

International Parkside Products Inc.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

October 31, 2025

Unaudited – prepared by Management

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

NOTICE TO READER

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of International Parkside Products Inc. for the three months ended October 31, 2025 are the responsibility of and have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards consistently applied. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

International Parkside Products Inc.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

Unaudited – prepared by Management

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

As At	October 31, 2025	July 31, 2025
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 111,917	\$ 157,623
Accounts receivable (note 4)	291,485	253,778
Inventory	95,069	85,306
Prepaid expenses	20,988	22,655
	<u>519,459</u>	<u>519,362</u>
Equipment (note 6)	222,142	227,993
Right of use asset (note 8)	39,974	48,974
Licensing rights (note 7)	44,017	45,408
	<u>825,592</u>	<u>841,737</u>
Total assets	\$ 825,592	\$ 841,737
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 5)	\$ 777,620	\$ 680,575
Loans payable (note 14)	75,000	75,000
Customer deposits	24,434	28,879
Lease liability (note 8)	43,627	42,554
	<u>920,681</u>	<u>827,008</u>
Lease liability (note 8)	4,479	15,797
	<u>925,160</u>	<u>842,805</u>
Total Liabilities	925,160	842,805
Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)		
Capital stock (note 9)	5,436,805	5,436,805
Contributed surplus (note 9)	448,049	448,049
Currency translation reserve	(382,915)	(378,113)
Deficit	(5,601,507)	(5,507,809)
	<u>(99,568)</u>	<u>(1,068)</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity (deficiency)	\$ 825,592	\$ 841,737

Nature of Operations (note 1)

Going Concern (note 2)

Commitments (note 11)

Approved by the Board of Directors

Signed "Murray Keating" Director

signed "Ryan Keating" Director

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

International Parkside Products Inc.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Loss) and Comprehensive Earnings (Loss)

Unaudited – prepared by Management

Three months ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Sales revenue	\$ 580,214	\$ 1,567,149
Selling expenses		
Sales discounts and rebates	-	(956)
Net revenue	<u>580,214</u>	<u>1,566,193</u>
Cost of goods sold	<u>(354,393)</u>	<u>(1,133,654)</u>
Gross Profit	<u>225,821</u>	<u>432,539</u>
Expenses		
Accounting and audit	10,755	12,488
Amortization of equipment (note 6)	8,630	8,491
Amortization of licensing rights (note 7)	1,943	1,912
Amortization of right of use asset (note 8)	9,000	9,000
Commissions	1,669	1,866
Consulting	74,224	63,196
Foreign exchange gain	(3,953)	(3,236)
Interest accretion, and bank charges – net	4,976	1,437
Interest on lease liability (note 8)	1,454	2,453
Legal	23,692	15,472
Management fees (note 10)	34,290	34,290
Marketing	5,314	10,649
Office and administration	21,559	25,918
Salaries (note 10)	84,538	102,431
Trade shows	16,739	6,039
Transfer agent and regulatory fees	13,060	1,915
Travel and promotion	11,629	26,432
	<u>319,519</u>	<u>320,753</u>
Net earnings (loss) for the period	(93,698)	111,786
Other comprehensive loss:		
Foreign currency gain (loss)	(4,802)	(173)
Comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (98,500)</u>	<u>\$ 111,613</u>
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	16,508,054	16,508,054

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

International Parkside Products Inc.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Unaudited – prepared by Management

Three months ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss for the period	\$ (93,698)	\$ 111,786
Items not affecting cash		
Amortization of equipment	8,630	8,491
Amortization of licensing rights	1,943	1,912
Interest and accretion	1,454	2,453
Amortization of right of use asset	9,000	9,000
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
(Increase) Decrease in accounts receivable	(37,707)	(299,586)
(Increase) Decrease in inventory	(9,763)	19,500
(Increase) Decrease in prepaid expenses	1,667	(1,797)
Increase (Decrease) in payables and accrued liabilities	97,045	159,501
Increase (Decrease) in customer deposits	(4,445)	7,030
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(25,874)	18,290
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of equipment	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Lease payments	(11,699)	(11,831)
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,699)	(11,831)
Effect of foreign exchange rate on cash	(8,133)	(1,476)
Increase (decrease) in cash	(45,706)	4,983
Cash – Beginning of period	157,623	273,073
Cash – End of period	\$ 111,917	\$ 278,056

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

International Parkside Products Inc.

Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)
 Unaudited – prepared by Management
 (expressed in Canadian dollars)

Balance at	Capital Stock		Preferred Shares		Contributed Surplus	Currency translation reserve	Deficit	Total
	(Number of Shares)	(Amount)	(Number of Shares)	(Amount)				
July 31, 2024	16,508,054	5,395,805	91,111	41,000	534,211	(365,536)	(5,331,568)	273,912
Change in translation	-	-	-	-	-	(173)	-	(173)
Reclassification on expiry of options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net earnings for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,786	111,786
October 31, 2024	16,508,054	5,395,805	91,111	41,000	534,211	(365,709)	(5,219,782)	385,525
Change in translation	-	-	-	-	-	(12,577)	-	(12,577)
Reclassification on expiry of options	-	-	-	-	(86,162)	-	86,162	-
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(262,403)	(262,403)
July 31, 2025	16,508,054	5,395,805	91,111	41,000	448,049	(378,113)	(5,507,809)	(1,068)
Change in translation	-	-	-	-	-	(4,802)	-	(4,802)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(93,698)	(93,698)
October 31, 2025	16,508,054	5,395,805	91,111	41,000	448,049	(382,915)	(5,601,507)	(99,568)

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

International Parkside Products Inc.

Notes to Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Unaudited – prepared by Management

Three months ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

1 Nature of operations

The Company was incorporated in British Columbia on May 18, 1983. The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiaries Parkside Optical Inc. (“Parkside Optical”) and EIC – Energy Interface Corporation (“EIC”), is in the business of producing and marketing innovative optical and screen cleaning products using the Company’s patented carbon black and LCF technology for international distribution.

Parkside Optical manufactures and distributes to wholesale distributors the following optical lens cleaning devices: LensPen, PEEPS, DigiKlear, Mini-Pro, Mini-Pro II, MicroPro, Smartphone camera cleaner, Laptop Pro, ScreenKlean, FilterKlear, DSLR Pro Kit, SensorKlear, SensorKlear Loupe Kit, SmartKlear, HunterPro Kits, Outdoor Pro Kits, FogKlear, Photo Pro Kits, Hurricane blower and Microfiber cloth.

The Company’s head office, principal address and registered and records office is #304 – 788 Beatty Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6B 2M1.

2 Statement of compliance

These consolidated interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements, presented in Canadian dollars, include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Parkside Optical, and EIC. All inter-company transactions have been eliminated on consolidation. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

Going concern

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. During the years ended July 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had a significant concentration of sales with a limited number of customers (note 16), and this trend may continue into fiscal 2026. A disruption of activity with one of these customers will impact the profitability of the Company. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon maintaining and expanding the market for new and existing products at a profit. While the Company has been successful in maintaining customer relationships and generating cash flow from operations in the past, there is no assurance that this will continue. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

International Parkside Products Inc.

Notes to Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Three months ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

3 Material accounting policy information

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all its subsidiaries, which are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with a subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial results of the Company from the effective date of acquisition up to the effective date of disposal or loss of control. The Company's wholly owned subsidiaries, Parkside Optical and EIC carry out their operations in the U.S.A. and Canada.

All intercompany transactions and balances between the companies are eliminated on consolidation, including unrealized gains and losses on transactions. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries are adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Company.

Profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are recognized from the effective date of acquisition, or up to the effective date of disposal, or significant change in judgment associated with control, as applicable.

Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation and judgment uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to:

Property and equipment comprise a large component of the Company's assets and as such, the amortization of these assets has a significant effect on the Company's financial statements. Management estimates the useful lives, amortization rates and the residual values of assets based on their experience with the use of such assets. These estimates are reviewed on at least an annual basis.

In determining whether any impairment losses have been incurred, management assesses the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use for non-financial assets. These determinations and their individual assumptions require that management make a decision based on the best available information at the end of each reporting period.

Management is required to assess the functional currency of each entity of the Company. In concluding that the Canadian dollar is the functional currency of the parent and the US dollar is the functional currency of its subsidiary, management considered the currency that mainly influences the cost of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates.

The determination of deferred tax assets and liabilities is inherently complex and requires making certain estimates and assumptions about future events. While income tax filings are subject to audits and reassessments, the Company has adequately provided for all income tax obligations. However, changes in facts and circumstances as a result of income tax audits, reassessments, jurisprudence and any new legislation may result in an increase or decrease in the provision for income taxes.

Stock-based compensation are subject to estimation of the value of the award at the date of grant using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The option valuation model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Company's stock options have

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

3 Material accounting policy information (cont'd...)

characteristics significantly different from those of traded options and because the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the calculated fair value, such value is subject to measurement uncertainty.

The valuation of non-cash transactions is based on the value of the goods or services received. When this cannot be determined, it is based on the fair value of the non-cash consideration. When non-cash transactions are entered into with employees and those providing similar services, the non-cash transactions are measured at the fair value of the consideration given up using market prices.

Inventory is carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value; in estimating net realizable value, the Company makes estimates related to obsolescence, and future selling prices. The Company records a write-down to reflect management's best estimate of the net realizable value of inventory based on the above noted factors.

The Company estimates the recoverability of amounts receivable based on assessments of customer credit ratings, payment history and other related items. Estimates of expected credit losses take into account the Company's collection history, deterioration of collection rates during the average credit period, as well as observable charges in and forecasts of future economic conditions that affect default risk.

Use of estimates and judgments

The application of the Company's accounting policy for intangible assets expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditures are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditures is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

Following initial recognition, the Company carries the value of intangible assets at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recorded on a straight-line basis based upon management's estimate of the useful life and residual value. The estimates are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations change as a result of technical obsolescence or legal and other limits to use. A change in the useful life or residual value will impact the reported carrying value of the intangible assets resulting in a change in related amortization expense.

Inventory

Inventory consists mainly of products held for resale and is recorded at the lower of weighted average cost or net realizable value.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. The Company provides for amortization of manufacturing equipment using a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life (20 years). Computer hardware is amortized over a five-year period.

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3 Material accounting policy information (cont'd...)

Intangible assets

The Company owns intangible assets consisting of rights to patent licences. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

The Company does not hold any intangible assets with indefinite lives. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization method and amortization period of an intangible asset with a finite life is reviewed at least annually. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date they are available for use.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates and has been determined for each entity within the Company. The functional currency for the parent company, International Parkside and the subsidiary EIC is the Canadian dollar whereas the functional currency for the subsidiary, Parkside Optical Ltd. is the US dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, the monetary and non-monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect

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Notes to Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

3 Material accounting policy information (cont'd...)

on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the cumulative translation reserve.

Revenue recognition

Revenue, net of sales discounts is recorded once there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists; product has been transferred to the purchaser; the selling price is fixed and determinable; and collectability is reasonably assured. This occurs upon shipment. Advances from clients are classified as customer deposits until the revenue is recognized.

Income taxes

Income tax expense 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. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, it does not recognize that excess.

Loss per share

Basic per share amounts are calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted per share amounts are calculated based on the treasury-stock method, which assumes that any proceeds from the exercise of options and warrants would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding is adjusted for the net increase in the number of common shares issued upon exercise of the options and warrants. Stock options and warrants are included in the calculation of diluted per share amounts only to the extent that the average market price of the common shares during the year exceeds the exercise price of the options or warrants. During years when the Company has generated a loss, the potential shares to be issued from the assumed exercise of options and warrants are not included in the computation of diluted per share amounts since the result would be anti-dilutive.

Stock-based compensation

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees, and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

International Parkside Products Inc.

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

3 Material accounting policy information (cont'd...)

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to capital stock.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at the fair value of the stock-based compensation. Otherwise, stock-based compensation is measured at the fair value of goods or services received. If and when the stock options are exercised, the applicable amounts of reserves are transferred to capital stock. When vested options are forfeited or not exercised at the expiry date the amount previously recognized in stock-based compensation is revised from reserves to deficit. Amounts recorded for forfeited or expired unexercised warrants are transferred to capital stock.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”), at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”) or at amortized cost. The determination of the classification of financial assets is made at initial recognition. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL; for other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI.

The Company’s accounting policy for each of the categories is as follows:

Financial assets at FVTPL: Financial assets carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the Statement of Loss and Comprehensive 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 of loss.

Financial assets at FVTOCI: Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial assets at amortized cost: A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows, and the asset’s contractual cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. They are classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date and are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost: The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as the reporting date, with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition, based on all information available, and reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

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Notes to Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

3 Material accounting policy information (cont'd...)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortized cost: Financial liabilities at amortized cost are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

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

Financial instruments	Classification
Cash	Amortized cost
Receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Loans payable	Amortized cost
Lease liabilities	Amortized cost

Financial instrument disclosures

The Company provides disclosures that enable users to evaluate (a) the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance; and (b) the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the date of the statement of financial position, and how the entity manages these risks.

The Company provides information about its financial instruments measured at fair value at one of three levels according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair value:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

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

Comprehensive (loss)

Comprehensive (loss) is defined as the change in equity (net assets) from transactions and other events from non-owner sources. Other comprehensive loss is defined as revenues, expenses, gains and losses that, in accordance with primary sources of IFRS, are recognized in comprehensive income, but excluded from net income. This would include holding gains and losses from financial instruments classified as FVTOCI.

Right-of use assets and lease liabilities

The Company assesses whether a contract is a lease at inception of the contract and recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability with respect to all lease arrangements unless the lease is a low value lease or ends within 12 months. The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liabilities and any direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less depreciation and any impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

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Notes to Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

3 Material accounting policy information (cont'd...)

New amendments to existing standards and amendments not yet effective

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

The Company is not yet able to determine the impact to the consolidated financial statements from the adoption of this standard.

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB but are not yet effective as at July 31, 2025. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective but does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

4 Accounts receivable

	October 31, 2025	July 31, 2025
HST/GST receivable	\$ 7,279	\$ 23,259
Trade receivables	218,648	165,775
*Advances receivable	65,558	64,744
Total	\$ 291,485	\$ 253,778

* Terms for unsecured advances receivable bear interest at 6% compounded annually.

5 Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are as follows:

	October 31, 2025	July 31, 2025
Trade payables	\$ 738,201	\$ 609,328
Accrued liabilities	39,419	71,247
Total	\$ 777,620	\$ 680,575

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Notes to Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

6 Equipment

Cost

Balance July 31, 2024	\$	1,052,991
Additions		121,135
Currency translation		<u>15,483</u>
Balance July 31, 2025		1,189,609
Additions		-
Currency translation		<u>12,483</u>
Balance October 31, 2025	\$	1,202,092

Accumulated amortization

Balance July 31, 2024	\$	912,057
Amortization for the year		34,702
Currency translation		<u>14,857</u>
Balance July 31, 2025		961,616
Amortization for the period		8,630
Currency translation		<u>9,704</u>
Balance October 31, 2025	\$	979,950

Carrying amounts

As at October 31, 2025	\$	222,142
As at July 31, 2025	\$	227,993

7 Licensing rights

Cost

Balance, July 31, 2024	\$	129,217
Currency translation		<u>9,223</u>
Balance July 31, 2025		138,440
Currency translation		<u>8,457</u>
Balance, October 31, 2025	\$	146,897

Accumulated amortization

Balance, July 31, 2024	\$	76,190
Amortization for the year		7,619
Currency translation		<u>9,223</u>
Balance, July 31, 2025		93,032
Amortization for the period		1,943
Currency translation		<u>7,905</u>
Balance, October 31, 2025	\$	102,880

Carrying amounts

As at October 31, 2025	\$	44,017
As at July 31, 2025	\$	45,408

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Notes to Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

7 Licensing rights (cont'd...)

During the year ended July 31, 2014, the Company entered into a licensing agreement pursuant to a new formula for the Company's cleaning products. The terms of the licensing agreement will be that Richard Darrow (the "Licensor") will be paid the sum of US \$100,000 (paid) for development reimbursements (non-refundable) along with an earned royalty equal to US \$0.0625 per unit for each of the units/products sold, with a minimum guarantee of US \$100,000 per year. The licensing agreement is for a term of 18 years expiring in fiscal 2031.

8 Right-of-use asset and lease liability

During the year ended July 31, 2022, the Company entered an office lease with undiscounted payments of \$211,679 over a period of five years. In calculating present values, the Company used a discount rate of 10%. Lease for office premises at #304 – 788 Beatty Street, Vancouver, BC V6B 2M1

<u>Right-of use-asset</u>	<u>Office lease</u>
	\$ 84,976
Balance July 31, 2024	
Amortization	(36,002)
Balance July 31, 2025	48,974
Amortization	(9,000)
Balance October 31, 2025	\$ 39,974
<u>Lease liability</u>	
Balance July 31, 2024	\$ 97,106
Lease payments	(47,060)
Interest on lease obligation	8,305
Balance July 31, 2025	58,351
Lease payments	(11,699)
Interest on lease obligation	1,454
Balance October 31, 2025	\$ 48,106
Current portion	\$ 43,627
Long-term portion	\$ 4,479

9 Capital stock and contributed surplus

At October 31, 2025, the Company has unlimited authorized common shares.

No shares were issued during the periods ended October 31, 2025 and 2024.

Stock options

The Company has an incentive stock option plan, pursuant to which its Board of Directors grants stock options, from time to time, to directors, officers, employees, and certain consultants. The exercise price of each option is based on the market price of the Company's common shares at the date of grant. The options can be granted for

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

9 Capital stock and contributed surplus (cont'd...)

a maximum term of 10 years. The Company's Board of Directors determines the vesting requirements for options granted.

There were no incentive stock options granted or exercised and 1,215,000 stock options expired during the year ended July 31, 2025 (2024 – 390,000)

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding July 31, 2024	1,215,000	\$ 0.10
Expired	(1,215,000)	\$ 0.10
Outstanding, July 31, 2025	nil	\$ nil
Outstanding October 31, 2025	nil	\$ nil

The following options to acquire common shares of the Company were outstanding and exercisable at October 31, 2025:

	Number of Shares/Units	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Options	nil	n/a	n/a

10 Related party transactions

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of the transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below.

Related party transactions

Certain companies which have an officer and/or director in common or which have a partner who is an officer of the Company render services or are charged for certain services as follows:

	Nature of transactions
Ryancorp Management Ltd.	Management fees
Ark Manifest Solutions	Consulting fees

The Company incurred the following transactions in the normal course of operations in connection with companies which have key members of management in common.

	Period ended October 31, 2025	Period ended October 31, 2024
Management fees	\$ 34,290	\$ 34,290
Consulting fees	\$ 31,905	\$ 31,155

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

10 Related party transactions (cont'd...)

- (i) Key management personnel were not paid post-employment benefits, termination benefits or other long-term benefits during the periods ended October 31, 2025 and 2024.
- (ii) Included in accounts payable is \$11,535 (October 31, 2024 - \$5,650) due to officers and directors of the Company.

11 Commitments and contingencies

In 2003, the Company entered into an agreement with Cornerstone Technologies (VCC) Ltd. (Cornerstone) for funding in preferred shares of Parkside Optical. Cornerstone agreed to purchase the preferred shares at a minimum price of \$0.45 per share. The preferred shares are exchangeable, at the holder's option, into common shares of the Company on a one-for-one basis. The preferred shares carry a non-cumulative 6.5% annual dividend, payable quarterly, based on the weighted average of funds invested during the quarter. Once the preferred shares have been exchanged for the common shares, all rights to receive the preferred share dividend will cease. The preferred shares and any common shares that may be issued in exchange for the preferred shares are subject to a hold period of five years, commencing from the date of investment of the preferred shares. In 2004, the Company received \$41,000 for subscriptions for preference shares from Cornerstone. During fiscal 2007, the Company received regulatory approval to the agreement and the preferred shares were issued. As of October 31, 2025, the Company has accrued \$13,300 dividends payable (2024 - \$13,300). This has been shown as a liability on the financial statements under accounts payable.

On June 9, 2025, a former employee of the Company filed a Notice of Civil Claim in the Supreme Court of British Columbia against the Company, relating to their tenure as an independent contractor with the Company from 2015 to 2025. The Company believes the claims are without merit and is defending itself against the claims. The quantum of loss, if any, is not determinable at this time and management believes it is unlikely that the outcome of this matter will have an adverse impact on its results of operations, cash flows, and financial condition.

12 Financial instruments and risk management

The fair value of the Company's cash, receivables, loans payable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and lease liabilities approximate carrying value, because of their nature and/or relatively short-term maturity dates or durations. Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values. The Company is exposed to varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks:

Market risk

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on the cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities balances denominated in US dollars. A significant proportion of the Company's transactions occur in US dollars which give rise to the risk that cash flow may be adversely impacted by exchange rate fluctuations between US and Canadian dollars. Management maintains cash accounts denominated in US dollars to complete foreign currency transactions and considers this practice adequate to mitigate significant foreign

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12 Financial instruments and risk management (cont'd...)

currency fluctuations. The Company considers currency risk associated with working capital items in US dollars to be insignificant.

Interest rate risk

The Company maintains cash balances with financial institutions. The interest rate risk on these balances is not considered material.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to a minimal amount of credit risk from its cash balances. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions.

Concentration of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable has been limited in the past by the structure of the Company's sale contracts as typically payments are collected before shipment of the goods. However, as at October 31, 2025, the Company is exposed to credit risk on the receivables of \$219,484 from CarbonKlean (October 31, 2024 - \$882,620) that accounted for 75% of total accounts receivable (October 31, 2024 – 95%). This balance is unsecured, and management negotiates periodic payments on these balances. This represents a significant increase in the credit risk. The Company has not experienced significant credit losses to date and the maximum amount of credit risk exposure is limited to the carrying amounts of these balances in the consolidated financial statements.

Liquidity risk

The Company is not exposed to a significant amount of liquidity risk. As at the period ended October 31, 2025, the Company had a working capital (deficiency) of (\$401,222) (October 31, 2024 – \$146,947). The accounts payable and accrued liabilities balance is expected to be covered through the collection of accounts receivable balances and from current cash balances. The Company is not reliant on external financing.

13 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to have sufficient capital to be able to fund the operation of the Company for the benefit of its shareholders. Management considers capital to be assets less liabilities. As at the period ended October 31, 2025, the Company had capital of (\$99,568) (October 31, 2024 - \$385,525). The Company is internally funded and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company has not established a numeric target for its capital structure and reviews its capital management methods and requirements on an ongoing basis and adjusts accordingly. There have been no changes to the Company's approach during the period ended October 31, 2025.

14 Loans payable

During the year ended July 31, 2019, the Company received proceeds of \$400,000 pursuant to promissory notes of which \$300,000 had been advanced by directors of the Company. The loans bear interest of 10% payable monthly, are unsecured, and are due and payable one year after issuance. During the year ended July 2019, the Company issued 615,384 bonus shares at a fair value of \$80,000 to the lenders in consideration for the loans.

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

14 Loans payable (cont'd...)

During the year ended July 31, 2020 the Company repaid \$100,000, during the year ended July 31, 2021 repaid \$150,000 and during the year ended July 31, 2022 repaid \$75,000.

Balance July 31, 2024	\$	75,000
Repayment		<u>-</u>
Balance October 31, 2025 and July 31, 2025	\$	75,000

15 Income taxes

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

	2025	2024
Loss before taxes	\$ (262,403)	\$ (105,782)
Combined federal and provincial statutory tax rate	27.0%	27.0%
Expected income tax (recovery)	(71,000)	(35,000)
Adjustment to prior years provisions versus statutory tax returns	7,000	-
Non-deductible expenditures and other	28,000	(1,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	<u>36,000</u>	<u>36,000</u>
Total income tax expense (recovery)	-	-
Current income tax expense recovery	\$ -	\$ -
Deferred income tax recovery	\$ -	\$ -

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

	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000
Property and equipment	(24,000)	(25,000)
Allowable capital loss	1,000	1,000
Non-capital losses	<u>162,000</u>	<u>127,000</u>
	<u>155,000</u>	<u>119,000</u>
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	<u>(155,000)</u>	<u>(119,000)</u>
Net deferred tax liability	\$ -	\$ -

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

	2025	Expiry dates	2024
Temporary Differences			
Non-capital losses available for future periods	502,000	2040 to 2045	360,000
Allowable capital losses and other	73,000	No expiry date	77,000