Unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Ciscom Corp.

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Ciscom Corp.

For the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025

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UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Ciscom Corp.
Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

As at:	September 30 2026	December 31 2025 (audited)
	$	$
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	**343,830**	1,951,735
Trade and other receivables *[note 4]*	**3,153,040**	1,498,795
Harmonized sales tax receivable	**20,088**	-
Prepaids and deposits	**257,216**	212,325
	3,774,174	3,662,855
NON-CURRENT		
Deposits	**250,000**	250,000
Property and equipment *[note 8]*	**25,232**	28,242
Intangible assets *[note 6]*	**2,286,708**	3,404,208
Goodwill *[notes 7]*	**6,584,729**	6,584,729
Total assets	**12,920,843**	13,930,034
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT		
Revolving line of credit *[note 11]*	**851,766**	762,532
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities *[note 5]*	**6,034,062**	6,524,788
Harmonized sales tax payable	**-**	263,106
Deferred revenue	**79,268**	120,211
Convertible debenture from related parties *[note 11]*	**260,000**	-
	7,225,096	7,670,637
NON-CURRENT		
Accounts payable non-current *[note 5]*	**404,256**	-
Convertible debenture from related parties *[note 11]*	**495,000**	950,000
Deferred tax liabilities *[note 14]*	**599,660**	895,920
Total liabilities	**8,724,012**	9,516,557
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital *[note 13]*	**10,483,065**	10,483,065
Stock options reserve *[note 13]*	**791,544**	783,254
Contributed surplus	**422,910**	422,910
Accumulated deficit	**(7,500,688)**	(7,275,752)
Total shareholders' equity	**4,196,831**	4,413,477
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**12,920,843**	13,930,034

Nature of Operations and going concern [note 1], Contingencies [note 17] and Subsequent events [note 18]
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Michel Pepin"
Michel Pepin, President & CEO

"Angel Valov"
Angel Valov, Chair of the Audit Committee

Ciscom Corp.
Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	For three months ended September 30, 2026 $	For three months ended September 30, 2025 $	For nine months ended September 30, 2026 $	For nine months ended September 30, 2025 $
REVENUE *[note 12]*	**7,708,168**	5,221,374	**18,401,115**	16,074,674
COST OF REVENUE	**6,250,506**	4,133,357	**14,704,410**	12,300,169
GROSS PROFIT	**1,457,662**	1,088,017	**3,696,705**	3,774,505
EXPENSES				
Compensation *[note 10]*	**707,110**	691,373	**2,044,198**	2,005,188
Share-based compensation *[notes 10 and 13]*	**-**	-	**8,290**	19,409
Professional services	**45,843**	47,297	**156,773**	217,772
General and administrative	**186,873**	197,089	**585,788**	597,553
TOTAL OPERATIONAL EXPENSES	**939,826**	935,759	**2,795,049**	2,839,922
OPERATING PROFIT	**517,836**	152,258	**901,656**	934,583
OTHER EXPENSES				
Finance costs *[note 11]*	**22,189**	62,171	**66,210**	225,069
Depreciation and amortization *[notes 6 and 8]*	**376,747**	376,759	**1,128,807**	1,128,935
Re-organization charges	**-**	-	**-**	408,800
Impairment provision for accounts receivable *[note 4]*	**-**	-	**-**	247,944
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	**398,936**	438,930	**1,195,017**	2,010,748
NET LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	**118,900**	(286,672)	**(293,361)**	(1,076,165)
Current income tax *[note 14]*	**133,625**	-	**227,833**	839
Deferred income tax *[note 14]*	**(98,753)**	(98,753)	**(296,259)**	(296,259)
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	**84,028**	(187,919)	**(224,935)**	(780,745)
Basic and diluted loss per share	**0.0014**	0.0032	**(0.0038)**	(0.0131)
Weighted average number of common shares	**59,519,582**	59,519,582	**59,519,582**	59,432,533

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

Ciscom Corp.
Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	Number of shares	Share capital $	Number of shares to be issued	Shares to be issued $	Stock options reserve $	Contributed surplus $	Accumulated deficit $	Total $
Balance, December 31, 2025	59,519,582	10,483,065	-	-	783,254	422,910	(7,275,752)	4,413,477
Issuance of stock options *[note 13]*	-	-	-	-	8,290	-	-	8,290
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(224,935)	(224,935)
Balance, September 30, 2026	**59,519,582**	**10,483,065**	**-**	**4,500**	**791,544**	**422,910**	**(7,500,688)**	**4,196,831**

	Number of shares	Share capital $	Number of shares to be issued	Shares to be issued $	Stock options reserve $	Contributed surplus $	Accumulated Deficit $	Total $
Balance, December 31, 2024	59,265,276	10,471,065	56,284	4,500	763,845	422,910	(6,485,131)	5,177,189
Issuance of common shares *[note 13]*	254,306	12,000	(56,284)	(4,500)	-	-	-	7,500
Issuance of stock options *[notes 13]*	-	-	-	-	19,409	-	-	19,409
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(780,745)	(780,745)
Balance, September 30, 2025	**59,321,560**	**10,475,565**	**-**	**-**	**783,254**	**422,910**	**(7,265,875)**	**4,423,354**

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

Ciscom Corp.
Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the nine-month periods ended September 30,	2026 $	2025 $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	**(224,935)**	(780,745)
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation and amortization	**1,128,807**	1,128,935
Deferred income taxes	**(296,259)**	(296,259)
Share-based compensation	**8,290**	19,409
Shares issued for services	**-**	7,500
Interest accretion	**-**	38,755
Amortization of loan related transaction costs	**-**	43,750
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
Trade and other receivables	**(1,654,245)**	(377,623)
Income taxes and harmonized sales tax	**(283,194)**	176,750
Prepaids and deposits	**(44,891)**	37,362
Deferred revenue	**(40,943)**	225,587
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(86,471)**	1,145,831
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**(1,493,841)**	1,369,252
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	**(8,298)**	(18,023)
Cash used in investing activities	**(8,298)**	(18,023)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Principal repayment on term loan	**-**	(909,225)
Increase (Repayment) of revolving line of credit	**89,234**	(3,577)
Principal repayment on convertible debenture from related party	**(195,000)**	-
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	**(105,766)**	(912,802)
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	**(1,607,905)**	438,427
CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR	**1,951,735**	96,502
CASH - END OF YEAR	**343,830**	534,929
Supplementary cash flow information		
Interest paid	**66,210**	142,564
Income tax paid	**6,154**	839

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

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND GOING CONCERNS

Ciscom Corp. (the "Company", or "Ciscom") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of Ontario on June 29, 2020. The Company's principal business is managing, investing in and acquiring operating companies in the Information, Communication and Technology sector and assuming an active role in the management of these companies to mitigate risk and maximize growth. The office address of the Company is 20 Bay Street, Suite 1110, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2N8. The Company acquired 100% of all issued and outstanding shares of Market Focus Direct Inc. ("MFD") on August 31, 2021, and 1883713 Ontario Inc. ("188Ont") including its subsidiary Prospect Media Group Ltd. ("PMG") on September 30, 2022, both businesses are part of the advertising industry. Since June 2023 and October 2023, the Company's shares are trading publicly on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE: CISC) and OTC Markets (OTCQB: CISCF), respectively.

The interim consolidated financial statements are prepared as a going concern basis of presentation, which contemplates the Company will 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. The Company's future operations are dependent upon its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds therefrom, and to continue to obtain financing sufficient to meet current and future obligations.

These interim consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments in the carrying values of the Company's assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the consolidated statements of financial position classifications used, that would be necessary if the going concern assumptions were not appropriate. Such adjustments could be material.

Management believes that existing cash along with current revenue and expected increase, and potential equity raises, and debt financings will be sufficient to meet requirements for the next twelve months from the end of the reporting period. However, if the Company is unable to obtain additional funding on a timely basis, the Company may be required to modify its operating plan and curtail operating expenses.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 and comply with all requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors and authorized for issue on October 27, 2026.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

These interim consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries over which the Company has direct or indirect control. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The financial statements of subsidiaries, including entities that the Company controls, are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting periods as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in full.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

2.3 Basis of measurement

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, as explained.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The Company's and its subsidiaries functional currency is the Canadian dollar. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars ("CAD"), which is the Company's presentation currency.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Cash

Cash includes amounts deposited with financial institutions and demand deposits held with banks with an original maturity of 90 days or less.

3.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue arises mainly from sales of advertising solutions with include consumer analytics and media management services. To determine whether to recognize revenue, the Company uses a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:
1. Identify the contract with a customer;
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
3. Determine the transaction price;
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services. Revenue recognition is based on the delivery of performance obligations and an assessment of when control is transferred to the customer. Revenue is recognized either at a point in time or over time when the Company satisfies performance obligation by transferring the promised goods and services to its customers.

The Company often enters into customer contracts to supply a bundle of services. The contract is then assessed to determine whether it contains a single combined performance obligation or multiple performance obligations. If applicable the total transaction price is allocated amongst the various performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling prices.

Advertising solutions contracts involve a series of integrated services to deliver a working solution such that there is a single performance obligation to provide that solution. The Company has assessed that control of these solutions transfers to the customer over time as consumer analytics are performed and media campaigns are delivered.

3.3 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. The cost of property and equipment comprises its purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Property and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated over the useful life of the property and equipment less estimated residual value and recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. The methods and rates used for calculating the depreciation are as follows:

Computer equipment and software	30% to 55% declining basis

Property and equipment acquired during the period but not placed into use is not depreciated until they are placed into use.

Maintenance and repairs are charged to expenses as incurred. Renewals and betterments, which materially prolong the useful lives of the assets, are capitalized. The cost and related accumulated depreciation of property and equipment retired or sold are removed from the accounts, and gains or losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company conducts an annual assessment of the residual balances, useful lives and depreciation methods being used for property and equipment, and any changes in estimates arising from the assessment are applied by the Company prospectively.

3.4 Income taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of current income tax expense and deferred income tax expense. Current income tax expense is based on taxable income for the period. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on differences in the consolidated financial statement carrying amount for assets and liabilities and the associated tax balance.

Deferred income tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits carried forward and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that there will be taxable income against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. 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 differences relating to business acquisitions to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred income tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated statement of financial position date.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities, when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and when the Company intends to settle its current income tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.5 Financial instruments

The three classification categories for financial assets are: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), and 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. Further, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instruments as a whole are assessed for classification.

Financial assets are recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position if the Company has a contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets from another entity. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. All financial instruments are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus, for items not classified as FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

a) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified and measured in two categories: amortized cost or FVTPL. The Company measures cash, trade and other receivables, accounts payables and accrued liabilities, revolving line of credit, loans payable, convertible debenture and due to related parties at amortized cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized costs are measured at cost using the effective interest method reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL.

Financial liabilities classified as amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Transaction costs on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are expensed as incurred. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. At the end of each reporting period subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized directly in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.5 Financial instruments (continued)

b) Impairment of financial assets

The expected credit loss ("ECL") model requires judgement, including consideration of how changes in economic factors affect ECLs, which will be determined on a probability-weighted basis. The ECL impairment model is applied, at each reporting date, to the Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost. Impairment losses are recorded in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss with the carrying amount of the financial asset reduced through the use of impairment allowance accounts and the movement in the allowance is reflected in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss immediately.

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables as and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. If in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases due to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or decreased by adjusting the carrying value of the financial assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Company has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 120 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. If a past write-off is later recovered, the recovery is recognized in the consolidated statements of losses.

c) Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are recognized in profit or loss. The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

3.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired through business combinations are initially recognized at fair value. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss. The intangible assets with definite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives unless such lives are deemed indefinite. The Company evaluates the reasonableness of the estimated useful lives of these intangible assets on an annual basis.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Customer relationships and Brand name	4 to 6 years
Technology	6 years

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.7 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess purchase price over the fair value of identifiable assets acquired less liabilities assumed from business combinations. Goodwill is not amortized. The Company tests goodwill annually for impairment but impairment may be reviewed earlier if circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

3.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the assets belong.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value, less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a re-valued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior periods. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. Impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

3.9 Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Under this method, the identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed, including contingent liabilities, are recognized, regardless of whether they have been previously recognized in the acquiree's financial statements prior to the acquisition. On initial recognition, the assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are included in the consolidated statements of financial position at their respective fair values. Goodwill is recorded based on the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the Company's interest in the acquiree's net identifiable assets on the date of the acquisition. Any excess of the identifiable net assets over the consideration transferred is immediately recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.9 Business combinations (continued)

The consideration transferred by the Company to acquire control of an entity is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred and equity interests issued by the Company, including the fair value of all the assets and liabilities resulting from a deferred payment arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

3.10 Foreign currency translation

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at that date. Exchange gains and losses are recognized on a net basis in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

3.11 Segmented information

Segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the President and Chief Financial Officer. The operating results are regularly reviewed by the CODM to determine decisions about resources and how they will be allocated to determine performance. At this time, management does not make decisions by revenue stream, but rather as an organization as a whole on a consolidated basis. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements are presented as one operating segment and one geographical area.

3.12 Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and units are recognized as a deduction from equity. The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of issue costs and any tax effects.

3.13 Share-based payment

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received.

The fair value of each option is measured at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and recorded as a compensation expense in the period the options are vested, or the performance is complete. The number of awards expected to vest is reviewed at least annually, with any impact being recognized immediately.

Any consideration paid on exercise of stock options is credited to share capital.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.14 Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the Company's net loss by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares issued and outstanding assuming all additional shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted. When there is a loss, the inclusion of the Company's stock options in the computation of diluted loss per share would have an antidilutive effect on the loss per share. Accordingly, the Company has excluded these from the calculation of diluted loss per share. Consequently, there is no difference between basic loss per share and diluted loss per share as at September 30, 2026 and 2025.

3.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as an interest expense.

3.16 Government assistance

Government grants and loans are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them.

3.17 Compound financial instruments

The components of the convertible debenture are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. The conversion option of the convertible debentures issued meet the criteria for equity classification and accordingly, are accounted for in equity.

The financial liability created (liability component) and conversion feature (equity component) are separately recognized upon the date of the issuance and presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position. The liability component is measured at fair value upon recognition. The equity component is then determined by deducting the fair value of the financial liability from the issuing price of the convertible debenture. The liability component is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and the accretion of interest over the term of the convertible debenture is recorded as an increase of the financial liability as well as a charge into the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Interest expense resulting from the convertible debentures' coupon interest rate is expensed in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

3.18 New accounting pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2025. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded.

Future accounting standards not yet effective
Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB that are mandatory for accounting periods after December 31, 2025:

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

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.18 New accounting pronouncements (continued)

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 introduce 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.

(ii) Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18).

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 assessing the impact of the pronouncements on the Company's consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards

The IASB issued narrow scope amendments as part of its periodic maintenance of IFRS accounting standards. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections or changes to improve consistency in IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*; IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7; IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*; IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*; and IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows.*

The amendments to IFRS 9 address a conflict between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* over the initial measurement of trade receivables; and how a lessee accounts for the derecognition of a lease liability under paragraph 23 of IFRS 9.

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

3.19 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the applications of accounting policies regarding certain types of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. Estimates and judgments are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected. These estimates and judgments are based on management’s historical experience, and the best knowledge of current events or conditions and activities that the Company may undertake in the future. The actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.19 Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

Information about significant judgments and estimates in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is included in the following notes:

i) Intangible assets and goodwill, including impairment
ii) Determination of current and deferred income taxes
iii) Share-based payment
iv) Provisions and contingencies
v) Impairment provision for trade receivables

Impairment

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate (see Note 7 and 8).

Intangible assets and goodwill

Management is required to use judgement in determining the useful economic lives of identifiable intangible assets. Judgement is also required to determine the frequency with which these assets are to be tested for impairment. The Company uses judgment in determining the grouping of assets to identify its Cash Generating Units ("CGUs") for purposes of testing for impairment of intangible assets and goodwill.

In testing for impairment, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. In testing for impairment of intangibles with indefinite lives, these assets are allocated to the CGUs to which they relate.

Determination of current and deferred income taxes
Provisions for taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on an assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. These balances are subject to audit by taxation authorities and as a result, maybe adjusted at some future date. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Income taxes are determined based on estimates of the Company's current income taxes and estimates of deferred income taxes resulting from temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are assessed to determine the likelihood that they will be realized from future taxable income before they expire.

Share-based payment

In calculating stock purchase options valuations, various inputs and assumptions are used with respect to the expected option life, risk free interest rate, dividend yield; expected volatility.

4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

As at September 30,	2026	2025
	$	$
Trade and receivables [note 15]	**3,153,040**	4,464,124
Other receivables	**-**	67,000
Impairment provision for trade receivable	**-**	(1,758,610)
Trade and other receivables, net	**3,153,040**	2,772,514

As at September 30,	2026	2025
	$	$
Impairment provision for trade receivable at beginning of the year	**-**	1,422,375
Impairment provision increase for the period	**-**	336,235
Impairment provisions at the end of the period	**-**	1,758,610

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2025, the Company increased its trade receivables impairment by an amount of $336,235 in relation to a client filing for bankruptcy in January 2025 and no funds were received. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, there were no trade receivable impairment. The balance of $1,758,610 as at September 30, 2025 was written off in December 2025.

5. ACCOUNT PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

As at September 30,	2026	2025
	$	$
Accounts payable	**5,466,687**	4,961,909
Accrued liabilities	**971,631**	311,189
Total	**6,438,318**	5,273,098

In January 2026, the Company and one of its suppliers agreed on a repayment schedule over a 2-year period. An amount of $1,389,630 is not payable in 2026 and is only payable in 2027 and 2028.

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets

The intangible assets were recognized on closing of the acquisitions of 188Ont and MFD. The recoverable amount of the intangible assets is its value-in-use and were determined using an expert valuation firm and management's expectations in relation to market and economic considerations, relative to its current offerings and potential for continued growth. Should market conditions change or events occur, justifying a review of the value-in-use, management will adjust the carrying amount. Such conditions or events include the lost of material clients, obsolescence of technology and significant negative brand impact.

An impairment loss of $150,000 was recognised in 2024 for customer relationships in relation to a client filing for bankruptcy protection in January 2025. The recoverable amount of the asset is its value-in-use, determined using management's expectation that given the customer's bankruptcy filings future revenues from this customer would be reduced to $nil (see Note 7 for the growth and discount rates used).

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

All amortization and impairment charges are included in 'Depreciation and amortization' in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

	Brand name	Technology	Customer relationships	Total
	$	$	$	$
Cost				
Balance at December 31, 2024 2025 (audited) and September 30, 2026	**5,923,000**	**1,220,000**	**2,613,000**	**9,756,000**
Amortization				
Balance at December 31, 2024 (audited)	**2,692,750**	**677,774**	**1,491,268**	**4,861,792**
Amortization for the year	896,500	203,332	390,168	1,490,000
Balance at December 31, 2025 (audited)	**3,589,250**	**881,106**	**1,881,436**	**6,351,792**
Amortization for the period	672,375	152,499	292,626	1,117,500
Balance at September 30, 2026	**4,261,625**	**1,033,605**	**2,174,062**	**7,469,292**
Net book value				
Balance at December 31, 2025 (audited)	**2,333,750**	**338,894**	**731,564**	**3,404,208**
Balance at September 30, 2026	**1,661,375**	**186,395**	**438,938**	**2,286,708**

7. GOODWILL

The movements in the net carrying amount of goodwill are as follows:

Balance at December 31, 2025 (audited) and September 30, 2026	**6,584,729**

Impairment testing

For the purpose of annual impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the operating segments expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combinations in which the goodwill arises as set out below and is compared to its recoverable value. As the Company operates as one CGU, no allocation is required between the business units.

The Company tests its CGU annually for goodwill impairment, or more frequently if there is an indication that the CGU may be impaired. The recoverable amount of the CGU is the higher of the CGU's fair value, less cost of disposal ("FVLCD") and its value-in-use ("VIU"). The Company has used VIU to evaluate the carrying amount of the goodwill.

Calculations of the VIU is determined by covering a detailed forecast followed by an extrapolation of expected cash flows for the remaining useful lives using a declining growth rate. The present value of the expected cash flows covering a five-year period and terminal year of the CGU is determined by applying a discount rate reflecting current market assessments of the time value of money and risk associated with the business. This model requires assumptions about growth rates, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization ("EBITDA"), and discount rates.

The value of key assumptions used reflect historical data from both external and internal sources of the Company are reflected in the following table:

7. GOODWILL (continued)

	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Compound annual growth rates	**5.0%**	5.0%
EBITDA margin rates	**7.8%**	7.8%
Pre-tax discount rates	**21.6%**	21.6%

Cash Flow Assumptions

The Company reviews the industry economic environment to identify whether any event or trend are developing as a potential indicator of impairment of its non-current assets. Without being an indicator of impairment, certain economic matters may nevertheless negatively affect several assumptions used for determining the estimated cash flows used in computing the VIU for the impairment test. Cash flow projections, as referred to above, are extracted from the Company's business plan to take into account action plans implemented by management to address, as needs be, business challenges and economic vacillations and any potential mitigation efforts.

On December 31, 2025, the recoverable amount of the CGU was determined to be $426,000. The following assumptions would cause impairment to the CGU:

- If the EBITDA margin rate decreased by 0.5%
- If pre-tax discount rate increased by 1%

8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer equipment	Total
	$	**$**
Cost:		
As at December 31, 2024 (audited)	448,341	448,341
Additions	18,023	18,023
As at December 31, 2025 (audited)	466,364	466,364
Additions	8,298	18,023
As at September 30, 2026	474,662	468,739
Accumulated depreciation:		
As at December 31, 2024 (audited)	419,507	419,507
Depreciation	18,615	18,615
As at December 31, 2025 (audited)	438,122	438,122
Depreciation	11,308	18,615
As at September 30, 2026	449,430	441,587
Net book value:		
As at December 31, 2025 (audited)	28,242	28,242
As at September 30, 2026	**23,232**	**28,151**

9. RE-ORGANIZATIONAL CHARGES

The re-organizational charges were related to employee severance costs.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties are defined as management and principal shareholders of the Company and/or members of their immediate family and/or other companies and/or entities in which a principal shareholder, director or senior officer is a principal owner or senior executive.

As at September 30, 2026, the Company had $4,104 (December 31, 2025: $664) in accounts payable owing to various directors and officers of the Company. These amounts are unsecured.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly and indirectly, including directors of the Company.

As part of the key management personal employment agreements, the Company may be required to make additional payments for all key management personnel up to $462,500 pursuant to yearly incentive compensation plans on the achievement of set objectives and key performance indicators. The Company may also be required to make payments for all key personnel up to $1,576,000 plus group benefits upon termination without cause. The above payments are recorded in the consolidated financial statements as they become due. Key management personnel compensation:

As at:	September 30, 2026	September 30, 2025
	$	**$**
Salaries, bonuses and benefits	**472,596**	733,700
Directors and officers' compensation	**-**	25,384
Share-based compensation	**8,290**	19,409
Closing balance	**480,886**	778,493

See notes 11 and 13.

11. CREDIT FACILITIES

11.1 Loans from related parties

On September 30, 2022, and in amendments thereafter, as part of the 188Ont acquisition, the Company obtained a convertible debenture loan in the amount of $1,400,000 from the selling shareholders of 188Ont of which an individual is also a key management member of the Company. Any repayment of the loan must be approved by the Company's bank. The bank may approve the repayment of the convertible debenture under certain conditions. On December 19, 2025, the holders of the loan waived repayment until January 2, 2027 or later, thus qualifying the loan as long-term. The convertible debenture has a conversion option to convert into common shares of the Company. It has a nominal interest rate of 5.0% per year. The loan is secured by the assets of the Company. During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2026, the Company repaid $195,000 (2025: $Nil).

11. CREDIT FACILITIES (continued)

11.1 Loans from related parties (continued)

The conversion right is $0.45 per share. The Company can repay the loan at any time. Upon initial recognition, the convertible debenture was separated into liability and equity components. The equity component of $422,910 was recognized in contributed surplus, with the residual amount of $977,090 recognized as the liability component. The liability component is measured using the effective interest method at an effective interest rate of 17.4%. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the accretion of interest expense in the amount of $38,755 (2026: Nil) was charged to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. As the interest is paid on a monthly basis, there are no accruals for the periods ended September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Convertible debenture	**$**
Balance at December 31, 2024 (audited)	911,245
Accretion for the year	38,755
Balance at December 31, 2025 (audited)	950,000
Repayment for the period	(195,000)
Balance at September 30, 2026	**755,000**
Current balance at September 30, 2026	**260,000**
Non-current balance at September 30, 2026	**495,000**

In March 2026, the Company and the convertible debenture holders agreed to a repayment schedule at the rate of $21,667 per month ($260,000 per year) effective from January 2026.

11.2 Bank Revolving Line of Credit and Term Loan

On September 29, 2022, the Company entered into an Operating Loan and Term Loan Facility Agreement totalling an amount of $6,000,000 with the HSBC Bank Canada (HSBC) which was acquired by the Royal Bank of Canada (RBC) in 2024.

Bank Revolving Line of Credit

The original Operating Loan Facility was in the amount of $2,500,000. On January 5, 2026, the Company and the bank signed an amending agreement, whereas the facility was reduced to $1,125,000. The facility will be reduced by $50,000 per month starting in January 2026 until its maturity on May 31, 2026. The Operating Loan Facility has been extended to April 30, 2027 at a fixed amount of $875,000. The facility carries interests at the bank's prime rate plus 1.10% per annum. The operating loan facility borrowing level is supported by the accounts receivable of the Company and its subsidiaries and is guaranteed by a PPSA and General Securities Agreement over the Company's and its subsidiaries assets. RBC took over the HSBC credit facilities as they were, without changes.

Bank Term Loan

The Term Loan Facility was for an amount of $3,500,000. The term loan is amortized over 36 months and matures in October 2025 (fully repaid). The loan's monthly principal installments were fixed at $101,025. The loan was guaranteed under the Personal Property Security Act over the Company's and its subsidiaries' assets. The transaction cost of $175,000 was accounted for as a reduction of the loan to be amortized over the term of the loan. RBC took over the HSBC credit facilities as they were without changes.

11. CREDIT FACILITIES (continued)

11.2 Bank Revolving Line of Credit and Term Loan (continued)

Bank Term Loan

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 transaction costs in the amount of $43,750 were amortized to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. As at September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 the unamortized portion of the transaction costs was $Nil.

As at:	September, 30 2026	December 31, 2025
	$	$
Balance, beginning of the year	-	966,505
Repayment of term loan	-	(1,010,255)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	-	43,750
Balance, end of period/year	-	-

The Company's bank credit facility as described above was subject to certain financial covenants. The two financial covenants were debt coverage ratio and debt servicing ratio. The Company determined that it was in full compliance since inception through May 31, 2026, when the financial covenants were removed.

12. REVENUE

The Company's revenues for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025 comprised of direct mail, digital and marketing strategy inclusive of analytic services in the respective amounts of $15,937,628, $1,417,619 and $1,045,869 respectively (2025: $10,752,475, $4,276,391 and $1,045,808).

Distribution/direct mail revenues involve the distribution of printed promotional documents to households. Digital revenues are promotional messages and advertisements distributed via emails and posted on the internet. Marketing strategy revenues include account management and analytics services. Services are bundled in clients' agreements. All revenue is recognized over time.

13. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares, one vote per share, without par value. Issuances of common shares are recorded in "Share capital" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

b) Share options:

The Company has reserved a rolling 10% of its issued and outstanding Common Shere for its Stock Option Plan. Each stock option is exchangeable for one Common Share. The exercise prices, vesting terms and expiry dates are determined by the Company's Board of directors at the time of grant. As at September 30, 2026, the following options were outstanding:

	Number	Weighted average price
As at December 31, 2024 (audited)	4,038,000	$0.24
Expired in 2025	(1,337,500)	$0.21
As at December 31, 2025 (audited)	2,700,500	$0.25
Granted in 2026	750,000	$0.10
Expired in 2026	(440,000)	$0.27
As at September 30, 2026	**3,010,500**	**$0.21**

13. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

b) Share options:

Grant date	Number of options	Number of options exercisable	Exercise price	Expiry date	Remaining life (years)
Feb. 28, 2022	40,000	40,000	$0.25	Feb. 27, 2027	0.34
Sep. 30, 2022	490,500	490,500	$0.55	Sep. 29, 2027	0.92
Feb. 28, 2023	150,000	150,000	$0.55	Feb. 27, 2028	1.34
Feb. 5, 2024	650,000	650,000	$0.17	Feb. 4, 2029	2.34
Jun. 25, 2024	250,000	250,000	$0.10	Jun. 24, 2029	2.67
Oct. 18, 2024	675,000	675,000	$0.10	Oct. 17, 2029	3.04
Mar. 19, 2026	500,000	500,000	$0.10	Mar. 18, 2031	4.46
Jun. 24, 2026	250,000	250,000	$0.10	Jun. 23, 2031	4.71
	3,010,500	**3,010,500**			

On March 19, 2026, the Company granted an aggregate of 500,000 share purchase options under the Company's share option plan to certain directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The options are exercisable at $0.10 per share, vesting immediately. All are exercisable for a term of 5 years. The value of these options in amount of $4,960 was calculated using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: (i) expected option life of 5 years; (ii) risk free rate of 2.60%; (iii) dividend yield of nil; (iv) expected volatility of 100%; and (v) share price of $0.10 at the time of grant for a valuation of $0.001 per option.

On June 24, 2026, the Company granted an aggregate of 250,000 share purchase options under the Company's share option plan to certain directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The options are exercisable at $0.10 per share, vesting immediately. All are exercisable for a term of 5 years. The value of these options in amount of $3,330 was calculated using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: (i) expected option life of 5 years; (ii) risk free rate of 2.60%; (iii) dividend yield of nil; (iv) expected volatility of 100%; and (v) share price of $0.10 at the time of grant for a valuation of $0.013 per option.

No stock options to purchase shares of the Company were issued in 2025 and no stock options were exercised for the periods ending December 31, 2025 and September 30, 2026.

c) Warrants:

In October 2022, a total of 500,000 performance warrants were issued to two executives of the company. Each performance warrant entitles the owner to purchase one share at the exercise price of $0.25 until its expiry on May 31, 2025. The value of the warrants was determined to be nil.

In relation to the Company's private placement that closed in December 2024, the Company issued 5,668,750 warrants entitling the owner to purchase one Common shares at a price of $0.15 for a period of 2 years ending to December 23, 2026. The value of the warrants was determined to be nil. A total of 5,418,750 warrants were issued to directors and officers of the Company.

The company did not issue warrants in 2026 (2025: Nil). The value of the warrants was determined to be nil.

13. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

c) Warrants (continued)**:**

	Number	Weighted average exercise price
As at December 31, 2024 (audited)	6,376,343	$0.19
Expired in 2025	(640,422)	$0.41
As at December 31, 2025 (audited)	5,735,921	$0.17
Expired in 2026	(67,171)	$1.00
As at September 30, 2026	**5,668,750**	**$0.15**

As at September 30, 2026, the following warrants were outstanding:

Number of warrants	Exercise price	Expiry date	Remaining contractual life (years)
5,668,750	$0.15	December 23, 2026	0.25

14. INCOME TAXES

The Company's Canadian operations are subject to income tax at a combined Federal and Provincial statutory income tax rate of 26.5% (2025 – 26.5%), as follows:

As at:	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025 (audited)
Current income taxes	**$**	**$**
Net loss before income taxes	**(293,361)**	(1,116,039)
Tax rate	**26.50%**	26.50%
Income tax recoverable	**(77,741)**	(295,750)
Non-deductible items and others	**2,197**	5,143
Income taxes (Unrecognized deferred tax assets)	**(7,078)**	(34,812)
Income tax expense (recovery)	**(82,622)**	(325,418)
Deferred tax recovery	**(296,259)**	(375,452)
Current income tax expense (recovery)	**213,637**	50,034
Income taxes payable (receivable) – not recorded	**(82,622)**	(325,418)

Deferred tax assets	**$**	**$**
Non-capital loss carry-forward	**-**	292
Financing costs	**6,956**	9,275
Deferred tax assets	**6,956**	9,567

Deferred tax liabilities	**$**	**$**
Property and equipment	**-**	4,209
Intangible assets	**606,616**	901,278
Deferred tax liabilities	**606,616**	905,487

14. INCOME TAXES (continued)

The Company's ability to realize the tax benefits is dependent upon a number of factors, including the history of earnings and the future profitability of operations. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the asset to be recovered. Accordingly, a corresponding full valuation allowance was recorded to deferred tax assets.

As at September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Company had used all the non-capital losses and had a taxable income of $806,179 (2025: $174,883).

15. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to credit, currency, interest rates and liquidity risks. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's management is supported by the Board that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company policies and the Company risk appetite.

(a) Liquidity Risk

The Company is obligated to the following contractual maturities of undiscounted cash flows as at September 30, 2026:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cashflows	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years
Accounts payable and accrued Liabilities and sales taxes	6,438,318	6,438,318	6,034,062	404,256	-
Revolving line of credit	851,766	851,766	851,766	-	-
Convertible debentures	755,000	755,000	260,000	495,000	-
Total	8,045,084	8,045,084	7,145,828	899,256	-

In January 2026, the Company and one of its suppliers agreed on a repayment schedule over a 2-year period. An amount of $1,389,630 is not payable in 2026 and is only payable in 2027 and 2028. The Company is making payments of $25,266 per week for 104 weeks.

In March 2026, the Company and the convertible debenture holders agreed to a repayment schedule at the rate of $21,667 per month ($260,000 per year) starting in January 2026.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligation associated with financial liabilities. The Company is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. The Company manages liquidity risk through obtaining financing from investors and financiers.

(b) Fair Value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

15. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (continued)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

(b) Fair Value

The assets and liabilities carrying amounts approximate fair value due to their short-term nature and there was no transfer of fair value level during the periods ended September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits from the asset's highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would utilize the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy. The convertible debenture has a fair value of $820,000. This is described, as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions and are not based on observable market data.

(c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and trade receivables. The cash consists of money held in a reputable Canadian bank. To reduce its credit risk from its trade receivables balances, the Company reviews a new client credit history before extending credit and reviews the ongoing credit utilization on an ongoing basis. Additionally, the Company's qualifying trade receivables are individually insured for balances up to $1,000,000 per client. During the period ended September 30, 2026, the Company's accumulated provision is in the amount of nil (2025 - Nil). (Note 4).

The following table provides information regarding the gross amount of aged trade receivables:

	Current	31-60 days	61-90 days	Over 90 days	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
At September 30, 2026	**2,272,411**	**880,629**	**-**	**-**	**3,153,040**
At December 31, 2025 (audited)	1,198,765	193,605	33,238	-	1,425,608

(d) Foreign Currency Risk

Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows or fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency will fluctuate due to the change in foreign exchange rate. The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. The Company is

15. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (continued)

Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Foreign Currency Risk

exposed to the currency exchange rate risk on its accounts payable. During the year, the Company did not incur significant foreign currency transactions. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to mitigate its exposure to currency risk. Management, however, mitigates currency risk by regular monitoring, transacting in stable currencies, matching the foreign currency payables and minimizing the net exposure in any foreign currency at any point of time.

(e) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Refer to Note 11 for details of interest rate exposure. The Company's interest risks are aligned to the variations of market rates which have been declining in 2025.

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and sustain future development of the business. The capital of the Company consists of equity.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of the changes in its economic environment and the risk characteristics of the Company's assets. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company has in place planning, budgeting and forecasting process to help determine the funds required to ensure the Company has the appropriate liquidity to meet its operating and growth objectives. There were externally imposed capital requirements to which the Company was subject to until May 31, 2026. See note 11.

There have been no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the periods ended September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, nor have there been any changes made in the objectives, policies or procedures of the Company in respect of capital management.

17. CONTINGENCIES

From time to time, the Company may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of operations in the normal course of business. As at September 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there were no pending or threatened lawsuits that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the results of the Company's operations other than those disclosed below. There are also no proceedings in which any of the Company's directors, officers or affiliates are an adverse party or have a material interest adverse to the Company's interest. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body.

In December 2023, a former executive, who was terminated for cause, filed a claim, which was subsequently amended, against the Company for alleged wrongful dismissal and punitive damages for a total of approximately $550,000 against the Company and filed a defamation claim against a current executive of the Company for an amount of $2.5 million. In the course of 2024, the Company and its executive filed a defense to the claim against them and filed a defamation counterclaim in the amount of $1,250,000, inclusive of $250,000 for aggravated, punitive, and exemplary damages, to the former executive.

17. CONTINGENCIES (continued)

The same former executive is in default of repaying a Promissory Note in the amount of $180,000 plus carried interests at the rate of 7.7% per year. As a guarantee, the former executive placed 500,000 of his Company shares in escrow with the Company's legal counsel. The Company filed a claim demanding repayment which is still pending. The Company provided for an amount of $201,515 in its 2023 expenses. In January 2024, the Company issued a claim against the same former executive for the non-repayment of the Promissory Note in the amount of $180,000 plus on-going accrued interests.

While the Company and its executive believe they will be successful defending both claims, a provision of $300,000 was initially recognized as salaries and wages. In 2025, the Company reduced its accrual to $150,000. There is a risk that the actual loss will exceed the amount accrued.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.