555	$ 86,159	$ 117,278	$ 203,992

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and digital currencies. Cash is held at reputable financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote.

The Company is also exposed to credit risk on its digital currencies. To minimize credit risk, the Company places its digital currencies with a cryptocurrency exchange that is regulated by CIRO (the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company takes steps to ensure that it has sufficient working capital and available sources of financing to meet future cash requirements and ongoing operations.

The Company intends to obtain equity capital or borrowings to ensure the Company has sufficient access to cash to meet current and foreseeable financial requirements. The Company actively monitors its liquidity to ensure that its cash flows and working capital are adequate to support its financial obligations and the Company's capital programs.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd...)

Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances subject to fluctuations in the prime rate. The Company's current policy is to invest some of excess cash in investment-grade highly liquid demand deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. Management believes that interest rate risk is remote as cash deposits are payable on demand and the Company currently does not carry interest bearing debt at floating rates. Fluctuations in interest rates may impact the value of the Company's investments in publicly traded common shares. The Company's interest on convertible debentures is fixed and therefore any assessed interest rate risk is limited.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar; however, there are few transactions and investments in U.S. dollars and the Company keeps some of its cash in U.S. currency. The Company is exposed to financial risk arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility in these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. A 10% change in the foreign exchange rate would have had an approximate $65,000 impact on foreign exchange gain or loss.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of, or future cash flows from, the Company's financial instruments and digital currencies will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The value of financial instruments can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity and commodity prices. The Company is exposed to market risk in trading its investments and unfavourable market conditions could result in dispositions of investments at less than favourable prices. The Company's investments are primarily concentrated in the natural resources, junior healthcare, and technology industries, which results in exposure to higher volatility than broader market investments and indexes. The Company's investments are accounted for at fair value and are sensitive to changes in market bid prices, such that changes in market prices result in a proportionate change in the carrying value of the Company's investments. The Company holds investments (directly and indirectly) in private and public traded equity securities. Market prices for equity securities are subject to fluctuation and consequently the amount realized in the subsequent sale of an investment may materially differ from the reported market value. Some investments may not be very liquid, and dispositions may take time or may be sold at less than market prices. A 10% change in the fair values of the Company's investments at December 31, 2025 would have an $233 impact on results from operations.

Digital currencies risk

The Company's future profitability may depend on the market prices of Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies. Crypto asset prices, along with the Company's operating results, have fluctuated significantly.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company holds Digital currencies valued at $8,254,760 with reputable custodians and liquidity providers. If the market price of the Company's Digital currencies had changed by 10% as of December 31, 2025, with all other variables remaining constant, the corresponding change in value would be approximately $825,476.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company's digital currencies accounted for approximately 99% of the Company's total assets.

14. INCOME TAXES

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

	2025	2024
Loss for the year	$ (6,971,937)	$ (1,788,229)
Expected income tax (recovery)	$ (1,882,423)	$ (482,822)
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other		
Permanent difference		
Interest income inclusion (ITA 17(1))	315,621	330,876
Share based compensation	557,933	48,180
Non-taxable portion of unrealized foreign exchange	(61,399)	84,539
Other	280	6,842
Tax rate differential	-	20,570
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	1,069,988	(8,185)
Total income tax expense (recovery)	$ -	$ -

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2025	2024
Unrealized foreign exchange on intercompany loan	$ (319,518)	$ (380,917)
Convertible debenture	(508,999)	-
Non-capital losses available for future period	828,517	380,917
Net deferred tax liability	$ -	$ -

14. INCOME TAXES (cont'd...)

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

		2025	Expiry Date Range		2024	Expiry Date Range
Temporary differences						
Share issue costs	$	285,039	2029	$	87,384	2028
Allowable capital losses	$	37,832,376	No expiry date	$	36,421,571	No expiry date
Equipment	$	588,397	No expiry date	$	587,008	No expiry date
Digital currencies	$	2,664,980	No expiry date			
Investments	$	22,666	No expiry date	$	433,449	No expiry date
Canada	$	36,195,025	2026 to 2045	$	35,734,674	2026 to 2044
USA	$	1,442,710	2027 to indefinite	$	1,514,216	2027 to 2037

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment, by tax authorities.

15. CONTINGENCIES

The Company is involved in certain claims and legal actions in the ordinary course of business.

Pursuant to a 2017 sale of its formerly owned Ochoa asset in the state of New Mexico, the Company is seeking up to USD$12.2 million in royalty payments. The royalty includes an initial 75% of potential water revenue sales and a mining royalty based on 1% of polyhalite production sales for any shortfall in payment of the total USD$12.2 million. On March 19, 2026, the Court entered final judgment dismissing the remaining claim from the litigation. Belgravia has filed a motion for reconsideration of the dismissal order and intends to pursue all available post-judgment remedies, including its own claim for prevailing-party attorneys' fees. The outcome of those post-judgment proceedings cannot be predicted at this time.

In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters is not determinable. No amounts have been accrued in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2025.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 6th, 2026, the Company has fully repaid its USD $5,000,000 convertible debenture. Under its agreement, Belgravia held 42.37763 Bitcoin and exercised its repayment option to return the Bitcoin held under the agreement to offset the outstanding loan balance. The interest associated with the convertible debenture still remains outstanding.

On March 11th, 2026, the maturity date of a related party loan from a director was extended from August 5, 2025, to May 31, 2026. The outstanding balance of the loan as at December 31, 2025, was $61,764.

Subsequent to year-end, 555,000 stock options with an exercise price of $0.06 expired on March 25, 2026.