

Universal Digital Inc.
(formerly Minas Metals Ltd.)

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars – unaudited)

Universal Digital Inc. (formerly Minas Metals Ltd.)
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	July 31, 2025 (Unaudited)	Jan 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Current asset		
Cash	\$ 701,876	\$ 415,562
Intangible assets – digital currencies (Note 5)	1,703,242	-
GST receivable	40,863	21,281
Accounts receivable (Notes 17 and 18)	87,654	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits	170,577	3,471
Contract Assets – ETF (Note 6)	99,713	-
	2,803,925	440,314
Non-Current assets		
Deposits	40,132	37,082
Contract Assets - ETF (Note 6)	194,784	-
Intangible assets (Note 4)	1,659,662	-
Goodwill (Note 4)	19,168,541	-
	\$ 23,867,044	\$ 477,396
TOTAL ASSETS		
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 7 and 10)	\$ 480,744	\$ 1,010,828
Loans payable (Note 13)	254,532	-
Provisions (Note 17 and 18)	103,904	-
	839,180	1,010,828
TOTAL LIABILITIES		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		
Share capital (Note 8)	\$ 30,176,732	\$ 7,324,260
Obligation to issue shares (Note 11)	127,272	127,272
Reserve (Note 9)	476,144	303,292
Revaluation Surplus – digital currencies (Note 5)	207,385	-
Translation reserve	14,209	-
Accumulated deficit	(7,973,878)	(8,288,256)
	23,027,864	(533,432)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
	\$ 23,867,044	\$ 477,396
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on September 29, 2025. They are signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

/s/ "Timothy Chan"
Director

/s/ "Christopher Yeung"
Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Universal Digital Inc. (formerly Minas Metals Ltd.)
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited)

	Three Months ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
INCOME				
Revenue (Note 14)	\$ 53,314	\$ -	\$ 53,314	\$ -
COST OF SALES				
Direct Costs	8,425	-	8,425	-
GROSS MARGIN	44,889	-	44,889	-
EXPENSES				
Consulting fees	86,976	10,283	128,208	10,283
Exchange loss (gain)	25,486	6,125	18,909	27,565
General and administrative costs (Note 10)	140,064	65,635	176,078	113,782
Management fees (Note 10)	31,373	45,000	41,123	108,000
Marketing fees	195,437	-	195,437	29,899
Professional fees (Note 10)	118,263	42,296	376,097	46,771
Stock-based compensation (Notes 9 and 10)	156,406	-	263,852	24,952
Transfer agent, regulatory and listing fees	25,701	5,333	57,382	9,715
Impairment of exploration and evaluation asset	-	970,028	-	970,028
Amortisation (Notes 4 and 6)	60,467	-	60,467	-
Litigation settlement expense (Notes 17 and 18)	59,415	-	59,415	-
Realised loss on digital currencies (Note 5)	17,735	-	140,783	-
Loss of Associate (Note 4)	2,413	-	2,441	-
	919,736	1,144,700	1,520,192	1,340,995
OTHER INCOME				
Gain on Disposal of Subsidiary (Note 12)	-	-	(546,360)	-
Gain on Investments (Note 4)	(1,223,571)	-	(1,223,571)	-
NET INCOME (LOSS)	348,724	(1,144,700)	294,628	(1,340,995)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Revaluation gains on digital currencies (Note 5)	191,402	-	207,385	-
Translation of foreign subsidiary	14,209	-	14,209	-
	205,611	-	221,594	-
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 554,335	\$ (1,144,700)	\$ 516,222	\$ (1,340,995)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.21)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	61,694,192	6,569,815	44,035,725	6,525,529

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Universal Digital Inc. (formerly Minas Metals Ltd.)
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited)

	Six Months Ended July 31, 2025	Six Months Ended July 31, 2024
Cash flows provided from (used in):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net gain (loss)	\$ 294,628	\$ (1,340,995)
Non-cash items:		
Stock-based compensation	263,852	24,952
Impairment of exploration and evaluation asset	-	970,028
Accrued interest on loans payable	-	4,986
Amortisation	60,467	-
Litigation settlement expense	59,415	-
Realised loss on digital currencies	140,783	-
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(101)	-
Loss of associate	2,441	-
Gain on investments	(1,223,571)	-
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	(546,360)	-
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:		
GST receivable	(19,582)	1,226
Accounts receivable	291,954	-
Prepaid expenses	(165,704)	-
Deposits	(32,213)	(8,860)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(78,690)	118,664
Net change in digital currencies held for working capital	(61,288)	-
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(1,013,969)	(229,999)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash recovery on disposal of subsidiary	283	-
Fees paid for partnership agreement	(300,000)	-
Recovery of E&E costs	-	252,226
Net cash flows provided by investing activities	(299,217)	252,226
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Shares issued	1,600,000	-
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	1,600,000	-
Net increase in cash	286,314	22,227
Cash, beginning of period	415,562	9,218
Cash, end of period	\$ 701,876	\$ 31,445
Non-cash activity:		
Shares issued for investment in associate	2,736,000	-
Shares issued for investment in subsidiary	16,869,870	-
Fair value of shares issued for digital asset	1,575,352	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Universal Digital Inc. (formerly Minas Metals Ltd.)
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited)

	Number of shares	Amount	Obligation to issue shares	Reserve	Revaluation surplus	Translation reserve	Accumulated deficit	Total
Balance at January 31, 2024	6,311,945	\$ 5,961,631	\$ 127,272	\$ 599,222	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (6,506,087)	\$ 182,038
Exercise of restricted share units (Note 8)	130,000	182,000	-	(182,000)	-	-	-	-
Stock-based compensation (Note 9)	-	-	-	24,952	-	-	-	24,952
Net and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,340,995)	(1,340,995)
Balance at July 31, 2024	6,441,945	\$ 6,143,631	\$ 127,272	\$ 442,174	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (7,847,082)	\$ (1,134,005)
Balance at January 31, 2025	24,441,945	\$ 7,324,260	\$ 127,272	\$ 303,292	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (8,288,256)	\$ (533,432)
Shares issued (Note 8)	3,200,000	1,600,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,600,000
Exercise of restricted share units (Notes 8 and 9)	250,000	71,250	-	(71,250)	-	-	-	-
Shares issued for investment in associate (Notes 4 and 8)	7,953,489	2,736,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,736,000
Shares issued for investment in subsidiary (Notes 4 and 8)	20,828,572	16,869,870	-	-	-	-	-	16,869,870
Shares issued for digital currencies (Notes 5 and 8)	13,500,000	1,575,352	-	-	-	-	-	1,575,352
Stock-based compensation (Notes 9 and 10)	-	-	-	263,852	-	-	-	263,852
Revaluation gain on digital currencies (Note 5)	-	-	-	-	207,385	-	-	207,385
Translation of foreign subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	14,209	-	14,209
Cancellation of restricted share units (Note 9)	-	-	-	(19,750)	-	-	19,750	-
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	294,628	294,628
Balance at July 31, 2025	70,174,006	\$ 30,176,732	\$ 127,272	\$ 476,144	\$ 207,385	\$ 14,209	\$ (7,973,878)	\$ 23,027,864

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed consolidation interim financial statements.

Universal Digital Inc. (formerly Minas Metals Ltd.)

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Universal Digital Inc. (formerly Minas Metals Ltd.) (the “Company” or “Universal”) was a junior mineral exploration company that was engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. On April 29, 2025, the Company received final approval from the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) to complete its change of business from a junior mineral exploration company to an investment issuer. Concurrently, the Company changed its name from Minas Metals Ltd. to Universal Digital Inc. and began trading under the new ticker symbol “LFG” on April 30, 2025. The Company’s registered office is located at 15th Floor, 1111 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC V6B 1G8.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realise its assets and settle its liabilities in the normal course of business. At July 31, 2025, the Company had cash of \$701,876, market-traded digital currencies of \$1,703,242, and current liabilities of \$839,180. Since inception, the Company has incurred losses and had an accumulated deficit of \$7,973,878 at July 31, 2025. Whether and when the Company can obtain profitability and positive cash flows from operations is uncertain. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Company’s ability to continue its operations is dependent on its success in raising equity through share issuances, suitable debt financing and/or other financing arrangements. While the Company has been successful in raising equity in the past, there can be no guarantee that it will be able to raise sufficient funds to fund its activities and general and administrative costs in the next twelve months and in the future. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not give effect to the required adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements (“Financial Statements”) have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, using accounting policies consistent with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

(b) Basis of presentation

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these Financial Statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The material accounting policies, as disclosed, have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements .

(c) Basis of Consolidation

The Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, 2262496 Alberta Ltd. (“226”), Minas Metals Brasil Ltd. and Geometric Galaxy Ltd. (“GGL”) (Note 4). Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealised income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated on consolidation. The Company divested its wholly owned subsidiary Elkhorn Gold Exploration LLC (“Elkhorn”) on March 28, 2025, and, in accordance with IFRS 10, derecognised Elkhorn’s assets and liabilities, with the resulting gain recognised in profit or loss.

(d) Presentation and functional currency

The presentation and functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar, except for GGL for which the functional currency is US dollars. All amounts in these Financial Statements are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

(e) Expected credit loss allowance and provision

The Company recognises an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss (“ECL”) on trade and long-term receivables, and other receivables for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Loss allowances are measured based on historical experience and forecasted economic conditions. The amount of ECL is sensitive to changes in circumstances of forecasted economic conditions.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

(f) Material accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions about the future and to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The impacts of changes to estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods that are affected.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions management has made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the date of the condensed consolidated statement of financial position that have significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures and meet its liabilities for the ensuing year involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Income taxes

The Company recognises deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and other income tax deductions only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and other income tax deductions can be utilised. In assessing the probability of realizing the income tax benefits of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and other income tax deductions, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. The likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities is assessed based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position evaluated in light of all available evidence.

As at July 31, 2025, the Company has not recognised any deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences. Changes in any of the above-mentioned estimates can materially affect the amount of income tax assets recognised. In addition, where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to varying interpretations, changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognised. The Company reassesses unrecognised income tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

Valuation of stock-based compensation

The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of stock-based compensation. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

Fair value measurement of the Company's shares issued as non-cash consideration — 19% investment in GGL

On April 25, 2025, the Company issued 7,953,489 common shares to acquire a 19% interest in GGL. Management determined that the cost of the investment (recognised under IAS 28) should be measured by reference to the fair value of the Company's shares at the acquisition date, determined under IFRS 13 from a market-participant exit-price perspective. Because trading in the Company's shares was halted on the acquisition date and market activity had only resumed on April 30, 2025, significant judgment was required to (i) evaluate the quality and observability of available market data, (ii) assess whether any quoted or implied prices were representative of orderly transactions, and (iii) calibrate valuation techniques accordingly. Based on management's analysis, the CSE re-opening price of \$0.42 on April 30, 2025 was the most relevant observable input and that an 18% discount for lack of marketability should be applied for the statutory four-months-plus-one-day hold period on the vendor shares, resulting in a per-share fair value of \$0.344 at April 25, 2025. Changes in these judgments could materially affect the recognised cost of the investment and the corresponding share capital (Notes 4 and 8).

Universal Digital Inc. (formerly Minas Metals Ltd.)

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Business Combinations

When the Company undertakes acquisitions, it measures identifiable assets and liabilities at fair value and recognises goodwill for any residual. Estimating these fair values involves significant judgement, including selection of valuation techniques and key inputs such as revenue growth, margins, customer attrition and discount rates. Useful lives of finite-lived intangibles reflect the expected pattern of benefits and are reassessed each reporting date. Adverse changes in assumptions may materially affect amortisation and impairment outcomes.

Contract Assets - ETF

Management exercised judgment in determining the accounting for upfront payments made to LongPoint in connection with the launch of exchange-traded funds. These payments were assessed against the requirements of IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, and were determined to meet the criteria to be recognised as contract cost assets because they relate directly to obtaining and fulfilling the partnership and are expected to be recovered through future fee entitlements.

Contract assets arising from upfront fees are amortised on a straight-line basis over the contractual term of the agreement with LongPoint. The amortisation period corresponds directly with the duration over which services are provided under the contract.

Although the contract period is defined, management is required to exercise judgment in determining the projected return of the fund, over the defined period, to assess the potential recovery of the upfront fees and any potential impairment to previously recognised amounts.

Intangible Asset Development Costs

The determination of whether development expenditures meet the criteria for capitalization under IAS 38 requires significant judgment by management. Estimating the point at which technical feasibility is established and the extent of probable future economic benefits involves assumptions about project outcomes, timing, and expected use. If these assumptions prove incorrect or change materially, the resulting impact may affect whether costs are expensed or capitalised and may trigger future impairment.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies applied in these Financial Statements are consistent with those disclosed in the audited financial statements for the year ended January 31, 2025, except for certain new accounting policies adopted as a result of the Company's change in business activities from a junior mineral exploration company to an investment issuer. The Company has reassessed the relevance of its previous accounting policies and adopted additional policies to reflect its new business model, including those related to the recognition and measurement of digital currencies, financial instruments, and investments.

(a) Business Combinations

The Company accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method in accordance with IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The consideration transferred is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of:

- The acquisition-date fair value of assets transferred;
- Liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree; and
- The equity interests issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition-date fair values. Goodwill is measured as the excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (in a business combination achieved in stages), over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable net assets acquired. If the total consideration transferred is less than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

In a business combination achieved in stages, the Company remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value and recognises the resulting gain or loss, if any, in profit or loss.

Goodwill is not amortised but is tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it may be impaired. For impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units expected to benefit from the combination. If the recoverable amount of the units is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Universal Digital Inc. (formerly Minas Metals Ltd.)

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - unaudited)

(b) Investments in Associates

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence, but not control or joint control, generally evidenced by ownership of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee. Investments in associates are initially recognised at cost and subsequently adjusted for through the Company's share of the associate's post-acquisition profits or losses and other comprehensive income. The Company's share of the associate's profit or loss and other comprehensive income is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Distributions received from the associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

The investment is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the investment may be impaired, with any impairment loss recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Intangible assets – Digital currencies

Digital currencies, such as cryptocurrencies, are identifiable, non-monetary assets that lack physical substance. As a result, they are classified and recognised as intangible assets in accordance with IAS 38, Intangible Assets.

Upon initial recognition, digital currencies are measured at fair value on the acquisition date. If acquired in exchange for the Company's own shares, fair value is determined based on the equity instruments issued, unless the value of the asset itself can be measured more reliably.

For subsequent measurement, the Company applies the revaluation model. Revaluations are carried out at each quarter-end. Where an active market exists, the Company determines fair value using prices from the most active digital currency exchanges with the highest trading volume. In cases where regulated benchmark indices are available and considered representative, these may also be used for valuation purposes.

If an intangible asset's carrying amount is increased as a result of a revaluation, the increase is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under revaluation surplus. However, the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

If an intangible asset's carrying amount is decreased because of a revaluation, the decrease is recognised in profit or loss. However, the decrease is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance in the revaluation surplus in respect of that asset. The decrease recognised in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus.

When a gain or loss on a digital currency is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a digital currency is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Digital currencies classified as intangible assets are considered to have indefinite useful lives. Therefore, no amortisation is recognised. At least quarterly, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise, the Company tests digital currencies for impairment in accordance with IAS 36, Impairment of Assets. Derecognition occurs when a digital currency is sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. For financial reporting purposes, revalued amounts are converted from USD to CAD using the Company's period-end closing exchange rate.

(d) Internally Generated Intangible Assets

Expenditures related to the development of internally generated intangible assets are expensed as incurred unless they meet the recognition criteria for capitalisation as an intangible asset under IAS 38, Intangible Assets. Expenditures are capitalised as an intangible asset only when the Company can demonstrate:

- i. The technical feasibility of completing the asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- ii. Its intention and ability to complete and use or sell the asset;
- iii. How the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- iv. The availability of adequate technical, financial, and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- v. The ability to reliably measure the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development.

Costs incurred before all these conditions are met are recorded as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Once the recognition criteria are met, the development asset is capitalised at cost, which includes all directly attributable costs necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use. After initial recognition, the asset is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses, consistent with the treatment of separately acquired intangible assets.

(e) Amortisation of Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The amortisation method and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised from the date they are available for use. Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Estimated Useful Lives

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

<u>Intangible Asset</u>	<u>Useful Life</u>
Intellectual property	5 Years
Customer relationships	5 Years

Goodwill is not amortised but tested annually for impairment in accordance with IAS 36, Impairment of Assets.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

(f) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised in accordance with IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. The Company's revenue is derived primarily from subscription agreements that provide customers with continuous access to its proprietary trading analytics platform. For each contract, the Company identifies the contract with the customer, determines that the performance obligation consists of providing platform access and related services, establishes the transaction price (typically a fixed monthly fee), allocates the transaction price to the performance obligation, and recognises revenue over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the service. Subscription fees may be paid in either fiat currency or USDT (Tether), a USD-pegged stablecoin. Given USDT's stable value, widespread acceptance, and immediate convertibility to U.S. dollars, consideration received in USDT is treated as equivalent to fiat currency and measured at its nominal USD value at the time of receipt. Revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the subscription period, as this best reflects the pattern of service delivery and consumption.

The Company provides marketing and promotion services in its partnership with LongPoint Asset Management Inc. ("LongPoint"). Under this arrangement, the Company provides promoter, marketing and branding services for exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") managed by LongPoint. Revenue from this partnership is recognised on a net basis as the Net LFG ETF Fees, defined as the management fees collected by LongPoint less the Minimum Base Fee retained by LongPoint and less any Fund Expense Fee (Note 14).

The Company's share of the Net LFG ETF Fees is considered variable consideration under IFRS 15. Revenue is only recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur, typically at the end of each month upon receiving LongPoint's statement of account. The Company is also contractually responsible for 50% of any monthly expenses exceeding the agreed management expense ratio (MER) cap. Any such amounts are accrued as a liability in the period they arise. If no excess occurs, no additional expense is recorded beyond the net revenue presentation.

The Company capitalises incremental costs incurred to obtain or fulfil contracts with customers when those costs are expected to be recovered. Upfront payments made to LongPoint in connection with the establishment and launch of ETFs qualify as contract cost assets because they:

- (i) are incremental costs of obtaining the contract with LongPoint, (ii) relate directly to the arrangement, and (iii) are expected to be recovered through the Company's ongoing share of fee revenues.

Each upfront payment is recognised as a separate contract cost asset for the related ETF. Upfront costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining contractual period of the LongPoint partnership agreement. The amortisation period and method are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively if the expected pattern of benefit changes.

In accordance with IFRS15, the Company assesses the carrying amount of each contract cost asset for impairment at every reporting date.

Other accounting pronouncements with future effective dates are either not applicable to the Company's activities or are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

4. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE AND SUBSEQUENT SUBSIDIARY

On April 25, 2025, the Company acquired a 19% equity interest in GGL, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands that owns and operates the BullWave crypto-analytics SaaS platform. The consideration paid for the acquisition was 7,953,489 common shares of the Company issued with a fair value of \$0.344 a share totaling \$2,736,000 (Notes 2 and 8).

This Company has determined it has significant influence over GGL, as defined by IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. GGL is thus classified as an associate and accounted for using the equity method.

On June 2, 2025, the Company acquired the remaining 81% equity interest in GGL. The consideration paid for the acquisition was 20,828,572 common shares of the Company issued with a fair value of \$16,869,870. The previously held interest was revalued to fair value at June 2, 2025. No dividends were received from GGL during the period.

Full ownership supports the Company's strategy to build digital-asset infrastructure, enabling control of product development, integration with the Company's platform, growth in subscription revenues through coordinated marketing, and operating efficiencies across technology and administration.

The initial recognition and subsequent movements of the investment in are as follows.

January 31, 2025	\$	-
Cost of investment – 19% (Note 8)		2,736,000
Share of loss of associate		(2,441)
Fair value change of previously held interest – 19%		1,223,571
Cost of investment – 81% (Note 8)		16,869,870
Total consideration	\$	20,827,000
Net assets and liabilities of GGL at the acquisition date:		
Accounts receivable	\$	335,119
Prepaid expenses		1,402
Intangible assets – Intellectual property		1,517,649
Intangible assets – Customer relationships		182,667
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(378,378)
Net assets acquired	\$	1,658,459
Goodwill on acquisition of GGL	\$	19,168,541

None of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The Company expects to finalise the purchase price allocation within twelve months of the acquisition date, in accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations.

From June 2, 2025 to July 31, 2025, GGL contributed revenue of \$43,946 (Note 14) and net loss of \$44,633.

The intangible assets are being amortised on a straight-line basis over their respective estimated useful lives, commencing from the acquisition date.

The Company recognised amortisation of \$54,964 during the period ended July 31, 2025.

As of July 31, 2025, the carrying amounts of the acquired intangible assets are:

Intellectual property	\$	1,481,362
Customer relationships		178,300
Total	\$	1,659,662

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS – DIGITAL CURRENCIES

On April 25, 2025 the Company issued 13,500,000 common shares to acquire three digital currencies. The acquisition cost was measured at the quoted fair value of the digital currencies received, totaling \$1,575,352 (Note 8).

Between June 12, 2025 and June 21, 2025, the Company sold its three digital currencies (5,277.60 Solana tokens (SOL), 335,568.10 Cardano tokens (ADA) and 339,248.61 ai16z tokens) for total proceeds of US\$1,047,591. The proceeds were used to acquire 10.02935 Bitcoin (BTC) at an average price of US\$104,452.56 per Bitcoin.

The revaluation losses arising between the acquisition date and the disposition date totaling \$140,783 were recognised in profit or loss. The unrealised revaluation gains of \$207,385 for digital assets held at July 31, 2025 were recognised in revaluation surplus.

In addition, the Company settles a portion of its accounts receivable and accounts payable using USDT. This resulted in an additional \$61,288 of net digital assets acquired during the period ending July 31, 2025.

The initial recognition and subsequent movements of the digital currencies are as follows.

January 31, 2025	\$	-
Acquisition cost of digital currencies		1,575,352
Net change in digital currencies held for working capital		61,288
Realised revaluation loss on digital currencies		(140,783)
Unrealised revaluation gain on digital currencies		207,385
July 31, 2025	\$	1,703,242

6. CONTRACT ASSETS - ETF

The Company entered into a partnership with LongPoint in May 2025 to develop and launch leveraged exchange-traded funds in Canada. The first two ETFs — LFG Daily (2X) COIN Long ETF (COIU) and LFG Daily (2X) MSTR Long ETF (MSTU) — were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange on July 2, 2025. The Company paid \$200,000 to LongPoint in connection with the establishment of these two ETFs.

During the quarter ended July 31, 2025, the Company, together with LongPoint, advanced its ETF product suite further. On August 12, 2025, a preliminary prospectus was filed for two additional ETFs: LFG Daily (-2X) COIN Short ETF (COID) and LFG Daily (-2X) MSTR Short ETF (MSTZ). These funds are expected to be listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, subject to regulatory approval. The Company paid \$100,000 to LongPoint in connection with the establishment of these two new ETFs.

Management assessed these payments under IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers and determined that they represent incremental costs of obtaining contracts. Accordingly, the amounts have been capitalised as contract assets and will be amortised on a straight-line basis over the contractual term of the ETF agreement, consistent with the period in which related revenues are expected to be earned.

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The Company's movement in contract assets for the period are as follows:

	July 31, 2025		July 31, 2024	
Cost				
Opening Balance	\$	-	\$	-
Additions		300,000		-
Closing Balance	\$	300,000	\$	-
Amortisation				
Opening Balance	\$	-	\$	-
Amortisation		5,503		-
Closing Balance	\$	5,503	\$	-
Carrying Amount				
Current	\$	99,713	\$	-
Non-current		194,784		-
Total	\$	294,497	\$	-

The Company has assessed the contract assets and determined that there is no impairment as of July 31, 2025.

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are composed of the following:

	July 31, 2025		January 31, 2025	
Accounts payable (Note 10)	\$	237,500	\$	366,062
Accrued liabilities (Note 10)		243,244		644,766
Total	\$	480,744	\$	1,010,828

8. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorised

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Issued

Six months ended July 31, 2025:

On March 13, 2025, 250,000 common shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of restricted share units ("RSUs") (Note 9).

On April 25, 2025, the Company issued 13,500,000 common shares with a fair value of \$1,575,352 in exchange for three digital currencies comprising: 5,277.60 Solana tokens (SOL), 335,568.10 Cardano tokens (ADA) and 339,248.61 ai16z tokens (Note 5).

On April 25, 2025, the Company issued 7,953,489 common shares with a fair value of \$2,736,000 to acquire a 19% equity interest in GGL (Note 4).

On May 29, 2025, the Company issued 3,200,000 common shares were issued as part of a private placement. The shares were issued at \$0.50 per share for total consideration of \$1,600,000.

On June 2, 2025, the Company issued 20,828,572 common shares with a fair value of \$16,869,870 to acquire an 81% equity interest in GGL (Note 4).

Six months ended July 31, 2024:

On April 2, 2024, 130,000 common shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of restricted share units ("RSUs") (Note 9).

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c) Escrow

At July 31, 2025, there were 12,150,000 common shares in escrow (January 31, 2025 – 42,000). Of the 13,500,000 common shares issued in connection with the acquisition of digital currencies, 90% (12,150,000 shares) were placed in escrow as at April 30, 2025. These shares will be released in equal tranches of 2,025,000 (15%) every six months on October 31 and April 30, with the final tranche scheduled for release on April 30, 2028.

In May 2025, certain shareholders entered into voluntary lock-up agreements with respect to an aggregate of 11,461,000 common shares of the Company. The restricted shares were subject to staged releases over a 12-month period commencing July 31, 2025. On July 22, 2025, shareholders representing 11,296,000 of these shares agreed to extend their lock-ups under a revised staged release schedule commencing December 31, 2025 and ending December 31, 2026. At July 31, 2025, there were 11,436,250 common shares in escrow (January 31, 2025 – nil).

On June 2, 2025, the Company issued 20,828,572 common shares to acquire the remaining 81% equity interest in Geometric Galaxy Ltd. The restricted shares were subject to staged releases over a 12-month period commencing July 31, 2025. On July 22, 2025, shareholders representing 20,571,430 of these shares agreed to extend their lock-ups under a revised staged release schedule commencing December 31, 2025 and ending December 31, 2026. At July 31, 2025, there were 20,790,000 common shares in escrow (January 31, 2025 – nil).

9. RESERVE

During the six months ended July 31, 2025, the Company recognised stock-based compensation of \$Nil (2024 - \$nil) related to the vesting of previously granted options.

A continuity schedule of the Company's outstanding stock options for the six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	July 31, 2025		July 31, 2024	
	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of period	320,250	\$ 1.27	492,750	\$ 1.33
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-	-
Cancelled	(210,000)	1.31		
Outstanding, end of period	110,250	\$ 1.21	492,750	\$ 1.33
Exercisable, end of period	110,250	\$ 1.21	492,750	\$ 1.33

At July 31, 2025, the Company had outstanding stock options exercisable to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

Expiry date	Options outstanding	Options exercisable	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)
April 30, 2026	30,250	30,250	\$ 1.50	0.75
May 10, 2028	30,000	30,000	\$ 0.60	2.78
October 16, 2028	50,000	50,000	\$ 1.40	3.21
	110,250	110,250	\$ 1.21	2.42

Restricted Share Units

On March 13, 2025, 950,000 RSUs were granted to certain directors and officers of the Company pursuant to the Company's long-term incentive plan. Of the 950,000 RSUs granted, 250,000 RSUs vested immediately on the date of grant and 700,000 RSUs will vest in eight equal installments, quarterly, over two years from the date of grant.

On April 4, 2025, 69,298 RSUs that were granted to the former CEO of the Company on January 20, 2025, were cancelled.

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On May 5, 2025, 200,000 RSUs were granted to a director and officer of the Company pursuant to the Company's long-term incentive plan.

On May 7, 2025, 500,000 RSUs were granted to a director and officers of the Company pursuant to the Company's long-term incentive plan.

On July 17, 2025, 75,000 RSUs were granted to an advisor of the Company pursuant to the Company's long-term incentive plan.

During the six months ended July 31, 2025, \$263,852 (2024 - \$24,952) was recognised as stock-based compensation for RSUs.

The following is a continuity schedule of the Company's RSUs outstanding for the six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024:

	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
	Number outstanding	Number outstanding
Outstanding, beginning of period	69,298	130,000
Granted	1,725,000	-
Exercised	(250,000)	(130,000)
Cancelled	(69,298)	-
Outstanding, end of period	1,475,000	-
Exercisable, end of period	1,475,000	-

Warrants

A continuity schedule of the Company's outstanding warrants for the six months ended July 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	July 31, 2025		July 31, 2024	
	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of period	545,000	\$ 1.60	545,000	\$ 1.60
Outstanding, end of period	545,000	\$ 1.60	545,000	\$ 1.60
Exercisable, end of period	545,000	\$ 1.60	545,000	\$ 1.60

At July 31, 2025, the Company had outstanding warrants exercisable to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

Expiry date	Warrants outstanding	Warrants exercisable	Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)
August 8, 2025	545,000	545,000	\$ 1.60	0.02

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties consist of its key management personnel, including its directors and officers.

During the six months ended July 31, 2025, the Company incurred total management fees of \$30,000 to current directors and officers (2024 - \$nil).

During the six months ended July 31, 2025, the Company incurred management fees of \$9,750 to the former directors and officers (2024 - \$108,000).

During the six months ended July 31, 2025, the Company incurred total fees of \$46,730 to related parties, included in general and administrative costs (2024 - \$nil).

During the six months ended July 31, 2025, the Company incurred total fees of \$nil to a former director and officer, included in general and administrative costs (2024 - \$30,000).

Included in professional fees is \$34,155 (2024 - \$nil) incurred with related parties.

During the three months ended July 31, 2025, the Company recognised stock-based compensation for former directors and officers of \$71,250 (2024 - \$24,952) related to the vesting of RSUs.

During the six months ended July 31, 2025, the Company recognised stock-based compensation for current directors and officers of \$189,268 (2024 - \$nil) related to the vesting of RSUs.

As at July 31, 2025, the Company owed a total of \$81,550 to related parties (January 31, 2025 - \$nil) (Note 7).

During the six months ended July 31, 2025, the Company assigned its 100% Membership interest in Elkhorn to a former director of the Company (Note 12).

11. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

At January 31, 2025, all exploration and evaluation assets had been fully impaired. On March 28, 2025, the Company signed a Termination and Release Agreement with Cracker Creek Gold Corporation, which formally terminated all rights and obligations under a prior option agreement relating to the Cracker Creek Gold Property in Oregon. The agreement extinguished the Company's obligations in relation to the property in exchange for a termination payment of US\$19,070 to certain creditors.

At July 31, 2025, the Company has no rights to (or interests in) any exploration and evaluation assets. The Company retains an obligation of \$127,272 (US\$95,000) to issue shares under option agreements.

12. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARY

On March 28, 2025 the Company assigned its 100% membership interest in Elkhorn to a former director of the Company. The transaction included the assumption of US\$21,392 of liabilities by the Company and a commitment to fund US\$5,000 for reclamation work related to the Iron Butte Exploration Project. From the date of assignment, Elkhorn was de-consolidated.

Carrying amounts of Elkhorn at the disposal date:

Assets	\$	28,880
Liabilities		(614,556)
Net liabilities derecognised	\$	585,676

Gain recognised on disposal of subsidiary:

Net liabilities derecognised	\$	585,676
Obligations taken over		(39,316)
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	\$	546,360

The disposal generated a net investing cash inflow of \$283, consisting of release of a bank overdraft; no cash consideration was received.

13. LOANS PAYABLE

On April 10, 2025, a creditor agreed to defer repayment of an amount owing of \$254,532 for a period of 15 months to July 10, 2026. The debt may be settled, at the Company's option, through the issuance of common shares in a future equity financing completed prior to the expiry of the deferral period. If settled in shares, the number of shares to be issued will be based on the price per share in the applicable financing. The amount owing bears no interest and is unsecured.

On September 26, 2025, an aggregate of \$200,400 of this indebtedness was settled by the issuance of 334,000 common shares (Note 18).

14. REVENUE

During the period ending July 31, 2025, the Company recorded revenue of \$53,314 (2024 – \$Nil). Sources of revenue were as follows:

	July 31, 2025	July 31, 2024
Platform Fees (Note 4)	\$ 43,946	\$ -
Fees from ETFs (Note 3)	9,368	-
Total	\$ 53,314	\$ -

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Categories of financial instruments and fair value measurements

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are classified as follows:

	July 31, 2025	January 31, 2025
Financial assets:		
<i>Fair value through profit and loss</i>		
Cash	\$ 701,876	\$ 415,562
Financial liabilities:		
<i>Amortised cost</i>		
Accounts payable	\$ 237,500	\$ 366,062
Loans payable	\$ 254,532	\$ -

The fair values of the Company's accounts payable and loans payable approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

b) Management of financial risks

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. As at July 31, 2025, the Company was exposed to credit risk on its cash and accounts receivable.

The Company's cash is held with a high credit quality financial institution as at July 31, 2025, management considers its exposure to credit risk on cash to be low.

Given the nature of the receivables, the creditworthiness of the counterparties, and the lack of historical defaults, management has assessed the expected credit loss provision to be \$nil. Overall, the Company considers its exposure to credit risk on accounts receivable to be moderate.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and managing its capital and expenditures.

At July 31, 2025, the Company held:

Cash: \$701,876 (January 31, 2025 – \$415,562)

Market-traded digital currencies: \$1,703,242 (January 31, 2025 - \$Nil)

Current liabilities: \$839,180 (January 31, 2025 – \$1,010,828)

If required, a portion of the Company's digital currencies can usually be converted to fiat within one business day without materially affecting market prices. Management assessed liquidity risk as medium at July 31, 2025.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are not exposed to interest rate risk due to their short-term nature and maturity. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk at July 31, 2025.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that it has monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. As at July 31, 2025, management considers its exposure to foreign currency risk to be low.

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and to provide returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity composed of issued share capital. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of economic conditions. The Company, upon approval from its Board of Directors, will balance its overall capital structure through new share issuances or by undertaking other activities as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There have been no changes to the Company's management of capital during the period ended July 31, 2025.

17. PROVISION

On April 24, 2025, a civil claim was filed in the Supreme Court of British Columbia by PGV Patriot Gold Vault Ltd. against the Company and Mr. Jon Bey (a former CEO of the Company). The claim alleged that Universal and Mr. Bey made misrepresentations concerning the existence and validity of an option agreement over a U.S.-based gold mining project known as the Cracker Creek Project. The plaintiff sought the return of a US\$250,000 non-refundable deposit paid under a term sheet, general and punitive damages and other relief.

On September 19, 2025, the Company settled this claim (Note 18) and has recorded a provision in relation to this matter.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On August 7, 2025, in connection with Mr. Yeung's appointment as Chief Executive Officer, the Company granted 200,000 stock options pursuant to its long-term incentive plan. The options are exercisable at \$1.00 per common share, vest immediately, and expire on August 7, 2027.

On August 7, 2025, the Company granted an aggregate of 175,000 RSUs under its long-term incentive plan to a director, officer and consultants, vesting in eight equal installments quarterly, over two years from the date of grant.

On August 7, 2025, the Company entered into a marketing agreement with Has Innovations Trading L.L.C. ("Has Innovations") for strategic marketing and brand visibility services from August 7, 2025 to November 7, 2025, with an option to extend by mutual agreement. As consideration for the services, the Company agreed to pay US\$200,000 in cash in advance. No securities or equity-based compensation were granted in connection with this agreement; Has Innovations is at arm's length to the Company and will not provide market making services.

On August 9, 2025, the 545,000 warrants outstanding expired (Note 9).

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In August 2025, certain shareholders that were subject to existing voluntary shareholder lock-up agreements entered into voluntary lock-up extension agreements with respect to an aggregate of 31,867,430 common shares of the Company. The restricted shares will be subject to staged releases over a 12 month period commencing December 31, 2025.

On September 1, 2025, the Company signed a definitive agreement with Seacastle Singapore Pte. Ltd. to acquire a strategic position in ReYuu Japan Inc. ("ReYuu") (TSE: 9425). The agreement provides for the purchase of 200,000 ReYuu ordinary shares (\approx 3.48% of outstanding) for US\$1,030,000 total cash consideration (inclusive of a US\$96,000 advisory fee), and 8,000 ReYuu warrants for US\$45,434. Each warrant entitles the Company to purchase 100 ReYuu shares (up to 800,000 shares in aggregate) at JPY 579 per share until July 23, 2028. The Company also holds an option to acquire up to 10,000 additional warrants from Seacastle until July 23, 2028, at the lower of JPY 1,000 per warrant or a Black-Scholes-based value determined at exercise; each such warrant would also be exercisable for 100 shares at JPY 579 per share to July 23, 2028. The transaction had not yet closed at the date of these Financial Statements.

On September 18, 2025, the Company closed the first tranche of a brokered private placement, issuing 2,431,300 units at \$0.60 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,458,780. Each unit comprised one common share and one-half of one warrant, with each whole warrant exercisable to acquire one common share at \$0.80 for a period of 24 months. The agents received a cash commission of \$87,527, a corporate finance fee of \$6,510, and were issued an aggregate of 152,670 compensation options, each exercisable at \$0.60 until September 18, 2027. Net proceeds are intended to be used for the Company's investment program and general working capital.

On September 19, 2025, the Company finalised the settlement of the civil claim filed on April 24, 2025 by PGV Patriot Gold Vault Ltd. in the Supreme Court of British Columbia against Universal and a former CEO of the Company, Mr. Jon Bey. As part of the settlement, the Company agreed to pay US\$75,000 in full and final satisfaction of all claims. A Consent Dismissal Order was entered dismissing the action as if after trial, without costs, and the parties executed mutual releases. The Company's Directors & Officers (D&O) insurance policy responded to the matter, and after application of the policy retention, the Company received \$44,489 from the insurer. This is an adjusting event after the reporting period under IAS 10, Events after the Reporting Period and the related settlement expense of \$59,415, provision of \$103,904 (US\$75,000) and insurance receivable of \$44,489 were recognised in the financial statements at July 31, 2025 (Note 17).

On September 22, 2025, one of the Company's creditors assigned an aggregate of \$200,400 of outstanding indebtedness to two arm's length parties. On September 26, 2025, the Company entered into agreements with the assignees to settle this indebtedness through the issuance of an aggregate of 334,000 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.60 per share. Completion of the share issuances is subject to approval by the CSE (Note 13).

On September 26, 2025, the Company entered into a marketing and content distribution agreement for a 12-month term with Outside the Box Capital Inc. As consideration, the Company agreed to pay C\$200,000 in cash (\$150,000 on execution and \$50,000 at 3 months) and granted 334,000 stock options under its Long-Term Incentive Plan, exercisable at \$0.60 per share until September 26, 2026. The options vest in four equal tranches of 83,500 on September 26, 2025, December 27, 2025, March 27, 2026, and June 27, 2026.

On September 26, 2025, the Company entered into a corporate advisory agreement with a company to provide strategic advisory services in blockchain, AI, and technology integration. As consideration, the Company granted 1,500,000 RSUs under its Long-Term Incentive Plan, vesting in full on October 1, 2025.