

NamSys Inc.

Financial Statements
Expressed in Canadian Dollars
For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of NamSys Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NamSys Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at October 31, 2025 and 2024, and the statements of income and comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

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. 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.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, 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.

We have determined that there were no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises 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 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, 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 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 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 judgement 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 risks of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Soheil Talebi.

McGovern Hurley LLP



**Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants**

Toronto, Ontario
February 24, 2026

NamSys Inc.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at October 31, (Expressed in Canadian dollars)	2025	2024
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	846,423	817,800
Short term investments (Note 15)	9,329,249	7,229,551
Trade and other receivables (Note 3)	1,241,499	975,812
Income taxes receivable	9,673	-
Prepaid expenses	162,679	171,893
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	11,589,523	9,195,056
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Note 4)	34,689	32,493
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	10,400	9,100
TOTAL ASSETS	11,634,612	9,236,649
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables (Notes 5, 8 and 11)	544,985	428,543
Income taxes payable	-	103,305
Deferred revenue (Note 7)	301,975	440,985
TOTAL LIABILITIES	846,960	972,833
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 6)	5,195,582	5,184,172
Reserve (Note 6)	331,959	305,642
Retained earnings	5,260,111	2,774,002
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	10,787,652	8,263,816
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	11,634,612	9,236,649
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Subsequent events (Note 16)		

Approved on behalf of the Board:

Jason Siemens (signed), Director

Gabriel Bouchard-Phillips (signed), Director

NamSys Inc.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended October 31, (Expressed in Canadian dollars)	2025	2024
	\$	\$
REVENUE (Note 7)	7,891,605	6,840,146
COST OF SALES (Notes 6 and 14)	2,813,196	2,570,778
GROSS PROFIT	5,078,409	4,269,368
EXPENSES		
Selling (Notes 6, 8 and 14)	714,618	442,187
General and administration (Notes 4, 6, 8 and 14)	1,165,985	1,255,163
Bad debt expense (Note 3)	51,330	-
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,931,933	1,697,350
OPERATING INCOME	3,146,476	2,572,018
Other income (expenses)		
Interest income (Note 15)	265,771	291,840
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange	(10,945)	25,590
Total other income (expenses)	254,826	317,430
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	3,401,302	2,889,448
INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) RECOVERY (Note 9)		
Deferred taxes	1,300	(11,600)
Current taxes	(916,493)	(787,373)
TOTAL INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) RECOVERY	(915,193)	(798,973)
NET INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	2,486,109	2,090,475
INCOME PER SHARE (Note 10)		
Basic	0.09	0.08
Diluted	0.09	0.08
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING		
Basic	26,886,174	27,023,975
Diluted	27,601,426	27,537,621

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

NamSys Inc.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

	Share Capital Number of Shares	Share Capital \$	Equity Settled Share-Based Payments Reserve \$	Retained Earnings (Deficit) \$	Total \$
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)					
Balance as at October 31, 2023	27,219,332	5,524,096	191,468	2,034,004	7,749,568
Net income for the year	-	-	-	2,090,475	2,090,475
Share-based compensation	-	-	114,174	-	114,174
Special dividend paid	-	-	-	(1,350,477)	(1,350,477)
Share repurchases	(355,600)	(339,924)	-	-	(339,924)
Balance as at October 31, 2024	26,863,732	5,184,172	305,642	2,774,002	8,263,816
Balance as at October 31, 2024	26,863,732	5,184,172	305,642	2,774,002	8,263,816
Net income for the year	-	-	-	2,486,109	2,486,109
Share-based compensation	-	-	47,030	-	47,030
Share repurchases	(33,200)	(46,492)	-	-	(46,492)
Stock options exercised	70,166	57,902	(20,713)	-	37,189
Balance as at October 31, 2025	26,900,698	5,195,582	331,959	5,260,111	10,787,652

NamSys Inc.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended October 31, (Expressed in Canadian dollars)	2025	2024
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	2,486,109	2,090,475
Non-cash items and change in accrued interest:		
Share-based compensation (Note 6)	47,030	114,174
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 4)	7,465	7,023
Deferred income tax (recovery) expense (Note 9)	(1,300)	11,600
Accrued interest on short term investments (Note 15)	49,220	(19,623)
	<u>2,588,524</u>	<u>2,203,649</u>
Changes in:		
Trade and other receivables (Note 3)	(265,687)	205,377
Income taxes receivable (Note 9)	(9,673)	-
Prepaid expenses	9,214	(32,843)
Trade and other payables (Notes 5, 8 and 11)	116,442	5,157
Income taxes payable (Note 9)	(103,305)	(26,466)
Deferred revenue (Note 7)	(139,010)	153,202
	<u>2,196,505</u>	<u>2,508,076</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2,196,505	2,508,076
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net purchase of short term investments (Note 15)	(2,148,918)	(1,110,705)
Purchase of property and equipment (Note 4)	(9,661)	(8,259)
	<u>(2,158,579)</u>	<u>(1,118,964)</u>
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(2,158,579)	(1,118,964)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Special dividend paid (Note 6)	-	(1,350,477)
Share repurchases (Note 6)	(46,492)	(339,924)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	37,189	-
	<u>(9,303)</u>	<u>(1,690,401)</u>
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(9,303)	(1,690,401)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH DURING THE YEAR	28,623	(301,289)
CASH, beginning of year	817,800	1,119,089
CASH, end of year	846,423	817,800
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Income taxes paid	950,676	752,847

NamSys Inc.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

NamSys Inc. ("NamSys") was incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporations Act, under the name Cencotech Inc. ("Cencotech"), on January 29, 1997 and was continued under the Ontario Business Corporations Act on October 31, 1999. On November 1, 2016, Cencotech amalgamated with its then wholly owned subsidiary NamSys, and continues under the name NamSys (the "Company").

The Company was formed to acquire and manage emerging high technology enterprises with sound business solutions for their customers. NamSys now exclusively offers software solutions for currency management and processing for the banking and merchant industries principally in North America.

The Company is domiciled in Canada and the address of the Company's registered office is 150 King Street West, Suite 274, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 1J9. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "CTZ".

These financial statements for the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024, were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2026.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis of presentation and measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis, except for cash flow information, using the historic cost basis of accounting, unless otherwise indicated, and are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest dollar, other than income per share disclosures.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the Company's functional currency at the rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the reporting date rates of exchange, and non-monetary assets and liabilities at historical exchange rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates in the month they occur, except for revenues and expenses from non-monetary assets, which are translated using the same rates as the related assets. Translation gains and losses are recorded in net income.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. It is reasonably possible that, on the basis of existing knowledge, outcomes in the next financial period that are different from the assumptions used could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected.

The accompanying financial statements include all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for fair presentation.

Estimates and assumptions

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information regarding areas of estimation uncertainty made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Notes 3 and 11 – determination of the allowance for expected credit losses
- Note 4 – estimated useful life of property and equipment
- Note 6 – share-based payments
- Note 9 – determination of probable future taxable income
- Note 13 – contingencies

Significant judgments

Judgments are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes resulting from the effects of amended judgments are recognized in the period in which the change occurs and in any future periods presented.

Information regarding significant areas of critical judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 2 – functional currency of the Company

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivatives, are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument or non-financial derivative contract. All financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than financial assets and financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), are added to or deducted from the fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized immediately in net income.

Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies financial assets, at the time of initial recognition, according to the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial assets are classified in the following measurement categories: a) amortized cost and b) fair value through profit or loss.

Financial instruments at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if both the following conditions are met and they are not designated as FVTPL:

- (i) the financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method with gains and losses recognized in net income in the period that the liability is derecognized, except for financial liabilities classified as FVTPL. These financial liabilities, including derivative liabilities, are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in net income in the period in which they arise to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with gains and losses recognized in net income in the period that the liability is derecognized.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments are classified as FVTPL when the financial instrument is either held for trading or designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instruments are classified as held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future or if part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-making. All financial assets not classified as amortized cost are measured at FVTPL. This includes derivative financial assets that are not part of a designated hedging relationship. Financial instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in net income in the period in which they arise.

The Company has no financial instruments designated as FVTPL as at October 31, 2025 and 2024.

Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognizes a loss allowance on a forward-looking basis at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss ("ECL") on its financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all probable default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the period-end.

Impairment - trade and other receivables

The lifetime ECL allowance for impairment is recognized for trade and other receivables. It is estimated based on the Company's historical loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current as well as forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in general and administrative expenses in the statement of operations and comprehensive income. When a trade receivable is deemed uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognized as a recovery in general and administrative expenses in the statement of operations and comprehensive income.

Fair value hierarchy

Financial instrument fair values are classified in a hierarchy comprising three levels reflecting the observability of the inputs used in making the measurements, described as follows:

Level 1: Valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Valuations based on directly or indirectly observable inputs in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates; and

Level 3: Valuations based on significant inputs that are not derived from observable market data, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

Cash

Cash consists of bank balances which are deposited at chartered banks. These balances maintained at chartered banks may exceed federally insured amounts.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Short term investments

Short term investments are fixed-income securities with original maturities of one year or less that are carried at cost plus accrued interest.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes any expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset, and bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its use in operations.

Depreciation of the cost to the estimated residual value is calculated over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

Office equipment	20% declining balance
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Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company's property and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ("CGU") (see definition below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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. To determine whether a non-financial asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is compared to the carrying value of the asset. This is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. If this is the case, the individual assets are grouped together into cash generating units ("CGUs") for impairment purposes. A CGU represents the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or other groups of assets. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down and the impairment loss is recognized in net income.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods. Such reversal is recognized in net income.

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share issuance costs

Professional, consulting, regulatory fees and other costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of shares are charged to share capital when the related shares are issued, net of any tax effects.

Revenue recognition and deferred revenue

Software as a service revenue, such as arrangements containing hosted services where the customer does not take possession of the software and has no contractual right to do so, is recognized when: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; services have been rendered; the fees are fixed or determinable; and collectibility is reasonably assured. These services are generally contracted on a subscription or usage basis per month and recognized monthly.

Systems maintenance fees relate to a defined period of time and are paid in advance. Deferred revenue is comprised of systems maintenance fees for which services have not yet been provided. Maintenance contract revenue is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the contract. Associated costs are recognized as incurred.

Professional services are typically billed on a time and material basis and revenue is recognized over time as the services are performed. For professional services contracts billed on a fixed price basis, revenue is recognized over time based on the proportion of services performed.

Research and software development costs

Research costs are charged to net income in the period in which they are incurred. Software development costs are charged to net income in the period they are incurred, unless they meet specific capitalization criteria related to technical, market and financial feasibility.

Income taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax expense. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes.

Income tax expense is recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity. Income taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and for tax losses and other deductions carried forward.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are calculated using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. An asset is recognized on the statement of financial position when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the asset has a cost or value that can be measured reliably. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of changes in tax rates are recognized in net income in the period in which the change is substantively enacted.

Deferred taxes are not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its common shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the net income attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares.

Share-based payment transactions

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 fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

The fair value of stock options granted to employees is recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in the equity settled share-based payments reserve account. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company.

The fair value is measured at the grant date and recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of stock options that are expected to vest.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Unexercised expired stock options are transferred to retained earnings.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leased assets

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and corresponding liability at the commencement date. Each lease payment included in the lease liability is apportioned between the repayment of the liability and a finance cost. The finance cost is recognized in finance cost on lease liability in the statement of operations and comprehensive income over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Lease liabilities include the net present value of fixed payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The period over which the lease payments are discounted is the reasonably certain lease term, including renewal options that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis in general and administration expenses in the statement of operations and comprehensive income. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate or subject to a fair market value renewal are expensed as incurred and recognized in general and administration expenses in the statement of operations and comprehensive income.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost which is calculated as the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs and related restoration costs. The right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

Change in accounting policies

During the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company adopted a number of amendments and improvements of existing standards. These new standards and changes did not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Recent accounting pronouncements

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

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

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments – Disclosures. The amendments clarify the derecognition of financial liabilities and introduces an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system. The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features and the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments (CLIs). Further, the amendments mandate additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial instruments with contingent features and equity instruments classified at FVOCI. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2026. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted.

NamSys Inc.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards

The IASB issued narrow scope amendments as part of its periodic maintenance of IFRS accounting standards. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections or changes to improve consistency in IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards; IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7; IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows. The amendments to IFRS 9 address a conflict between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers over the initial measurement of trade receivables; and how a lessee accounts for the derecognition of a lease liability under paragraph 23 of IFRS 9. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted.

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18)

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements to improve reporting of financial performance. The new standard replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and required subtotals in the statement of profit and loss and also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures. It also includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted.

3. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Company is exposed to concentration of credit risk on the trade receivables from its customers and concentration risk within the financial services industry. As at October 31, 2025, approximately 49% of the trade receivable balances are owed from three customers (October 31, 2024 – 54% owed from three customers). The Company's exposure to credit risk with its customers is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Company closely monitors extensions of credit and has not experienced significant credit losses in the past.

Aging of receivables is as follows:

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Current	534,184	490,079
Past due in the following periods:		
31 to 60 days	374,162	315,869
61 to 90 days	129,236	34,287
Over 90 days	126,998	16,861
Loss allowance	-	-
Trade receivables	1,164,580	857,096
Sales taxes receivable	76,919	118,716
Total trade and other receivables	1,241,499	975,812

NamSys Inc.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

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3. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

In the second and fourth quarters of 2025, the Company determined that trade receivables from two customers were not collectible and wrote off both balances, recognizing a total bad debt expense of \$51,330 in operating expenses on the statement of operations and comprehensive income. No amounts were impaired in the comparative period.

The Company's trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally have 30 day terms. The Company does not hold any collateral with respect to its receivables.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Office Equipment	Total
	\$	\$
At October 31, 2025		
Cost	88,183	88,183
Accumulated depreciation	(53,494)	(53,494)
	34,689	34,689
Carrying value at October 31, 2024	32,493	32,493
Additions	9,661	9,661
Depreciation	(7,465)	(7,465)
Carrying value at October 31, 2025	34,689	34,689
	Office Equipment	Total
	\$	\$
At October 31, 2024		
Cost	78,522	78,522
Accumulated depreciation	(46,029)	(46,029)
	32,493	32,493
Carrying value at October 31, 2023	31,257	31,257
Additions	8,259	8,259
Depreciation	(7,023)	(7,023)
Carrying value at October 31, 2024	32,493	32,493

Depreciation of property and equipment is included in general and administration expense on the statement of operations and comprehensive income.

NamSys Inc.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Remuneration payable	123,416	100,000
Trade payables	214,835	72,270
Related party payables (Note 8(b))	145,959	201,044
Other payables including US State sales taxes	60,775	55,229
	544,985	428,543

6. SHARE CAPITAL AND OPTIONS

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares
Unlimited number of preferred shares

Issued and outstanding share capital

Issued common shares of the Company are as follows:

	October 31, 2025		October 31, 2024	
	Number of Shares	Share Capital \$	Number of Shares	Share Capital \$
Balance, beginning of year	26,863,732	5,184,172	27,219,332	5,524,096
Share repurchases (a)	(33,200)	(46,492)	(355,600)	(339,924)
Stock options exercised	70,166	57,902	-	-
Balance, end of year	26,900,698	5,195,582	26,863,732	5,184,172

- (a) On August 29, 2023, the Company announced that the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV) had accepted its intention to make a normal course issuer bid (NCIB) to purchase up to 1,364,316 common shares representing 5% of the Company's then current issued and outstanding common shares through the facilities of the TSXV during the period commencing August 30, 2023 and ending on August 30, 2024. On March 26, 2025, the Company announced that the TSXV had accepted its intention to make a NCIB to purchase up to 1,343,186 common shares representing 5% of the Company's then current issued and outstanding common shares through the facilities of the TSXV during the period commencing March 27, 2025 and ending on March 26, 2026. During the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company paid \$46,492 for the repurchase and cancellation of 33,200 common shares, including the initial cost for approval and setup of the repurchase arrangement. During the year ended October 31, 2024, the Company paid \$339,924 for the repurchase and cancellation of 355,600 common shares.

The Company's shares are issued without par value.

NamSys Inc.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. SHARE CAPITAL AND OPTIONS (continued)

Special dividend

On May 21, 2024, the Company announced a special dividend of \$0.05 per common share of the Company paid on June 11, 2024, to holders of record of common shares on May 29, 2024. The aggregate dividend paid was \$1,350,477 on 27,009,532 common shares. The Company does not plan to make regular dividend distributions in the future, and no ongoing dividend strategy is currently in place.

Share option plan

The Company has established a share option plan under which officers, directors and selected employees can be granted options, to purchase common shares of the Company, with a maximum term of five years. The aggregate number of common shares issuable under the plan and any previous plan cannot exceed 2,500,000 common shares in total, and the number of common shares issuable to any one person under any option plan cannot exceed 5% of the total number of common shares outstanding from time to time.

Options granted vest evenly over a three-year period on the anniversary date of the date of grant. The exercise price of the option is fixed at the date of grant and may not be less than the fair market value per share of the common stock on that date. Any unexercised options that expire or are forfeited, thirty days after an employee ceases to be employed by the Company, become available again for issuance under the plan. The shareholders approved the existing plan on May 1, 2000 and approved its renewal at the Annual Shareholder Meeting, April 29, 2022.

As at October 31, 2025, the following incentive stock options were outstanding:

Expiry date	Options outstanding			Options exercisable	
	Exercise price	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Number of options vested	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
December 15, 2027	\$ 0.53	1,141,084	2.12	737,334	2.12

NamSys Inc.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

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6. SHARE CAPITAL AND OPTIONS (continued)

The following is a summary of stock option transactions for the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024.

	2025		2024	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price \$	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price \$
Balance, beginning of year	1,211,250	0.53	1,211,250	0.58
Modification (a)	-	-	-	(0.05)
Exercised	(70,166)	0.53	-	-
Balance, end of year	<u>1,141,084</u>	<u>0.53</u>	<u>1,211,250</u>	<u>0.53</u>

(a) As a result of the special dividend paid June 11, 2024, the exercise price of the stock options is reduced by the equivalent amount of \$0.05. This modification did not result in a material increase in the value of the stock options and, as a result, no additional stock-based compensation expense is recognized in the financial statements.

Share-based compensation for the year ended October 31, 2025 of \$47,030 (2024 – \$114,174) has been expensed to the statement of operations and comprehensive income with a corresponding amount being recorded in the equity settled share-based payments reserve in shareholders' equity. The total expense of \$47,030 for the year ended October 31, 2025 (2024 – \$114,174) was charged as follows: \$24,171 to cost of sales (2024 – \$58,677); \$8,300 to selling expenses (2024 – \$20,149); and \$14,559 to general and administration expenses (2024 – \$35,348).

No options were granted in the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024. The Company estimated the fair value of options granted during the year ended October 31, 2023, to be \$357,566. The following assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model valuation of options granted during the year ended October 31, 2023.

	2023
Exercise price	\$ 0.58
Share price	0.58
Risk-free interest rate	2.9%
Expected dividend yield	0.0%
Expected stock volatility	56%
Expected life in year	5 years

NamSys Inc.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. REVENUE

Sales to major customers

In the year ended October 31, 2025, three customers accounted for 15.9%, 12.3% and 10.7% respectively of the Company's revenue (2024 – 20.0%, 8.9% and 8.9% respectively).

Revenue breakdown

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Software subscriptions, hosted services, maintenance and product support ⁽ⁱ⁾	7,811,909	6,716,298
Professional services	79,696	123,848
	7,891,605	6,840,146

(i) Revenue recognition at point in time.

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue represents customer payments received for services to be provided subsequent to the reporting date. Significant changes in deferred revenue are as follows:

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Deferred revenue, beginning	440,985	287,783
Revenue recognized that was originally deferred	(836,267)	(794,597)
Unearned revenue received	697,257	947,799
Deferred revenue, ending	301,975	440,985

NamSys Inc.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. REVENUE (continued)

Geographic Information

In the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company derived sales from multiple geographical areas, as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
US	5,979,328	5,281,952
Mexico	846,155	609,304
Canada	286,682	243,212
Dominican Republic	275,378	250,987
Puerto Rico	262,573	258,115
Other	241,489	196,576
	7,891,605	6,840,146

All of the Company's property and equipment are held in Canada.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Key management remuneration

Compensation provided by the Company to key management personnel include salaries, consulting fees, directors' fees, stock option grants, statutory benefit contributions, paid annual vacation and paid sick leave, as well as non-monetary benefits such as medical care. The Company's non-monetary benefit package for key management personnel is the same as that available to all full-time employees. During the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company expensed \$591,000 (2024 – \$707,000) in remuneration to directors and other members of key management personnel. Included in key management compensation expense for the year ended October 31, 2025, is share-based compensation of \$16,599 in respect of stock options granted (2024 – \$40,296).

The Company did not provide any post-employment benefits, other long-term benefits or share-based payments other than stock option grants to key management in the period or comparative period.

(b) The following summarizes the Company's related party transactions that have not been disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements:

Included in general and administration expenses in the year ended October 31, 2025, are rent and administration expenses of \$nil (2024 – \$45,600) for the (Head) office rental and corporate secretarial functions of the Company. These expenses, along with management fees of \$nil (2024 – \$110,000), were paid in lieu of salary to a company that was partially owned by the individual who was Chairman of the Company ("Chairman") until his retirement on October 31, 2024. In addition, selling expenses include consulting expenses for sales and marketing in the amount of \$45,000 incurred in the year ended October 31, 2025 (2024 – \$45,000) from a company that is controlled by the Founder of the Company.

Amounts due to related parties in trade and other payables at October 31, 2025, are amounts due to directors of \$145,959 (October 31, 2024 – \$193,844); and an amount due to a company that was partially owned by the individual who was Chairman until his retirement on October 31, 2024 of \$nil (October 31, 2024 – \$7,200). The related party amounts included in trade and other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

NamSys Inc.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes reflects an effective tax rate that differs from the corporate tax rate for the following reasons:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Income before income taxes	3,401,302	2,889,448
Combined basic Canadian federal and provincial income tax rate	26.50%	26.50%
Provision for income taxes based on above rates	901,345	765,704
Adjustments to determine taxable income	13,848	33,269
Income tax expense	915,193	798,973

The following summarizes the components of deferred income tax assets:

	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets		
Property and equipment	10,400	9,100
Net deferred tax assets	10,400	9,100

10. INCOME PER SHARE

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024, the following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted income per share:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Net income for purposes of calculating basic and diluted income per share	2,486,109	2,090,475
	<u>Number</u> <u>of Shares</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>of Shares</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding	26,886,174	27,023,975
Dilutive effect of employee stock options	715,252	513,646
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares outstanding	27,601,426	27,537,621
Income per share	\$	\$
Basic	0.09	0.08
Diluted	0.09	0.08

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments include cash, trade and other receivables, short term investments, and trade and other payables, which are measured at amortized cost.

There were no significant changes in the risks discussed below during the periods presented.

Risk management framework

The Company's primary risk management objective is to protect earnings and cash flow and, ultimately, shareholder value. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. Risk management practices are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company has an established code of conduct which sets out the control environment within which framework all directors' and employees' roles and obligations are outlined.

The Company has exposure to credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk represents the financial loss that the Company would experience if a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Company failed to meet its obligations in accordance with the terms and conditions of its contract with the Company or if there is a concentration of transactions carried out with the same counterparty. The financial instruments that primarily subject the Company to a significant concentration of credit risk are cash, short term investments and trade receivables.

The Company's maximum credit risk exposure with respect to its trade receivables is its carrying value. The amounts disclosed in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for ECL, which are estimated by the Company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment. The Company establishes an allowance for ECL that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade receivables. This allowance relates to individual exposures for trade receivables that are considered impaired, which is defined as amounts outstanding beyond normal credit terms and conditions for the respective customers and, based upon management's evaluation, for which a risk of non-payment exists. See Note 3 for further details of trade receivables and details of concentration risk within trade receivables.

The Company's cash is held with, and the short term investment is issued by, reputable financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, which will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The Company currently has sales in both Canadian and United States dollars giving rise to exposure to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates. For the year ended October 31, 2025, approximately 96% of the Company's sales revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars (2024 – 96%). The Company is exposed to fluctuations on expenditures which are denominated in U.S. dollars. These potential currency fluctuations could have an impact on the cost of producing goods and services sold and thereby the profitability of the Company. At October 31, 2025, cash balances included U.S. \$392,125 (October 31, 2024 – U.S. \$187,483), trade and other receivables included U.S. \$799,337 (October 31, 2024 – U.S. \$589,579), trade and other payables included U.S. \$56,410 (October 31, 2024 – U.S. \$1,342) and deferred revenue of U.S. \$215,000 (October 31, 2024 – U.S. \$317,000). Based on the U.S. denominated revenues and expenses in the period, the Company monitors the movement in currency exchange rates and, on that basis, decides on the appropriate measures to take. Exchange rates at the present time are such that no measures are currently being taken.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due or can do so only at excessive cost. The Company has financial liabilities outstanding including trade and other payables. These financial liabilities are due within one year.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company manages its liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual gross profit and cash flows from operations.

Fair Value

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

The carrying value of cash, trade receivables, short term investments, and trade and other payables approximates their fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. Fair value represents the amount that would be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between willing parties and is best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one exists.

12. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company defines capital that it manages as the aggregate of its share capital, reserve and retained earnings amounting to \$10,787,652 as at October 31, 2025 (October 31, 2024 – \$8,263,816). Its objective when managing capital is to ensure that the Company will continue as a going concern, so that it can provide products and services to its customers and returns to its shareholders.

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 make changes to its capital structure as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body, other than of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) \$50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for a period of 6 months.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL (continued)

As of October 31, 2025, the Company believes it is compliant with the policies of the TSXV.

There were no significant changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Other than obligations recorded in liabilities in the statement of financial position, the Company does not have any significant financial commitments as of October 31, 2025.

Office lease

The Company executed a short term lease agreement commencing February 1, 2026 and ending January 31, 2027, for office space. Monthly lease payments total \$9,195 over the 12 month term of the agreement.

Income, value added and other taxes

The Company is subject to income, value added, withholding and other taxes in the United States and other foreign jurisdictions, the determination of which requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. Significant judgment is therefore required in determining the Company's tax obligation. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the financial statement reporting period.

Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will be charged to operations in the period that they are determined.

Employee termination commitments

The Company has contractual obligations to three employees in the event their employment is terminated without cause. As of October 31, 2025, the estimated amount of the commitment is \$1,100,000. No amount is recorded in liabilities on the statement of financial position as no event has occurred that would necessitate settlement.

14. COMPENSATION EXPENSE

Total employee compensation expense provided by the Company for salaries, option grants and statutory benefits during the year ended October 31, 2025, included \$1,739,266 (2024 – \$1,690,129) recognized in cost of sales, \$486,478 (2024 – \$259,294) recognized in selling expenses, and \$555,762 (2024 – \$557,450) recognized in general and administration expenses.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024

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15. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

At October 31, 2025, the Company held a \$4,300,000 cashable guaranteed investment certificate (GIC) which matures on March 6, 2026, and bears interest at a variable rate which is currently 2.45% per annum, a \$200,000 cashable GIC which matures on March 25, 2026, and bears interest at a variable rate which is currently 2.0% per annum, a \$3,000,000 cashable GIC which matures on April 30, 2026, and bears interest at a variable rate which is currently 2.45% per annum, and a \$1,700,000 cashable GIC which matures on November 2, 2026, and bears interest at a variable rate which is currently 2.45% per annum.

Total interest earned for the year ended October 31, 2025, in respect of short term investments amounted to \$235,681 (2024 – \$273,084).

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As described in Note 6, on March 26, 2025, the Company announced that it had received approval for an NCIB to purchase up to 1,343,186 common shares representing 5% of the Company's then current issued and outstanding common shares. Subsequent to October 31, 2025, the Company has purchased 149,600 shares for cancellation pursuant to the NCIB.