

The Yummy Candy Company Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended January 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)



DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of The Yummy Candy Company Inc.

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 2 to the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has incurred net losses since inception and as at January 31, 2025 had a deficit of \$15,186,893 and as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$3,000,086. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters, that in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Vancouver

1500 - 1140 West Pender St.
Vancouver, BC V6E 4G1
604.687.4747

Surrey

200 - 1688 152 St.
Surrey, BC V4A 4N2
604.531.1154

Tri-Cities

700 - 2755 Lougheed Hwy
Port Coquitlam, BC V3B 5Y9
604.941.8266

Victoria

320 - 730 View St.
Victoria, BC V8W 3Y7
250.800.4694

Except for the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

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

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

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

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

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

In preparing the 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 Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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 Barry Hartley.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'DMCL.' with a stylized 'D'.

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC

June 6, 2025

The Yummy Candy Company Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at January 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		2025		2024
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash	\$	75,850	\$	36,457
Amounts receivable (Note 6)		48,759		210,158
Inventory (Note 7)		34,984		60,236
Prepaid expenses (Note 8)		46,564		44,314
		206,157		351,165
Total assets	\$	206,157	\$	351,165
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 9 and 12)	\$	2,787,788	\$	2,132,575
Loans payable (Note 10)		418,455		408,890
		3,206,243		2,541,465
Non-current				
Loan payable (Note 10)		-		5,000
Total liabilities		3,206,243		2,546,465
Shareholders' deficit				
Share capital (Note 11)		9,246,174		9,246,174
Foreign exchange translation reserve (Note 11)		2,002		(117)
Reserve (Note 11)		2,938,631		2,938,631
Deficit		(15,186,893)		(14,379,988)
Total shareholders' deficit		(3,000,086)		(2,195,300)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficit	\$	206,157	\$	351,165

Going concern (Note 2)

Approved by:

"Quinn Field-Dyte" (signed)
Quinn Field-Dyte, Director

"Cassidy McCord" (signed)
Cassidy McCord, Director

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

The Yumy Candy Company Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended January 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2025	2024
Revenue	\$ 365,327	\$ 348,380
Cost of Sales (Note 7)	(301,444)	(257,863)
Gross profit	63,883	90,517
Operating expenses		
Accounting	71,334	80,486
Bank service charges	1,449	1,934
Consulting fees (Note 12)	260,984	316,390
General and administration	47,989	97,655
Interest and accretion expenses (Note 10)	4,561	21,432
Legal fees	3,266	7,267
Management fees (Note 12)	9,341	27,100
Research and development (Note 12)	336,550	350,527
Rent (Note 12)	36,000	36,000
Sales and marketing	44,621	410,467
Transfer agent and filing fees	51,363	77,470
	(867,458)	(1,426,728)
Operating loss	(803,575)	(1,336,211)
Other items		
Foreign exchange loss	(47)	(79)
Gain on write-off of accounts payable	-	14,016
Loss on write-off of accounts receivable	(3,283)	(835)
	(3,330)	13,102
Net loss for the year	(806,905)	(1,323,109)
Translation adjustment	2,119	(208)
Comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (804,786)	\$ (1,323,317)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.04)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	33,288,132	31,181,721

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

The Yumy Candy Company Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficit
For the years ended January 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Share Capital						
	Number	Amount	Reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Deficit	Total
Balance, January 31, 2023	29,208,132	\$ 8,826,089	\$ 2,812,716	\$ 91	\$ (13,056,879)	\$ (1,417,983)
Shares issued in private placements (Note 11)	2,280,000	330,085	125,915	-	-	456,000
Shares issued for warrants exercise (Note 11)	1,800,000	90,000	-	-	-	90,000
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(208)	(1,323,109)	(1,323,317)
Balance, January 31, 2024	33,288,132	9,246,174	2,938,631	(117)	(14,379,988)	(2,195,300)
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	2,119	(806,905)	(804,786)
Balance, January 31, 2025	33,288,132	\$ 9,246,174	\$ 2,938,631	2,002	\$ (15,186,893)	\$ (3,000,086)

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

The Yumy Candy Company Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended January 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities		
Comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (804,786)	\$ (1,323,317)
Items not involving cash:		
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	-	884
Gain on write-off of accounts payable	-	(14,016)
Loss on write-off of accounts receivable	3,283	835
Interest and accretion expenses	4,565	21,432
Inventory write-off	21,906	30,205
Change in working capital items:		
Amounts receivable	158,116	(74,293)
Inventory	3,346	14,590
Prepaid expenses	(2,250)	(5,079)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	655,213	562,944
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	39,393	(785,815)
Financing activities		
Loan repayments	-	(325,000)
Proceeds from loans	-	500,500
Proceeds from issuance of shares	-	456,000
Proceeds from warrants exercise	-	90,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	721,500
Change in cash	39,393	(64,315)
Cash, beginning of year	36,457	100,772
Cash, ending of year	\$ 75,850	\$ 36,457

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

The Yumy Candy Company Inc.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended January 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Yumy Candy Company Inc. (the "Company" or "Yumy") was incorporated on September 22, 1997 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. Its head office is located at 2500, 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1B3. The Company's business is to import and sell sugar plant-based candy confectionaries. The Company's common shares trade on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") with the symbol of "TYUM".

2. GOING CONCERN

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The use of these principles under IFRS assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

At January 31, 2025, the Company had cash of \$75,850 and the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$3,000,086. During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company generated revenue of \$365,327 and has incurred net losses since inception and as at January 31, 2025 has a deficit of \$15,186,893.

The above factors indicate material uncertainties, which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, Management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting year. This assessment is based upon planned actions that may or may not occur for a number of reasons including the Company's own resources and external market conditions.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on generating profitable operations, raising additional financing, and developing its products. The Company is not yet generating positive cash flows from operations. No assurance can be given that any such additional financing will be available, or that it can be obtained on terms favorable to the Company. Failure to obtain additional financing or generate profitable operations results in material uncertainties that cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and using accounting policies in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors on June 6, 2025.

The Yumy Candy Company Inc.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

(b) Basis of preparation

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

The material accounting policy information set out in Note 4 has been applied consistently to the years presented.

(c) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Control exists when the Company has power over an investee, exposure or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the Company's returns.

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its significant subsidiaries listed in the table below:

Name	Functional Currency	Country of Incorporation	% equity interest as at January 31, 2025
1295304 B.C. Ltd.	CAD	Canada	100%
Yumy Bear Goods (US) Inc.	US\$	USA	100%

All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

The reporting currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian Dollar.

(d) Significant accounting estimates and judgments

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions concerning the future. The Company's management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the year in which the estimates are revised.

Significant estimates made by management affecting the consolidated financial statements include:

Income taxes

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the success of the business operations. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax

The Yumy Candy Company Inc.
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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

(d) Significant accounting estimates and judgments (CONTINUED)

Income taxes (CONTINUED)

deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets or liabilities, and deferred income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Share-based compensation

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the fair value of the Company's common shares, expected life of the share option, forfeiture rate, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

(e) Going Concern

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments applied in the Company's consolidated financial statements include the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern (Note 2).

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

(a) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. All financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value, adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs. The Company determines each financial instrument's classification upon initial recognition. Measurement in a subsequent year depends on the financial instrument's classification.

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

The Yumy Candy Company Inc.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Classification (CONTINUED)

The following table shows the classification of financial instruments under IFRS 9:

Financial assets/liabilities	Classification IFRS 9
Cash	FVTPL
Trade receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts payable	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Amortized cost

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

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

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transactions costs expensed in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are recorded in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the year in which they arise.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset's credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company recognizes in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

Derecognition

Financial assets

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 generally recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Yumy Candy Company Inc.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended January 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial instruments (CONTINUED)

Derecognition (CONTINUED)

Financial liabilities

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 the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

(b) Research and development

Expenditure on internally developed products is capitalized as an intangible asset if it can be demonstrated that:

- It is technically feasible to develop the product for it to be sold;
- Adequate resources are available to complete the development;
- There is an intention to complete and sell the product;
- The Company is able to sell the product;
- Sale of the product will generate future economic benefits; and
- Expenditure on the project can be measured reliably.

(c) Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. 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.

(d) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of dilutive instruments such as options granted to employees. The effects of anti-dilutive potential units are ignored in calculating diluted earnings per share. All options and warrants are anti-dilutive when the Company is in a loss position.

(e) Inventory

Inventory consists of finished goods. The Company values inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the costs of purchases net of vendor allowances plus other costs, such as transportation, that are directly incurred to bring the inventory to their present location and condition. The Company uses the weighted average method to determine the cost of inventory. The Company estimates net realizable value as the amount that inventory is expected to be sold while taking into consideration the estimated selling costs. Inventory is written down to net realizable value when the cost of inventories is estimated to be unrecoverable due to obsolescence, damage, or declining market prices. When the circumstances that previously caused inventory to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is apparent evidence of an increase in selling price then the amount of the write-

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4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(e) Inventory (CONTINUED)

down previously recorded is reversed. Storage costs, indirect administrative overhead, and certain selling costs related to inventory is expensed in the period incurred.

(f) Taxation

Income tax comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss, except to the extent that relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case, the income tax is also recognized directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the reporting year, using tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, at the end of the reporting year.

Deferred tax is provided for based on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

(g) Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company and its Canadian subsidiary, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency of the Company's US subsidiary is the US dollar.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities not denominated in the functional currency of an entity are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Assets and liabilities of entities with functional currencies other than the Canadian dollar are translated at the period-end rates of exchange, and the results of their operations are translated at average rates of exchange for the period. The resulting translation adjustments are included in other comprehensive income (loss).

(h) Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and recognized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are

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4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(h) Share-based payments (CONTINUED)

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 corresponding amount is recorded to the stock option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that will eventually vest.

(i) Revenue recognition

The Company has adopted all requirements of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15"). IFRS 15 utilizes a methodical framework for entities to follow to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

The IFRS 15 model contains the following five-step contract-based analysis of transactions guiding revenue recognition:

1. Identify the contract with a customer;
2. Identify the performance obligation(s) in the contract;
3. Determine the transaction price;
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation(s) in the contract; and
5. Recognize revenue when or as the Company satisfies the performance obligation(s).

The Company derives its revenue from sale of products to customers. The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of products when persuasive evidence of a contractual arrangement exists, the products have been delivered to the customer, no significant vendor obligations remain outstanding, the price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue comprises the fair value of consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown net of returns and discounts.

(j) Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes all expenditures to purchase the products, and cost to bring the products to their current location.

(k) Share capital

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

The Yumy Candy Company Inc.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended January 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(l) Future accounting pronouncements

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements aims to improve how companies communicate in their financial statements, with a focus on information about financial performance in the statement of profit or loss, in particular additional defined subtotals, disclosures about management-defined performance measures and new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information. IFRS 18 is accompanied by limited amendments to the requirements in IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. IFRS 18 is effective from January 1, 2027. Companies are permitted to apply IFRS 18 before that date.

The Company has not yet determined the impact of this amendment on its consolidated financial statements.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, trade receivables, accounts payable and loans payable. The carrying values of the financial instruments approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities, information related to risk management positions and discussion of risks associated with financial assets and liabilities are presented as follows:

Fair value

IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making fair value measurements as follows:

- Level 1 quoted prices 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. from derived prices); and
- Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based upon observable market data.

Cash is measured using level 1 inputs.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is in its cash accounts and trade receivables. The Company manages credit risk, in respect of cash, by placing cash at major financial institutions. The carrying value of trade receivables as of January 31, 2025, was \$43,368 (2024 - \$209,875). Credit risk with respect amounts receivable is mitigated by the Company performing ongoing credit reviews on its customers before concluding sales transactions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate cash balances to meet liabilities as they become due. At January 31, 2025, the Company had a cash balance of \$75,850 (2024 - \$36,457) and current liabilities of \$3,206,243 (2024 - \$2,541,465). The majority of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 90 days and the loan payables are due within 12 months from the date of agreement except for one loan in the previous year which was due within 24 months from the date of agreement. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

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5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company is exposed to currency exchange rate risk due to activities transacted in U.S. dollars.

Management believes the foreign currency risk derived from currency conversions from the United States operations is not significant and assessed as low.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on capital. As at January 31, 2025, the Company is not exposed to significant market risk.

6. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

		January 31, 2025		January 31, 2024
Trade receivable	\$	43,368	\$	209,875
GST recoverable		5,391		283
Total	\$	48,759	\$	210,158

During the year ended January 31, 2025, three customers accounted for 90%, 7% and 3% of the Company's total revenue recognized, respectively.

During the year ended January 31, 2024, two customers accounted for 78% and 16% of the Company's total revenues recognized, respectively.

As of January 31, 2025, one customer accounted for 100% (2024 - three customers accounted for 74%, 14%, and 11%, respectively) of the Company's trade receivables, and this customer held inventory of the Company on consignment totaling \$34,984 as at January 31, 2025 (2024: \$ Nil) (Note 7).

7. INVENTORY

The Company's inventory is comprised of finished goods. The movement in inventory for the years ended January 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

		January 31, 2025		January 31, 2024
Beginning inventory	\$	60,236	\$	105,031
Purchases		183,389		172,649
Other direct costs		92,803		40,419
Cost of sales		(301,444)		(257,863)
Ending inventory (Note 6)	\$	34,984	\$	60,236

During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company recognized \$21,906 (2024 - \$52,807) of inventory write-off, which is included in the cost of sales.

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8. PREPAID EXPENSES

		January 31, 2025		January 31, 2024
Deposits to suppliers	\$	31,747	\$	2,548
Filing fees		14,688		25,027
Insurance		-		2,108
Sales and marketing		-		12,102
Legal		129		1,495
Consulting		-		1,034
Total	\$	46,564	\$	44,314

9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

		January 31, 2025		January 31, 2024
Trade payables (Note 12)	\$	2,401,102	\$	1,815,163
Accrued liabilities		358,927		291,827
Customer deposits		306		601
Payroll liabilities		590		2,204
Credit card and other payables		26,863		22,780
	\$	2,787,788	\$	2,132,575

10. LOANS PAYABLE

On June 1, 2022, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a principal amount of \$86,000. The loan is non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand. The loan is outstanding as at January 31, 2025 and 2024.

On August 11, 2022, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a principal amount of \$90,000. The loan bears interest at the rate of 7% per annum, unsecured, and due and payable on or before August 11, 2023. On May 24, 2023, the Company repaid this loan. As at January 31, 2025, the balance outstanding including accrued interest is \$4,936 (2024 - \$4,936). During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company recorded interest expense of \$Nil (2024 - \$1,950) on this loan.

On October 24, 2022, the Company entered into loan agreements with a principal amount of \$36,500. The loans bear interest at the rate of 10% per annum, unsecured, and due and payable on or before October 24, 2023. On January 2, 2024, the Company repaid \$13,500. As at January 31, 2025, the balance outstanding consisting of accrued interest is \$26,650 (2024 - \$26,650). During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company recorded interest expense of \$Nil (2024 - \$2,660) on this loan.

On March 1, 2023, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a principal amount of \$50,500. The loan bears interest at the rate of 10% per annum, unsecured, and payable on demand. As at January 31, 2025, the balance outstanding including accrued interest is \$55,550 (2024 - \$55,149). During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company recorded interest expense of \$401 (2024 - \$4,649) on this loan.

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10. LOANS PAYABLE (CONTINUED)

On March 2, 2023, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a principal amount of \$50,000. The loan bears interest at the rate of 10% per annum, unsecured, and due on March 2, 2024. On January 2, 2024, the Company repaid the principal amount of this loan. As at January 31, 2025, the balance outstanding including accrued interest is \$5,000 (2024 - \$4,577). During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company recorded interest expense of \$423 (2024 - \$4,577) on this loan.

On March 7, 2023, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a principal amount of \$50,000. The loan bears interest at the rate of 10% per annum, unsecured, and payable on demand. As at January 31, 2025, the balance outstanding including accrued interest is \$55,000 (2024 - \$54,521). During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company recorded interest expense of \$479 (2024 - \$4,521) on this loan.

On March 12, 2023, the Company entered into a short-term loan agreement with a principal amount of \$50,000 from a related party. The loan is non-interest bearing, unsecured, and payable on demand. During the year ended January 31, 2024, the Company repaid \$50,000. As at January 31, 2025, the balance outstanding is \$Nil (2024 - \$Nil).

On May 8, 2023, the Company entered into loan agreements with a principal amount of \$240,000. The loans are non-interest bearing, unsecured, and payable on demand. During the year ended January 31, 2024, the Company repaid \$120,000. As at January 31, 2025, the balance outstanding is \$120,000 (2024 - \$120,000).

On June 1, 2023, the Company entered into loan agreements with a principal amount of \$10,000. The loan bears interest at the rate of 10% per annum, unsecured, and due on June 1, 2024. As at January 31, 2025, the balance outstanding including accrued interest is \$11,000 (2024 - \$10,668). During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company recorded interest expense of \$332 (2024 - \$668) on this loan.

On June 2, 2023, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a principal amount of \$5,000. The loan bears interest at the rate of 10% per annum, unsecured, and due on June 1, 2025. As at January 31, 2025, the balance outstanding including accrued interest is \$5,418 (2024 - \$5,167). During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company recorded interest expense of \$251 (2024 - \$167) on this loan.

On July 27, 2023, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a principal amount of \$30,000. The loan bears interest at the rate of 12% per annum, unsecured, and due on July 27, 2024. As at January 31, 2025, the balance outstanding including accrued interest is \$33,600 (2024 - \$31,825). During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company recorded interest expense of \$1,775 (2024 - \$1,825) on this loan.

On August 2, 2023, the Company entered into a loan agreement with a principal amount of \$15,000. The loan bears interest at the rate of 12% per annum, unsecured, and due on August 2, 2024. On January 2, 2024, the Company repaid \$1,500. As at January 31, 2025, the balance of outstanding including accrued interest is \$15,300 (2024 - \$14,397). During the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company recorded interest expense of \$904 (2024 - \$897) on this loan.

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10. LOANS PAYABLE (CONTINUED)

The following is a summary of the movement of the loans payable during the years ended January 31, 2025 and 2024:

Balance as at January 31, 2023	\$	216,476
Proceeds from loans		500,500
Loan repayments		(325,000)
Interest and accretion expenses		21,914
Balance as at January 31, 2024		413,890
Interest and accretion expenses		4,565
Balance as at January 31, 2025	\$	418,455

11. CAPITAL STOCK

(a) Authorized

The Company has authorized an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

As at January 31, 2025, the Company had 33,288,132 (2024 - 33,288,132) common shares outstanding.

(b) Issued and outstanding

On October 6, 2023, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 2,280,000 units at \$0.20 per unit with gross proceeds of \$456,000. Each unit comprises one common share and one purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable into a common share of the Company for a period of 24 months at an exercise price of \$0.2 for 24 months from issuance.

On May 24, 2023, the Company issued 1,800,000 shares for gross proceeds of \$90,000 on the exercise of share purchase warrants at \$0.05 per share.

(c) Reserves

The reserve records the fair value of options and warrants granted.

(d) Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve records the effect for the translation of the of the assets, liabilities and the results of operations of Yumy Bear Goods (US) Inc. from its functional currency (US\$) to the reporting currency, Canadian Dollar.

(e) Share purchase warrants

In connection with the October 6, 2023, private placement, the Company issued 2,280,000 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.25 per warrant. These warrants were assigned a fair value of \$125,915 using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 163.07%, a risk-free interest rate of 4.87%, share price of \$0.25, an expected maturity of 2 years.

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11. CAPITAL STOCK (CONTINUED)

Share purchase warrants outstanding are as follows:

	Number of Warrants		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding as at January 31, 2023	20,000,000	\$	0.05
Exercised	(1,800,000)		0.05
issued	2,280,000		0.03
Outstanding as at January 31, 2024	20,480,000	\$	0.07
Expired	(18,200,000)		0.05
Outstanding as at January 31, 2025	2,280,000	\$	0.25

As at January 31, 2025, the Company had outstanding warrants, enabling the holders to acquire common shares as follows:

Expiry Date	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining in Contractual Life, in Year
October 6, 2025	2,280,000	\$ 0.25	0.68
	2,280,000	\$ 0.25	0.68

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties and related party transactions are summarized below and include transactions with the following individuals or entities:

Key management personnel

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers and companies owned by these individuals.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Key management personnel (continued)

Remuneration attributed to key management personnel is summarized as follows:

For the years ended January 31,	2025	2024
Consulting fees	\$ 132,000	\$ 131,945
Management fees	9,341	27,100
Research and development	-	14,000
Rent	-	36,000
\$	141,341	\$ 209,045

As at January 31, 2025, the Company had \$216,051 (2024 - \$112,275) owing to the current and former directors of the Company, which is included in the trade payables (Note 9). The amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured and had no fixed terms of repayment.

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13. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity as capital. The Company's primary source of capital comes from the issuance of capital stock.

The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure when changes in economic conditions occur. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may seek additional funding through issuance of new shares or new debt. The Company may require additional capital resources to meet its administrative overhead expenses in the long term. The Company believes it will be able to raise capital as required in the long-term but recognizes there will be risks involved that may be beyond its control. There were no changes to the Company's capital management approach during the year ended January 31, 2025. The Company is not subject to external restrictions on its capital.

14. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the Canadian statutory income tax rate of 27% to income before income taxes.

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

	January 31, 2025	January 31, 2024
Net loss for the year	\$ 806,905	\$ 1,323,109
Statutory income tax rate	27%	27%
Income tax benefit computed at statutory tax rate	217,864	357,239
Change in valuation allowance	(217,864)	(357,239)
Income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -

As at January 31, 2025, the Company had non-capital losses carried forward of approximately \$7,262,245 (2024 - \$6,435,340) which may be utilized to reduce future years' taxable income and expire through 2041 and 2045 if not utilized.

14. INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that the Company will be able to generate sufficient taxable income upon which these deferred tax assets can be realized.

	January 31, 2025	January 31, 2024
Non-capital losses	\$ 1,960,805	\$ 1,737,541
Share issuance costs	-	5,400
Unrecognized deferred tax asset	\$ 1,960,805	\$ 1,742,941

15. Subsequent event

Subsequent to the year ended January 31, 2025, the Company received a loan for \$50,000. The loan bears interest at 15% per annum, unsecured, and due on April 3, 2026.