

Universal Digital Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Universal Digital Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Universal Digital Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at January 31, 2026 and 2025, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including 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, 2026 and 2025, 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.

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 1 to the financial statements, which describes events or conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about 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.

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

KEY AUDIT MATTER	HOW THE MATTER WAS ADDRESSED IN THE AUDIT
<p>Evaluation of the acquisition date fair values of intangible assets acquired in the Geometric Galaxy Limited business combination</p> <p>Refer to Note 6 to the financial statements.</p> <p>On June 2, 2025, the Company acquired an 81% interest in Geometric Galaxy Limited (“GGL”) by issuing 20,828,572 common shares with a fair value of \$13,676,850. Prior to June 2, 2025, the Company held a 19% interest in GGL. In connection with the transaction, the Company recognized intangible assets of \$1,700,316 and goodwill of \$15,226,541.</p> <p>We considered this a key audit matter due to the significant estimation uncertainty and judgments required in determining the fair value of the intangible assets at acquisition. Auditing these management estimates requires a high degree of auditor subjectivity and judgment in applying audit procedures and in evaluating the results of those procedures. This resulted in an increased extent of audit effort, including involvement of valuation specialists.</p>	<p>Our approach to addressing the matter included the following procedures, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the assistance of valuation specialists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evaluated the appropriateness of the valuation methodology used by management; ○ Assessed the completeness of the identified intangible assets; ○ Assessed the reasonableness of the valuation assumptions applied; and ○ Tested the mathematical accuracy of the calculations; • Reviewed the adequacy of the disclosures made in relation to the business combination in the financial statements.
<p>Impairment of goodwill and intangible assts</p> <p>Refer to Note 6 to the financial statements.</p> <p>As at January 31, 2026, the carrying amount of intangible assets was \$829,425 and goodwill was \$Nil after an impairment of \$15,986,549 was recorded.</p> <p>Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication of impairment. In performing the impairment assessment of the carrying amount of goodwill, the recoverable amount of cash-generating unit (“CGU”) to which goodwill has been attributed is determined. The Company determined that the recoverable amount of the CGU corresponded to its fair value less costs</p>	<p>Our approach to addressing the matter included the following procedures, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the assistance of valuation specialists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evaluated the appropriateness of the valuation methodology used by management; ○ Assessed the reasonableness of the valuation assumptions used in the fair value less costs of disposal calculation; ○ Tested the mathematical accuracy of the calculations;

<p>of disposal. The estimation of the CGU's recoverable amount requires the Company's management to exercise significant judgment.</p> <p>We considered this a key audit matter due to the significant estimation uncertainty and judgments required in determining the recoverable amounts of the CGU. Auditing management's estimates requires a high degree of auditor subjectivity and judgment in applying audit procedures and in evaluating the results of those procedures. This resulted in an increased extent of audit effort, including the involvement of valuation specialists.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluated management's assessment in determining the CGU and its underlying carrying amount; and • Reviewed the adequacy of the disclosures made in relation to the impairment assessment of goodwill in the financial statements.
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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 International Accounting Standards Board, 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.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the 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.

The logo consists of a large, stylized, handwritten letter 'D' on the left. To its right, the letters 'MCL' are written in a similar handwritten style. Further to the right, the letters 'LLP' are written in a smaller, more formal, sans-serif font.

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC

June 1, 2026

Universal Digital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at	January 31, 2026	January 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 300,777	\$ 415,562
Intangible assets – digital currencies (Note 4)	71,506	-
GST receivable	97,632	21,281
Accounts receivable	115,456	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits	741,012	3,471
	1,326,383	440,314
Non-Current assets		
Deposits	17,711	37,082
Intellectual property (Note 6)	740,319	-
Customer relationships (Note 6)	89,106	-
Contract cost asset (Note 5)	188,565	-
Investments (Note 7)	1,033,484	-
	\$ 3,395,568	\$ 477,396
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3,395,568	\$ 477,396
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 8 and 15)	\$ 604,190	\$ 1,010,828
Loans payable (Note 9)	478,150	-
	1,082,340	1,010,828
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,082,340	1,010,828
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		
Share capital (Note 12)	29,542,927	\$ 7,324,260
Obligation to issue shares (Note 14)	127,272	127,272
Reserve (Note 13)	672,077	303,292
Translation reserve	115,162	-
Accumulated deficit	(28,144,210)	(8,288,256)
	2,313,228	(533,432)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)	2,313,228	(533,432)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)	\$ 3,395,568	\$ 477,396

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on June 1, 2026. 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 consolidated financial statements.

Universal Digital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the Year Ended January 31, 2026	For the Year Ended January 31, 2025
INCOME		
Revenue (Note 10)	\$ 267,233	\$ -
COST OF SALES		
Direct Costs	15,688	-
GROSS MARGIN	251,545	-
EXPENSES		
Consulting fees	129,025	13,866
Exchange loss	28,263	36,723
General and administrative costs (Note 15)	474,377	183,096
Interest expense (Note 9)	210,126	10,078
Management fees (Note 15)	49,954	193,000
Marketing fees	747,617	29,899
Professional fees (Note 15)	893,958	158,857
Stock-based compensation (Notes 13 and 15)	972,717	21,989
Transfer agent, regulatory and listing fees	93,066	25,954
Impairment of exploration and evaluation asset	-	944,626
Amortisation (Notes 5 and 6)	268,143	-
Litigation settlement expense	59,415	-
Realised loss on digital currencies (Note 4)	278,089	-
Loss on debt settlement (Note 9 and 12)	316,154	300,000
Loss on associate (Note 6)	2,441	-
Impairment expense (Notes 5 and 6)	16,057,567	-
	(20,580,912)	(1,918,088)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Gain on disposal of subsidiary (Note 11)	546,360	-
Loss on investments (Notes 6 and 7)	(348,633)	-
NET LOSS	(20,131,640)	(1,918,088)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Translation surplus	115,162	-
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	\$ (20,016,478)	\$ (1,918,088)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.25)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	58,997,039	7,796,974

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

Universal Digital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the Year Ended January 31, 2026	For the Year Ended January 31, 2025
Cash flows provided from (used in):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (20,131,640)	\$ (1,918,088)
Non-cash items:		
Stock-based compensation	972,717	21,989
Impairment of exploration and evaluation asset	-	944,626
Accrued interest on loans payable	202,739	9,219
Amortisation	268,143	-
Realised loss on digital currencies	278,089	-
Foreign exchange loss	1,318	-
Loss on associate	2,441	-
Loss on investments	348,633	-
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	(546,360)	-
Loss on debt settlements	316,154	300,000
Impairment expenses	16,057,567	-
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:		
GST receivable	(76,351)	(1,123)
Accounts receivable	219,663	-
Prepaid expenses	(198,194)	-
Deposits	(9,792)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	59,771	247,883
Net change in digital currencies held for working capital	(71,506)	-
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(2,306,608)	(395,494)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Mineral property acquisition and exploration costs	-	(11,606)
Cash recovery on disposal of subsidiary	283	-
Fees paid for partnership agreement	(300,000)	-
Recovery of E&E costs	-	252,226
Deposits	-	37,370
Purchase of investments	(1,510,431)	-
Proceeds from sale of digital currencies	411,884	-
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(1,398,264)	277,990
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuance of equity instruments	3,180,574	600,000
Proceeds from issuance of convertible debt, net of legal fees	409,513	-
Share issuance costs	-	(19,371)
Repayment of promissory note	-	(56,781)
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	3,590,087	523,848
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(114,785)	406,344
Cash, beginning of year	415,562	9,218
Cash, end of year	\$ 300,777	\$ 415,562

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

Universal Digital Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the Year Ended January 31, 2026	For the Year Ended January 31, 2025
Non-cash activity:		
Shares issued for investment in associate	2,736,000	-
Shares issued for investment in subsidiary	13,676,850	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures included within accounts payable	-	620,523
Fair value of shares issued for digital currencies	1,575,352	-
Shares issued for debt settlement	183,700	116,794
Shares issued for settlement of accounts payable	-	483,206

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

Universal Digital Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of shares	Amount	Obligation to issue shares	Reserve	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
Shares issued as part of private placement (Note 12)	12,000,000	600,000	-	-	-	-	600,000
Share issuance costs (Note 12)		(19,371)	-	-	-	-	(19,371)
Shares issued for debt settlement (Note 12)	6,000,000	600,000	-	-	-	-	600,000
Exercise of restricted share units (Notes 12 and 13)	130,000	182,000	-	(182,000)	-	-	-
Stock-based compensation (Note 13)	-	-	-	21,989	-	-	21,989
Expired options (Note 13)	-	-	-	(135,919)	-	135,919	-
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,918,088)	(1,918,088)
Balance at January 31, 2025	24,441,945	\$ 7,324,260	\$ 127,272	\$ 303,292	\$ -	\$ (8,288,256)	\$ (533,432)
Balance at January 31, 2025	24,441,945	\$ 7,324,260	\$ 127,272	\$ 303,292	\$ -	\$ (8,288,256)	\$ (533,432)
Shares issued (Note 12)	6,465,200	3,143,419	-	120,655	-	-	3,264,074
Exercise of restricted share units (Notes 12 and 13)	2,012,500	984,500	-	(984,500)	-	-	-
Exercise of options (Notes 12 and 13)	167,000	102,546	-	(2,346)	-	-	100,200
Shares issued for investment in associate (Notes 6 and 12)	7,953,489	2,736,000	-	-	-	-	2,736,000
Shares issued for investment in subsidiary (Notes 6 and 12)	20,828,572	13,676,850	-	-	-	-	13,676,850
Shares issued for digital currencies (Notes 4 and 12)	13,500,000	1,575,352	-	-	-	-	1,575,352
Stock-based compensation (Notes 13 and 15)	-	-	-	1,510,662	-	-	1,510,662
Translation of foreign subsidiary	-	-	-	-	115,162	-	115,162
Expired options (Note 13)	-	-	-	(255,936)	-	255,936	-
Cancellation of restricted share units (Note 13)	-	-	-	(19,750)	-	19,750	-
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(20,131,640)	(20,131,640)
Balance at January 31, 2026	75,368,706	\$ 29,542,927	\$ 127,272	\$ 672,077	\$ 115,162	\$ (28,144,210)	\$ 2,313,228

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Universal Digital Inc. (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 consolidated 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 January 31, 2026, the Company had cash of \$300,777, intangible assets – digital currencies of \$71,506, and current liabilities of \$1,082,340. Since inception, the Company has incurred losses and had an accumulated deficit of \$28,144,210 at January 31, 2026. 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements (“Financial Statements”) have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting 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 and digital currencies, which are classified as intangible assets and are measured subsequently using the revaluation model in accordance with IAS 38, Intangible Assets. 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 6). 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.

(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 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 January 31, 2026, 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 6 and 12).

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 Cost Assets

Management exercised judgment in determining the accounting for upfront payments made in connection with the launch of exchange-traded funds (Note 5). 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 obligations and are expected to be recovered through future fee entitlements.

Contract cost assets arising from upfront fees are amortised on a straight-line basis over the contractual term of the agreement. 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.

Valuation of Embedded Derivative in Convertible Debentures

During the period, the Company issued senior secured convertible debentures that contain an embedded conversion feature. Significant judgment was required in determining the classification and measurement of this feature.

Under IAS 32 Financial Instruments Presentation, a conversion feature may be classified as equity only if it meets the fixed-for-fixed criterion, which requires a fixed amount of cash to be exchanged for a fixed number of shares. Because the conversion price of the debentures is variable and determined with reference to the market price of the Company's common shares at the time of conversion, management determined that the conversion feature does not meet this criterion. Accordingly, the conversion feature was classified as an embedded derivative liability and accounted for at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Management also exercised judgment in determining the fair value of the embedded derivative at initial recognition. The conversion feature does not provide the holder with an intrinsic benefit because conversion occurs at market value with no discount. Based on the contractual terms, management determined that the only incremental economic benefit relative to the host debt arises from the 10 percent premium payable in limited change of control or default scenarios. These events are considered low probability over the twelve-month term of the debentures.

The fair value of the embedded derivative was therefore estimated using a probability-weighted valuation technique in accordance with IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. Significant unobservable inputs include management's estimates of the probability and timing of triggering events and the associated settlement outcomes. At initial recognition, management estimated the fair value of the embedded derivative to be nominal.

Changes in these assumptions could result in a different fair value measurement in future periods. However, management does not expect reasonably possible changes in these estimates to result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the embedded derivative within the next financial year.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement

The Company classifies and measures financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured based on their classification.

Financial assets held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. These include:

Equity investments held for investment purposes are measured at FVTPL unless the Company makes an irrevocable election to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). The Company has not made such an election for any of its equity investments.

Warrants and option rights held in other entities are classified as derivative financial assets and measured at FVTPL. Fair value is determined using observable market inputs and valuation techniques such as the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model and compound option models, including the Geske model, where applicable. Inputs include quoted share price, exercise price, term to expiry, volatility, risk-free rate, dividend assumptions, applicable exchange rates and the impact of contractual issuer acquisition or call features.

Fair value measurements are categorized within the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets

Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted prices

Level 3: Unobservable inputs

The Company measures its investment in ReYuu warrants and related option rights at fair value through profit or loss. Determining fair value required significant judgment in selecting valuation techniques and assessing the impact of issuer acquisition provisions contained in the ReYuu warrant terms. The ReYuu warrants may be acquired by ReYuu at the original issue price upon notice to the holder and any warrants remaining outstanding at expiry are acquired by ReYuu at the original issue price. The fair value of the warrants was determined by calculating the value of the warrants before consideration of this issuer acquisition feature using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, calculating the value of the issuer acquisition feature using the Geske model, and considering the present value of the amount receivable for unexercised warrants at expiry. The fair value of the option rights was determined using the Geske model for compound options and was assessed to be nil after considering the issuer acquisition feature. Significant inputs include the ReYuu share price, exercise price, term to expiry, volatility, risk-free rate, exchange rate and the cost of debt used to discount the amount receivable on unexercised warrants at expiry.

Compound Financial Instruments

The Company issues convertible debentures that combine a financial liability (host debt) with an embedded conversion right. These instruments are accounted for in accordance with IAS 32 and IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments.

The instrument is initially measured at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The fair value is allocated between the host debt liability (measured at amortised cost) and the conversion feature. If the conversion feature qualifies as equity under IAS 32, the fair value is credited to equity and not remeasured. If it does not qualify as equity, it is treated as an embedded derivative and measured at FVTPL.

Transaction costs attributable to the liability component are amortised using the effective interest method, while costs attributable to the equity component are deducted from equity.

On conversion, the liability is derecognised, with any equity component transferred to share capital.

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.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Universal Digital Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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.

(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 loss and comprehensive loss. 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.

Universal Digital Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(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 agreement 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 agreement 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 10).

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

Universal Digital Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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 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 IFRS 15, the Company assesses the carrying amount of each contract cost asset for impairment at every reporting date.

(g) Foreign currency translations

Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar ("foreign currencies"), the Company's functional currency, are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date of the statement of financial position. Non-monetary items that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rates of exchange at the transaction dates. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in net loss for the period.

The monetary assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars at period-end exchange rates and their revenue and expense items are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars at period-end exchange rates. Exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive loss.

(h) Financial Instruments

i) Classification and measurement

Financial asset

The classification and measurement of financial assets is based on the Company's business models for managing its financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Financial assets are classified as either (i) amortized cost; (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income, or (iii) at FVTPL.

Amortized cost

Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are those assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are SPPI. Financial assets classified at amortized cost are initially measured at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, and subsequently using the effective interest method. The Company's accounts receivable are classified and measured at amortized cost.

FVTPL

Financial assets classified and measured at FVTPL are those assets that do not meet the criteria to be classified at amortized cost or at FVTOCI. Financial assets at FVTPL are initially measured at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. The Company's cash and investments are classified in this category.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Amortized cost

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the consolidated statements of

financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding. Accounts payable and loans payable are included in this category and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the period that are unpaid.

ii) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

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 profit or loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

iii) Impairment of financial assets

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 has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to 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.

(i) Share capital

Common shares

Common shares issued are classified as share capital, a component of shareholders' equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares are recognized as a deduction from share capital.

Equity units

Proceeds received on the issuance of units, comprised of common shares and warrants, are allocated using the residual value method. Under the residual value method, proceeds are allocated to the common shares up to their fair value, determined by reference to the quoted market price of the common shares on the issuance date, and the remaining balance, if any, to the reserve for warrants.

(j) Share options and warrants

All share options and warrants are recorded in the reserve, a component of shareholders' equity, until exercised. Upon exercise, the consideration received plus the amounts in reserves attributable to the options and/or warrants being exercised are credited to share capital. When share options and warrants expire unexercised or are cancelled, other than cancellations resulting from forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the amounts recognized in reserves are reclassified to accumulated deficit. Stock-based compensation to employees and consultants is measured at the fair value of the instruments granted. Stock-based compensation to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, if it is determined that the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be reliability measured, and are recorded at the date the goods and services are received. Stock-based compensation is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued as calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The offset to the recorded expense is to the reserve. The fair value of awards is calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model which considers the following factors: exercise price; current market price of the underlying shares; expected life of the award; risk-free interest rate; forfeiture rate; and expected volatility.

(k) Income taxes

Income tax on profit or loss comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the period.

Deferred tax is provided for using the asset and liability method of accounting, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax effects of differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position and the tax bases of the assets and liabilities (temporary differences), unused tax losses and other income tax deductions. Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss are not provided for. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amounts of the related assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and other income tax deductions only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and other income tax deductions can be utilized.

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

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment tests on non-financial assets are undertaken whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss, except to the extent it reverses gains previously recognized in equity.

(m) Recent accounting pronouncements

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, Presentation and disclosure in financial statements ("IFRS 18"), which replaces IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements. IFRS 18 introduces a specified structure for the income statement by requiring income and expenses to be presented in three defined categories (operating, investing and financing), and by specifying certain defined totals and subtotals. Where company-specific measures related to income statement disclosure are provided ("management-defined performance measures"), IFRS 18 requires additional disclosure around those management-defined performance measures in the financial statements. IFRS 18 also provides additional guidance on principles of aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and the notes. IFRS 18 does not affect the recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements, nor does it affect which items are classified in other comprehensive income and how these items are classified.

The standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including for interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required and early application is permitted. The Company is currently assessing the effect of this new standard to its consolidated financial statements in future periods.

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, and have not been early adopted in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

4. 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 12).

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 10.03 Bitcoin (BTC) at an average price of US\$104,453 per Bitcoin.

The revaluation loss recognised in profit or loss relating to the digital currencies disposed of during June 2025 was \$140,783.

On September 27, 2025, the Company sold 2.70 BTC at an average price of US\$109,312.

On January 27, 2026, the Company transferred 7.33 BTC to Helena Global Investment Opportunities 1 Ltd. (“Helena”) (Note 9).

In addition, the Company settled a portion of its accounts receivable and accounts payable using USDT. This resulted in an additional \$71,506 of net digital currencies acquired during the period ended January 31, 2026.

The Company presents movements separately for the digital currencies acquired for shares and subsequently disposed of in June 2025, and USDT balances held for treasury and settlement purposes.

The initial recognition and subsequent movements of the SOL, ADA and ai16z digital currencies are as follows.

January 31, 2025	\$	-
Acquisition cost of digital currencies (SOL, ADA and ai16z)		1,575,352
Revaluation loss recognised in profit or loss on disposed digital currencies (SOL, ADA and ai16z)		(140,783)
Carrying amount derecognised on disposition of digital currencies (SOL, ADA and ai16z)		(1,434,569)
January 31, 2026	\$	-

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

January 31, 2025	\$	-
Acquisition of digital currencies (Bitcoin)		1,434,569
Carrying amount derecognised on disposition of digital currencies (Bitcoin)		(411,884)
Revaluation loss recognised in profit or loss on disposed digital currencies (Bitcoin)		(137,306)
Settlement of debt (Bitcoin) (Note 9)		(885,379)
Net increase in USDT used for working capital settlements		71,506
January 31, 2026	\$	71,506

At January 31, 2026, the Company no longer held Bitcoin. The remaining digital currency balance of \$71,506 related to USDT used for working capital.

5. CONTRACT COST ASSETS - ETF

The Company entered into an agreement 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.

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.

Universal Digital Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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 cost 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.

The Company's movements in contract cost assets for the year are as follows:

	January 31, 2026
Cost	
Opening Balance	\$ -
Additions	300,000
Closing Balance	300,000
Amortisation	
Opening Balance	-
Amortisation	40,417
Closing Balance	40,417
Impairment	
Opening Balance	-
Impairment	71,018
Closing Balance	71,018
Net book value	\$ 188,565

On May 15, 2026, the Company terminated its ETF agreement with LongPoint. Under the termination agreement, the Company is entitled to receive \$260,000 from LongPoint on or before March 31, 2028. As a result, the Company has assessed the contract cost assets and determined an impairment of \$71,018 as of January 31, 2026.

6. 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 (Note 12).

The 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 \$13,676,850 (Note 12). The previously held interest was revalued to fair value at June 2, 2025.

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

January 31, 2025	\$ -
Cost of investment – 19% (Note 12)	2,736,000
Share of loss on associate	(2,441)
Fair value change of previously held interest – 19%	474,591
Cost of investment – 81% (Note 12)	13,676,850
Total consideration	\$ 16,885,000

Universal Digital Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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	\$	15,226,541
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The goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired. It was attributable to the expected future economic growth of the BullWave platform, the assembled technical and commercial capabilities of GGL, anticipated synergies from integrating the BullWave platform with the Company's digital investment strategy, and the strategic value to the Company of obtaining control over proprietary digital asset analytics infrastructure. The goodwill that arose from the acquisition was allocated wholly to the BullWave platform CGU. None of the goodwill is deductible for tax purposes.

For the impairment test performed at January 31, 2026, the recoverable amount of the BullWave platform CGU was determined by comparing the carrying value of the CGU against its fair value less costs of disposal ("FVLCD"). The FVLCD calculation requires the use of assumptions. The FVLCD calculation included the application of a revenue multiple to comparable companies' results and an estimated cost of disposal percentage. The inputs for the calculated recoverable amount are not based on observable market data. As such, the recoverable amount of the BullWave platform CGU is categorized in Level 3 of the fair value measurement hierarchy.

The FVLCD of the BullWave platform CGU was determined to be lower than its carrying amount; therefore, an impairment of \$15,986,549 (US\$11,571,960) was recognised. For this CGU, the estimated recoverable amount was calculated using a revenue multiple of 4.0x applied to trailing twelve-month revenue of \$237,066 (US\$174,000), less estimated costs of disposal of 4%. This resulted in a recoverable amount of \$910,334 (US\$668,160), compared to the CGU's pre-impairment carrying amount of \$16,780,041 (US\$12,240,120). In accordance with IAS 36, the impairment shortfall of \$15,986,549 (US\$11,571,960) was allocated first to the carrying amount of goodwill \$15,345,005 (US\$11,107,575), with the residual \$641,544 (US\$464,385) allocated on a pro rata basis to the finite-life intangible assets of the CGU — being intellectual property \$572,621 (US\$414,495) and customer relationships \$68,923 (US\$49,890). Following the impairment, the post-impairment carrying amounts are: goodwill \$nil, intellectual property \$740,319, and customer relationships \$89,106. The impairment reflects revised expectations regarding near-term revenue from the BullWave platform relative to the consideration paid on closing. A 1% decrease in the revenue multiple would result in a decrease to the recoverable amount of \$9,100 and a corresponding increase in the impairment by the same amount; the impairment is not sensitive to small changes in the multiple given the magnitude of the shortfall.

From June 2, 2025 to January 31, 2026, GGL contributed revenue of \$218,275 (Note 10) and a net loss of \$723,243.

If the consolidation of GGL had occurred on February 1, 2025, GGL would have contributed revenue of \$240,379 and a net loss of \$1,113,931.

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

The Company's movements in intangible assets for the year are as follows:

	Intellectual Property	Customer Relationships	Goodwill	Total
Opening	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Acquired	1,517,649	182,667	15,226,541	16,926,857
Amortisation	(203,261)	(24,465)	-	(227,726)
Impairment	(572,621)	(68,923)	(15,345,005)	(15,986,549)
Foreign exchange	(1,448)	(173)	118,464	116,843
Ending	\$ 740,319	\$ 89,106	\$ -	\$ 829,425

Universal Digital Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. INVESTMENTS

On October 16, 2025, the Company acquired 200,000 ordinary shares and 8,000 warrants in ReYuu Japan Inc. ("ReYuu"), a publicly listed entity on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The total consideration paid was \$1,510,430 (US\$1,075,434), which included an advisory fee of US\$96,000 directly attributable to the acquisition. In addition, the Company has the option to acquire 10,000 additional warrants at the lower cost of ¥1,000 or the value of the additional purchased warrant calculated based on the Black-Scholes formula. The investment has been classified as a financial asset measured at FVTPL.

On January 9, 2026, the Company exercised 665 Warrants to acquire 66,500 shares in ReYuu for \$346,277.

The investment was revalued on January 31, 2026 as follows:

Equity Investments: The ordinary shares were measured at fair value using quoted market prices.

Warrants: Fair value was determined by calculating the value of the warrants before consideration of the ReYuu acquisition feature using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, deducting the value of the ReYuu acquisition feature using the Geske model, and adding the present value of the amount receivable of the unexercised warrants at expiry. These calculations incorporated observable market inputs including share price, volatility, term to expiry, and risk-free rate. Management made the following assumptions in determining the fair value: Nil dividends, volatility of 79.28%, risk-free rate of 1.39% and a Japanese Yen exchange rate of ¥113.63.

Option Rights: Fair value was determined using the Geske model for compound options, and deducting the value of the ReYuu acquisition feature, incorporating observable market inputs including share price, volatility, term to expiry. Management made the following assumptions in determining the fair value: Nil dividends, volatility of 79.28%, risk-free rate of 1.39% and a Japanese Yen exchange rate of ¥113.63.

As of January 31, 2026, the fair value of the shares, remaining warrants, and option rights were \$974,938, \$58,546, and \$nil, respectively. The total carrying value of the investment was \$1,033,484. As such the Company recorded an unrealised loss of \$823,224 relating to this investment. The Company pledged its 266,500 ordinary shares and 7,335 warrants to acquire an additional 733,500 ordinary shares of ReYuu as security for a promissory note issued to Helena (Note 9).

The loss on investments recognised in profit or loss for the year ended January 31, 2026 of \$348,633 comprises: (i) the unrealised loss on the Company's investment in ReYuu Japan Inc. shares, warrants and option rights of \$823,224 and (ii) the gain on remeasurement to fair value of the Company's previously held 19% interest in Geometric Galaxy Ltd. of \$474,591 (Note 6) upon completion of the business combination.

8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

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

	January 31, 2026		January 31, 2025	
Accounts payable	\$	300,685	\$	366,062
Accrued liabilities (Note 15)		303,505		644,766
Total	\$	604,190	\$	1,010,828

9. LOANS PAYABLE

On December 13, 2024, various creditors of the Company assigned their debt from the Company to a different creditor. The total amount assigned was \$554,300. On December 15, 2024, the creditor assigned \$300,000 of the debt to five other parties. On December 20, 2024, the Company entered into debt settlement agreements with the five parties, whereby the \$300,000 of debt was settled through the issuance of 6,000,000 shares at a deemed price of \$0.10 per share, resulting in a loss on settlement of debt of \$300,000 (Note 12).

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.

Universal Digital Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

On September 26, 2025, an aggregate of \$200,400 of this indebtedness was settled by the issuance of 334,000 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.60 per share. The fair value of these shares at the settlement date was \$183,700. As such, the Company recorded a gain on debt settlement of \$16,700 (Note 12).

On October 31, 2025, the Company issued senior secured convertible debentures with a principal amount of \$3,336,364 and 834,091 common share purchase warrants as the first tranche under a financing facility with Helena. The debentures bear interest at 17.5% per annum, with the full interest amount of \$583,864 paid in cash on the issue date. The debentures have a twelve-month term and are secured by the Company's Bitcoin held in a custodial account and by the Company's ordinary shares and warrants of ReYuu (Note 7). During the year ended January 31, 2026, the Company recognized accrued interest of \$202,471 on the convertible debentures.

The debentures are convertible at the option of the holder into common shares at a conversion price equal to 100% of the closing market price on the trading day prior to conversion, subject to a minimum price of \$0.30. The Company may redeem the debentures at 110% of outstanding principal on notice and the holder may require repayment at 110% of outstanding principal in the event of a change of control or an event of default.

On January 27, 2026, the Company terminated the convertible debentures, associated warrants and any future funding obligations. The Company transferred its remaining Bitcoin holdings of 7.33 BTC with a fair value of \$885,379 as part of the settlement (Note 4). In addition, the Company returned cash of \$1,629,519 and issued a non-convertible promissory note in the principal amount of \$408,069 (US\$300,000). The note bears interest at a rate of 6% per annum, matures three months following the date of issuance, and is secured by the Company's 266,500 ordinary shares and 7,335 warrants to acquire an additional 733,500 ordinary shares of ReYuu (Note 7). The Company recognized an overall loss of \$332,854 in relation to this termination.

The Company's movements in its loans payable for the period are as follows:

Loans Payable	January 31, 2026		January 31, 2025	
Opening Balance	\$	-	\$	105,959
Reclassification of current payable		254,532		-
Promissory Note Issuance		408,069		-
Interest on Notes		268		9,219
Debt Repayment		-		(56,781)
Other Payables		15,015		-
Debt Settlement		(200,400)		(58,397)
Foreign exchange		666		-
Closing Balance	\$	478,150	\$	-

The loss on debt settlement recognised in profit or loss comprises a loss of \$332,854 on termination of the Helena financing, offset by a gain of \$16,700 on settlement of other indebtedness, resulting in a net loss on debt settlement of \$316,154.

10. REVENUE

During the year ended January 31, 2026, the Company recorded revenue of \$267,233 (2025 – \$Nil).

Sources of revenue were as follows:

	January 31, 2026		January 31, 2025	
Platform fees (Note 6)	\$	218,275	\$	-
Fees from ETFs (Note 5)		48,958		-
Total	\$	267,233	\$	-

11. 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 payment of 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 assumed		(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.

12. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorised

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Issued

For the year ended January 31, 2026:

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

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 (Note 4).

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 6).

On May 29, 2025, the Company issued 3,200,000 common shares 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 \$13,676,850 to acquire an 81% equity interest in GGL (Note 6).

On September 18, 2025, the Company issued 2,431,300 units as part of a private placement. The units were issued at \$0.60 per share for total consideration 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 fair value of the shares was \$1,434,467. As such, the Company recognized \$24,313 for the value of these warrants under the residual method. The agents received a cash commission of \$83,767, a corporate finance fee of \$6,200, and were issued an aggregate of 152,670 compensation options, each exercisable at \$0.60 until September 18, 2027 (Note 13). The Company incurred other share issuance costs of \$179,769 related to this financing.

On September 19, 2025, the Company issued 334,000 common shares with a fair value of \$183,700 as part of a debt settlement (Note 9).

On October 1, 2025, 1,762,500 common shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of restricted share units ("RSUs") (Note 13).

On October 1, 2025, 83,500 common shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of options for proceeds of \$50,100 (Note 13). The Company's share price on the date of exercise was \$0.52.

On October 16, 2025, the Company issued 500,000 common units as part of a private placement. The units were issued at \$0.60 per share for total consideration of \$300,000. 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 until September 18, 2027. The fair value of the shares was \$250,000. As such, the Company recognized \$50,000 for the value of these warrants under the residual method. The Company incurred other share issuance costs of \$8,670 related to this financing.

On November 21, 2025, 100 shares were returned to the company and removed from the total shares outstanding.

On January 6, 2026, 83,500 common shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of options for proceeds of \$50,100 (Note 13). The Company's share price on the date of exercise was \$0.09.

For the year ended January 31, 2025:

On April 2, 2024, 130,000 common shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of restricted share units ("RSUs") (Note 13).

On December 20, 2024, the Company settled certain outstanding indebtedness totaling \$300,000 through the issuance of 6,000,000 common shares at \$0.10 per share. Included in the amounts settled was \$241,603 of accounts payable and \$58,397 of loans payable, resulting in a loss on settlement of debt of \$300,000 (Note 9).

On January 10, 2025, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 12,000,000 common shares at \$0.05 per share for gross proceeds of \$600,000. Share issuance costs of \$19,371 were incurred in relation to the private placement.

c) Escrow

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. At January 31, 2026, there were 10,125,000 common shares in escrow (January 31, 2025 – 42,000).

At January 31, 2026, there were 34,348,888 common shares of the Company subject to voluntary lock up restrictions (January 31, 2025 – nil). These shares are released from their voluntary lock up restrictions as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount of Shares Released</u>
March 31, 2026	4,241,281
April 30, 2026	2,130,536
June 30, 2026	5,080,429
July 31, 2026	2,072,800
September 30, 2026	5,080,429
October 31, 2026	4,013,372
December 31, 2026	5,655,041
April 30, 2027	2,025,000
October 31, 2027	2,025,000
April 30, 2028	2,025,000
Total	34,348,888

13. RESERVE

Options

On August 7, 2025, the Company granted 200,000 stock options to an officer of the Company 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 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 were issued an aggregate of 152,670 compensation options, each exercisable at \$0.60 until September 18, 2027. The fair value of the compensation options was \$46,342 calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

On September 26, 2025, the Company entered into a marketing and content distribution agreement for a 12-month term. The Company granted 334,000 stock options as part of the compensation for this consideration 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. 167,000 of these options have been exercised as of January 31, 2026.

Fair value of the options was determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, incorporating observable market inputs including share price, volatility, term to expiry, and risk-free rate.

Universal Digital Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Management made the following assumptions in determining the fair value: Nil dividends, a risk-free rate ranging from 2.48% to 2.69%, an expected life of 1 to 2 years, and volatility of 93% to 97%.

During the year ended January 31, 2026, \$255,936 (2025 - \$135,919) was reclassified to deficit upon expiry or cancellation of stock options.

During the year ended January 31, 2026, the Company recognised stock-based compensation of \$52,134 (2025 - \$nil) and share issuance costs of \$46,342 (2025 - \$nil) related to the vesting of granted options.

A continuity schedule of the Company's outstanding stock options for the year ended January 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	January 31, 2026		January 31, 2025	
	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	320,250	\$ 1.27	492,750	\$ 1.33
Granted	686,670	\$ 0.72	-	-
Exercised	(167,000)	\$ 0.60	-	-
Expired	-	-	(172,500)	1.45
Cancelled	(275,000)	1.29	-	-
Outstanding, end of year	564,920	\$ 0.79	320,250	\$ 1.27
Exercisable, end of year	397,920	\$ 0.87	320,250	\$ 1.27

At January 31, 2026, 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	0.25
September 26, 2026	167,000	-	\$ 0.60	0.65
August 07, 2027	200,000	200,000	\$ 1.00	1.52
September 18, 2027	152,670	152,670	\$ 0.60	1.63
May 8, 2028	15,000	15,000	\$ 0.60	2.28
	564,920	397,920	\$ 0.79	1.24

Restricted Share Units

On January 20, 2025, 69,298 RSUs were granted to the former CEO of the Company as per the terms of their consulting agreement. These RSUs fully vested on July 25, 2025, and had an exercise price of \$0.285 per unit.

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.

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.

Universal Digital Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended January 31, 2026 and 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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 September 26, 2025, 1,500,000 RSUs were granted to an advisor of the Company pursuant to the Company's long-term incentive plan vesting in full on October 1, 2025.

On October 13, 2025, the Company granted an aggregate of 170,000 RSUs under its long-term incentive plan to advisors, vesting in full on November 1, 2025.

During the year ended January 31, 2026, \$920,583 (2025 - \$21,989) was recognised as stock-based compensation for RSUs, with an additional \$537,945 in fair value recognized as prepaid expense relating to an advisory agreement with a term of 12 months. The fair value of restricted share units granted during the period was measured based on the closing market price of the Company's common shares on the grant date, as the awards have no exercise price and vest based solely on service conditions.

The following is a continuity schedule of the Company's RSUs outstanding for the year ended January 31, 2026 and 2025:

	January 31, 2026	January 31, 2025
	Number outstanding	Number outstanding
Outstanding, beginning of year	69,298	130,000
Granted	3,570,000	69,298
Exercised	(2,012,500)	(130,000)
Cancelled	(69,298)	-
Outstanding, end of year	1,557,500	69,298

Subsequent to January 31, 2026, the Company issued 407,500 common shares for RSUs vested during the year ended January 31, 2026 (Note 19).

Warrants

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 fair value of the shares was \$1,434,467. As such, the Company recognized \$24,313 for the value of these warrants under the residual method.

On October 16, 2025, the Company closed the second tranche of a brokered private placement, issuing 500,000 units at \$0.60 per unit for gross proceeds of \$300,000. 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 until September 18, 2027. The fair value of the shares was \$250,000. As such, the Company recognized \$50,000 for the value of these warrants under the residual method.

On October 31, 2025, the Company closed a private placement of senior secured convertible debentures and common share purchase warrants. The Company issued \$3,336,364 of principal amount of convertible debentures (Note 9) and 834,091 warrants as part of the first tranche. Each warrant issued is exercisable to acquire one common share at \$0.637 until October 31, 2028. The Company allocated \$nil residual value to the warrants.

On January 27, 2026, 834,091 warrants were cancelled as part of the termination of the convertible debt (Note 9).

Universal Digital Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

A continuity schedule of the Company's outstanding warrants for the year ended January 31, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	January 31, 2026		January 31, 2025	
	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	545,000	\$ 1.60	545,000	\$ 1.60
Granted	2,299,741	0.74	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired	(545,000)	1.60	-	-
Cancelled	(834,091)	0.64	-	-
Outstanding, end of year	1,465,650	\$ 0.80	545,000	\$ 1.60
Exercisable, end of year	1,465,650	\$ 0.80	545,000	\$ 1.60

At January 31, 2026, 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)
September 18, 2027	1,465,650	1,465,650	\$ 0.80	1.63
	1,465,650	1,465,650	\$ 0.80	1.63

The reserve records items as stock-based compensation expense until such time that the stock options, warrants, or RSUs are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. If stock options expire unexercised or are cancelled, the amount recorded is transferred to deficit.

14. 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 January 31, 2026, 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.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

During the year ended January 31, 2026, the Company incurred total management fees of \$39,537 to related parties (2025 - \$nil).

During the year ended January 31, 2026, the Company incurred management fees of \$9,750 to the former directors and officers (2025 - \$193,000).

During the year ended January 31, 2026, the Company incurred total fees of \$67,857 to current directors and officers, included in general and administrative costs (2025 - \$nil).

During the year ended January 31, 2026, the Company incurred total fees of \$nil to a former director and officer, included in general and administrative costs (2025 - \$45,000).

Included in professional fees for the year ended January 31, 2026 is \$34,155 (2025 - \$nil) incurred with related parties.

Included in the total transaction costs related to the convertible debt is \$130,140 (2025 - \$nil) incurred with related parties (Note 9).

During the year ended January 31, 2026, the Company recognised stock-based compensation for former directors and officers of \$71,250 (2025 - \$21,989) related to the vesting of RSUs.

During the year ended January 31, 2026, the Company recognised stock-based compensation for current directors and officers of \$455,825 (2025 - \$nil) related to the vesting of RSUs and options.

During the year ended January 31, 2026, the Company assigned its 100% Membership interest in Elkhorn to a former director of the Company (Note 11).

As at January 31, 2026, the Company owed \$6,131 to a director (2025 - \$nil) and is included in accrued liabilities (Note 8). The amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no fixed payment terms.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Categories of financial instruments and fair value measurements

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

	January 31, 2026		January 31, 2025	
Financial assets:				
<i>Amortised cost</i>				
Accounts receivable	\$	115,456	\$	-
<i>Fair value through profit and loss</i>				
Cash	\$	300,777	\$	415,562
Investment - Shares	\$	974,938	\$	-
Investment – Warrants	\$	58,546	\$	-
Financial liabilities:				
<i>Amortised cost</i>				
Accounts payable	\$	300,685	\$	366,062
Loans payable	\$	478,150	\$	-

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

Financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value are grouped in levels 1 to 3 of the fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable.

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The Company's level 1 financial instruments are its cash and investment in publicly traded shares.

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). The Company's level 2 financial instruments are restricted to its investment in warrants and option rights, which are valued using a valuation technique that incorporates observable market inputs including share price and volatility.

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). As at January 31, 2026, the Company had no Level 3 financial 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 January 31, 2026, 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 January 31, 2026, 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. Management assessed liquidity risk as high at January 31, 2026.

At January 31, 2026, the Company held:

Cash: \$300,777 (January 31, 2025 – \$415,562)

Market-traded digital currencies: \$71,506 (January 31, 2025 - \$Nil)

Current liabilities: \$1,082,340 (January 31, 2025 – \$1,010,828)

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. As at January 31, 2026, the Company does not have any interest-bearing financial assets or financial liabilities with variable interest rates. Existing financial liabilities bear fixed or no interest. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk at January 31, 2026.

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 or other financial instruments, denominated in foreign currencies.

As at January 31, 2026, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises primarily from its investment in ReYuu Japan Inc., which is denominated in Japanese yen (JPY), as well as JPY-denominated warrants to acquire additional ReYuu shares. These instruments are subject to fluctuations in the CAD/JPY exchange rate, which may affect their fair value.

As at January 31, 2026, the Company's foreign currency exposure also included USDT balances classified as digital currencies and U.S. dollar-denominated working capital balances, including certain receivables and payables. As USDT is designed to be pegged to the U.S. dollar, the Company is exposed to changes in the Canadian Dollar to United States Dollar exchange rate in respect of these balances. The Company does not currently use hedging arrangements and monitors foreign currency exposure on an ongoing basis.

As at January 31, 2026, management assesses the Company's overall exposure to foreign currency risk as medium. The Company does not currently utilise hedging arrangements and monitors foreign currency risk on an ongoing basis.

17. 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 January 31, 2026.

Universal Digital Inc.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended January 31, 2026 and 2025
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

18. INCOME TAXES

The tax effect (computed by applying the Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate) of the significant temporary differences, which comprise deferred income tax assets and liabilities, are as follows:

	January 31, 2026	January 31, 2025
Net loss for the year	\$ (20,131,640)	\$ (1,918,088)
Canadian statutory income tax rate	27%	27%
Income tax recovery at statutory rate	\$ (5,435,543)	\$ (517,884)
Tax effect of:		
Difference in tax rates	(66,087)	15,062
Non-deductible items and other	5,541,532	78,555
Change in unrecognized deferred income tax assets	(39,902)	424,267
Income tax provision	\$ -	\$ -

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

	January 31, 2026	January 31, 2025
Deferred income tax assets		
Non-capital losses carried forward	\$ 1,332,813	\$ 827,417
Capital losses	37,542	-
Share issuance costs	64,810	8,891
Exploration and evaluation assets	111,343	750,102
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets	(1,546,508)	(1,586,410)
Net deferred income tax asset	\$ -	\$ -

As at January 31, 2026, the Company has non-capital losses carried forward of \$4,936,345, which are available to offset future years' taxable income. These losses expire between 2039 and 2046.

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 12, 2026 the Company entered into a debt settlement agreement with Northbay Capital Partners Corp. to settle indebtedness in the amount of \$69,147 through the issuance of 987,807 common shares.

On February 26, 2026, the Company issued 495,000 common shares on settlement of vested RSUs, of which 407,500 vested during the year ended January 31, 2026 (Note 13).

On March 9, 2026, the Company approved the early release of voluntary lock-up restrictions over 2,040,000 common shares. Of these shares, 360,000 were previously scheduled to be released on March 31, 2026, 600,000 on June 30, 2026, 600,000 on September 30, 2026 and 480,000 on December 31, 2026.

On March 25, 2026 the Company entered into a debt settlement agreement with a creditor to settle indebtedness in the amount of \$29,934 through the issuance of 332,597 common shares.

On April 30, 2026, 30,250 stock options exercisable at \$1.50 per common share expired unexercised.

On May 15, 2026, the Company terminated its exchange traded fund agreement with LongPoint Asset Management Inc. Under the termination agreement, the Company is entitled to receive \$260,000 from LongPoint on or before March 31, 2028.

On May 20, 2026, the Company entered into an amended and restated promissory note with Helena. The amended note extended the maturity date to August 15, 2026, increased the principal amount from US\$300,000 to US\$325,000 and added conversion rights at \$0.065 per common share. The amended note continues to bear interest at 6% per annum and remains secured by the existing pledge agreement.

On May 21, 2026, the Company received US\$5,000 as repayment in full of the reclamation loan advanced in connection with the assignment of Elkhorn.